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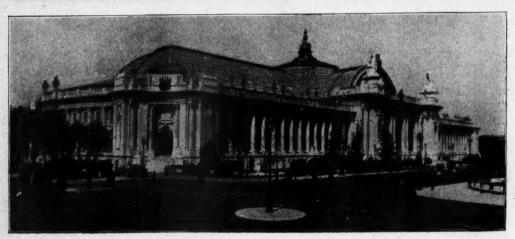
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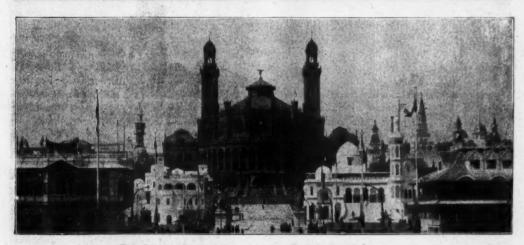
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THE STREET OF NATIONS.
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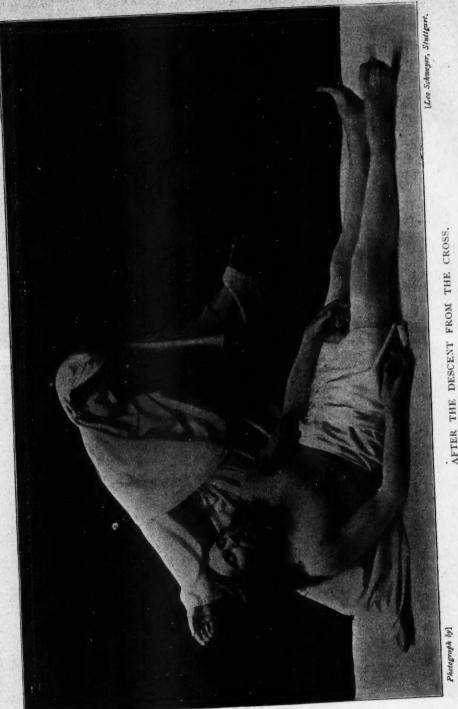
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AFTER THE DESCENT FROM THE CROSS.

Scene from the Passion Play at Oberammer Eru-

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Ju'y 2, 1900.

Real Progress.

The Emperor of Russia, true to his noble initiative, has taken the first step towards the constitution of the Permanent International Tribunal

which it was decided to create at the Hague Conference. Each of the signatory Powers, it will be remembered, undertook to nominate as available arbitrators eminent persons of good standing, who would hold themselves in readiness to act as arbitrators whenever any international dispute arose necessitating the impanelling of a Court of Arbitration. Everything depends upon the calibre of the men whose names are entered upon the roster from which the arbitrators will be chosen. Hence the great importance of the Russian initiative. Nothing can demonstrate more clearly the status of the new Permanent Court than the high standing of the men nominated by the Tsar to represent his Empire on its They are four in number: (1) M. de Martens, who presided over the Venezuela Arbitration Tribunal; (2) M. Pobedonostzeff, who is best known as the Procurator of the Holy Synod, but who, long before he attained that post, was well known as one of the soundest lawyers and best informed men in Russia; (3) M. de Mouravieff, the present Minister of Justice, brother of the late Foreign Minister: and (4) M. de Frisch, who is president of the Legislative Department of the Council of the Empire. They are beyond all question four of the ablest and most distinguished men in Russia. The new Permanent Court could not have a sounder nucleus.

Whom will England nominate? If the British Government follows the excellent lead given it by the Tsar, there is no lack of competent and capable men available for the

post. We have no longer Lord Herschell, it is true; but if Lord Salisbury were to nominate Lord Pauncefote, Lord Russell of Killowen, Sir Robert Reid and Sir Edward Clarke, Britain would be admirably represented by men whose standing, experience and general reputation would be no whit inferior to that of their Russian colleagues. To be enrolled on the roster of possible arbitrators will become one of the most coveted of all international distinctions. It is true that all the Russians appointed and all of the British suggested are lawyers. But they are also men of wide experience, statesmen and administrators; and, after all, the knowledge of law is no disqualification for the post of an international judge.

The Progress our ends, rough hew them as we will, seems to be at work in the Far East, where stirring events are afoot, some

account of which will be found in "The Topic of the Month." The outbreak of nationalism in China has had as its immediate result the precipitation of the latent internationalism of Europe and America into the visible concrete shape of an international navy and an international army. Japan also takes her place in the international ranks. The presence of a common danger menacing the common interests of all Western Powers has brought about a practical federation of the West, the like of which has never been seen, even in the days of the Crusades.



Brigadier-General Sir A. Gasalee.
(In command of the division sent from India to China.)

We saw a beginning of this executive internationalism militant a year or two since in Crete. But the international action taken against the Turks was half-hearted and did not last long. The Concert of Europe is but a small thing compared to the Federation of the West, which has undertaken the pacification and resettlement of China. Japan and the United States constitute a very formidable reinforcement of the international muster. Nothing but the magnitude of a danger threatening all alike could have brought us into line.

One excellent and altogether un-One Benefit expected result of internationalism Internationalism in action is that it fails to excite warlike passions among the people. This is as it should be. The use of force cannot be forsworn in international affairs, but it is at least an immense advance to have discovered the existence of an instrument the employment of which excites none of the savage enthusiasm which all national The fate of Admiral Seymour and of the Foreign Legations at Pekin was a thousandfold more terrible than the worst which threatened Baden-Powell at Mafeking, or General White at Ladysmith. The heroism displayed by the international forces in endeavouring to relieve Tientsin and to rescue Admiral Seymour was far greater than anything which General French had occasion to show in

relieving Kimberley, or Colonel Mahon in relieving Mafeking. But because the honours were shared with Russians, Germans, Japs, and Americans, the Man in the Street displayed little emotion and no enthusiasm. The fact is that international force is police force, whereas national wars are always more or less of a retrogression to the savage lust of sheer barbarism. As the great formula of progress is to substitute the policeman for the soldier, we welcome this evidence of the result of widening the area of international action as affording good ground that it may be possible to use force even in international affairs without letting loose the devil all round and setting the nations affame with the fire of hell.

No End to the

Another very reassuring, although exceedingly painful, fact which makes for progress is the prolongation of the struggle in South Africa. The Re

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way of the transgressor is hard, and it would be a very bad thing for the transgressor himself if it was made smooth before his feet. Lord Roberts occupied Pretoria, after a very slight resistance, on June 5. One at least of the sapient oracles of the Man in the Street announced the news as "The End of the War," It is now the 1st of July, and the war is so far from being ended that Lord Roberts has declared he cannot allow a single man to be withdrawn from Africa for service in China. We have landed 204,000 soldiers in South Africa and have provided equipment for 30,000 Colonials. The Boers have not 30,000 fighting men left. But seven-to-one odds, in the opinion of Lord Roberts, must be kept up if he is to put the thing through. Michael Davitt reports that the Boers have ammunition enough yet for two years' fighting, with ample store of food, In his opinion the war is just about to enter upon its most serious and determined character. The newspapers publish the usual mendacious nonsense about the impending collapse of all resistance; but somehow or other the collapse does not come off. This is no doubt terrible for our poor soldiers, and terrible also for our brother Boers, but nothing would be so terrible as the easy triumph of exulting wrong.

The war, according to the Flag at Pretoria revellers who "Mafficked" to their hearts' content on the early nights of June, came to an end on June 5th. But read the following telegram from the Times correspondent as to the war which General De Wet, immediately after the fall of Johannesburg,

began to wage upon the long line of our communications between Bloemfontein and Pretoria:-

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On June 3rd De Wet captured a convoy of forty waggons with stores and ammunition for the Highland Brigade, then at Heilbron. The capture was made half-way between Heilbron and Vredefort Road.

On June 4th Major Haig attempted the relief of the

convoy, but failed, and returned to the railway.

De Wet moved south, and on the following day he appeared astride the railway and demolished Roodevaal Bridge. June 6th found De Wet forcing his way north, working destruction on the way. He occupied Vredefort Road Station and compelled Major Haig to retire six miles north to find a defensible position.

On June 7th Lord Methuen arrived at Heilbron, where General MacDonald was very short of supplies, his men having been on quarter rations for six days.

Meantime, De Wet, whose force had been largely augmented by his successes, had detached Commandant

Nel to attack Rhenoster. He effected a surprise, attacking in the moonlight, and the Derbyshire Militia surrendered after having one hundred casualties. On June 9th Lord Methuen moved out from Heilbron

to re-occupy the railway. On the 10th he and the force from the Vaal concentrated at Vredefort Road, the Boers being still in the vicinity.

On June 11th the whole command under Lord Methuen moved south on both sides of the railway, and scattered a Boer commando at Reitvlei.

On June 14th the enemy again appeared at Rhenoster. They made a night attack on two construction trains, where Colonel Girouard was personally superintending repairs. The working party resisted stubbornly and were extricated by the timely arrival of support from a post to

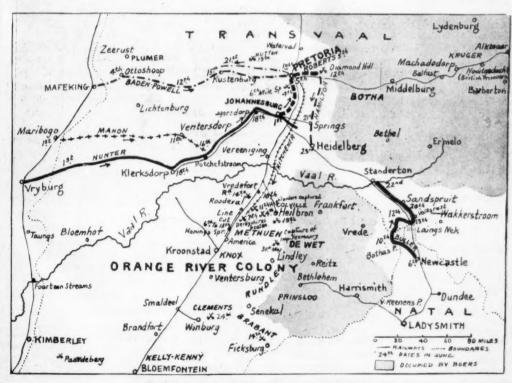
Lord Methuen returned from the east without having effected the capture of the Boer rearguard.

Add to this list the fact that on June 23rd De Wet cut up the post at Honing Spruit, broke the line of railway and telegraph, burnt three culverts, and only retired when reinforcements arrived too late to save the line.

The Deadly Drain Disease.

The Boers, it is estimated, have not more than 15,000 or 20,000 men in the field. We have nearly 20,000 men down with sickness and wounds

in South Africa .- Every week seven or eight hundred wretched wrecks of humanity are started for home by the ocean ferry that plies ceaselessly between Cape Town and Southampton. The much-talked-of inoculation against enteric fever has proved a miserable fraud, like most of the new-fangled fads of the modern physician. Those who have died from disease are



Map showing the British Advance in South Africa.

one thousand more than those who have been killed in battle. Nor is there any sign of the deadly drain being stopped. We have lost in killed, wounded, prisoners and disease nearly 40,000 able-bodied men, two for every one who signed the famous petition of the Uitlanders which was used as a pretext to bring on this war. To get the franchise for 20,000 Uitlanders two years earlier, rather than two years later, all this hideous expenditure of the health and life of the nation's youth has been incurred. Was there ever such disproportion between object aimed

vaal and Orange Free State, whose land has been swept by a besom of flame. The sufferings of mere Boers do not appeal to the tender hearts of our Christian Jingoes. They are pleased with it rather. They clamour for more severity. They applaud the firing of the Boer homesteads, and indite hymns which would have disgraced a Carthaginian worshipper of Moloch to the "bloody baynit." We are now concerned solely about the sufferings of our own soldiers, poor fellows, who for the most part had no more option about taking part in the war than the



The Great Explosion at the Begbie Works, Johannesburg.

at and the means taken to bring it about? But all this tells for good in the long run. It is the stern torture of the Just Gods by which nations learn the penalty of wanton war.

"Shall we let Hell loose in South
Africa?" I asked last September, and
the nation through its representatives
in Parliament, Press and Pulpit cried
out savagely, "Yes." And now we are beginning to
see what the answer meant. I say nothing about the
sufferings of our brothers the burghers of the Trans-

90,000 horses we have sent to perish in the veldt. What does the war mean to them? Read the following extract from the description given by Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., of the condition of one of the field hospitals near Bloemfontein. In this particular hospital, he says—

there were 316 patients, of whom half were typhoids. Their condition was almost indescribable. The tents were bell tents, in which usually six or eight soldiers sleep. In many of these tents there were ten typhoid cases lying closely packed together, the dying against the convalescent, the man in his "crisis" pressed against the

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man hastening to it. There was not room to step between them. With no beds or mattresses, and only forty-two stretchers in the whole hospital, it followed that 274 patients had to be on the earth. There was a great scarcity of blankets, and no patient could have more than one, with a waterproof sheet, between his body and the ground. The ground is hard as stone, and at night the temperature falls to freezing-point. There were no sheets or pillow-cases or pretence of bed linen of any kind; only the coarse rug grated against the sensitive skin burning with fever. The heat of these tents in the midday sun was overpowering, their odours sickening. Men lay with their faces covered with flies in black clusters too weak to raise a hand to brush them off, trying in vain to dislodge them by painful twitching of the features. There was no one to do it for them. At night there were not enough to prevent those in the delirious stage from getting up and wandering about the camp half naked in the bitter cold. In one tent, where some slept and others lay with eyes open and staring, a case of "perforation" was groaning out his life huddled against his neighbour on the ground. Men had not only to see, but often to feel, others die. It was a sad and sickening spectacle this, which I describe exactly as my eyes saw it, and without exaggeration or excuse.

The Moral of it all.

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"A sad and sickening spectacle" truly, and one for which it will be well if some one or more of those responsible were summarily hanged

offhand. This failure of the richest Government in the world to provide adequately for its dying soldiers is a scandal which will ring round the world. But that is only a single page out of the infernal chapter in which is written the annals of this war. Not one single man would have been thus tortured to death in this hideous fashion if Ministers had consented to act upon the principles which they professed at the Hague, and had accepted President Kruger's urgent

and repeated appeal to allow the whole question to be referred to arbitration. They would not listen to any proposal of arbitration. They rejected arbitration. They chose war. Now war means Hell let loose, and one page of the sulphurous record is written in the story of that solitary hospital tent. It is the penalty which our boys are paying for the sins of their rulers. And the end is not yet.

The Progress of last month's of the Campaign. campaigning there is not much to say.

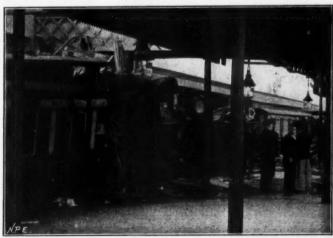
Lord Roberts rushed Johannesburg

and Pretoria, President Kruger retiring with his artillery and treasure intact to the north-eastern

corner of the Transvaal, where the Boers declare their intention to hold out to the last. Pretoria being in the hands of Lord Roberts, the position of the Boers in front of Laing's Nek became untenable. It was evacuated, and Sir Redvers Buller, entering virtually unopposed, joined hands with Lord Roberts. The Boers as usual carried off all their guns and most of their stores. Although we are in possession of both their capitals, they have not only saved nearly all their artillery, but thanks to the cannon captured from us they have more guns than when the war began. In the Free State General De Wet has been busy severing communications and making prisoners. General Rundle down near Ficksburg continues to be on the point of cornering the Boer commandoes, but when the decisive moment arrives they slip through his fingers. So the war drags on, and is likely to drag on for many a weary month. Joubert is dead and Cronje is a prisoner. General Typhoid is a far more formidable foe than any commandant of them all. And while we are held by the heels in South Africa we are guaranteed against all temptation to quarrel with our neighbours in China or elsewhere.

The Future Settlement. It is rather too soon to talk about the resettlement of the country which we have partially overrun but which we have utterly failed to

subdue. It is well to catch your hare before you cook it, even in South Africa, and at present the hare is very much at large. All the schemes for the future of the Republics which are mooted in the



Photograph by]

[G. Drake, Slough.

After the Railway Accident at Slough Junction.



Photograph by]

[Dittrich, Cairo.

The Khedive of Egypt.

Press and on the platform assume, first, that they are to cease to be Republics, and, secondly, that sooner or later the burghers will acquiesce, sullenly or otherwise, in the extinction of their nationality. The evidence for the latter assumption is not exactly visible to the naked eye. Our rule in the Republics will extend, no doubt, as far as the range of our guns, and if we cover the whole country, which is larger than France, with a permanent garrison, we can, of course, burn and slay, as we are doing now, indefinitely. But that there will be any acquiescence in our authority, any recognition that we are other than lawless invaders, whom every burgher will regard as Englishmen would regard a French conqueror in Kent, remains to be proved. Dutch are a stubborn race. The African veldt is wide, and, excepting the Rand, there is nothing in it that our people would regard as worth holding. They may wear us out yet, as their ancestors wore out the Spaniards three centuries since. The optimists have always been wrong so far, and it is at least possible they are not right now.

The Action

There is another element to be taken into account. The majority of the white population in the Cape Colony is passionately hostile to the annexa-

tion of the Republics. Last month two representative

Congresses were held which affirmed in most emphatic fashion their unalterable repugnance to the extinction of the Republics. More significant still, the Schreiner Ministry has fallen at last; its disappearance being due to the reluctance of the Dutch Cape Colonists to allow a Ministry which they had constituted to be used as the instrument for punishing "rebels." It is surprising that the Bond tolerated so long the way in which Mr. Schreiner played into the hands of Sir Alfred Milner. Mr. Schreiner no doubt acted from the noblest motives, but as a matter of fact he sacrificed the situation. Imagine an Australian Prime Minister in his position! The fact is, the Dutch of the Cape are only beginning to wake up to the strength of the position of a majority in a self-governing colony. And when they do discover it they will use it to make the government of South Africa impossible until the Republics regain their independence.

The New Cape Cabinet.

form the head and the backbone of the new Cabinet. Mr. Rhodes is in Rhodesia, but two of the new

Cabinet Ministers, Smart and Faure, are supposed to do his bidding. This is a mistake. Mr. Rhodes is no advocate for harrying the Dutch. He knows that South Africa is lost to the Empire unless the Dutch are conciliated, and unless the so-called Rhodesites wish to be sharply called to heel they will do well to think twice and even thrice before they do anything that will make it difficult for Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Hofmeyr to come together again. On the other hand, the Dutch would do well to remember that it is no use cutting off your nose to spite your face. Whatever grudge they may have against Mr. Rhodes for the Raid-which would never have taken place if Mr. Chamberlain had not messed things by his self-seeking intervention-Mr. Rhodes is the only Englishman in the country who is at once strong enough and intelligent enough to help them through their present trouble. No doubt they will pull things right by themselves in time. But it will be a long time, and the indulgence of a personal grudge is dearly bought at the price of the postponement for years of the recognition of their rightful position at the Cape.

In the month of June there have Liberal Leaders been few notable utterances by public men. Half the month was devoted the War. to the Whitsuntide holiday. Mr. Morley made a somewhat notable speech at Oxford, in which he declared that he, the champion

Sir Gordon Sprigg and Mr. Rose Innes

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par excellence of the old individualistic Liberalism of the Manchester school, was ready to go over to the Socialists if, as he feared time might show, they were the only real opponents of Militarism. The significance of that declaration has been very strangely overlooked. It will be better appreciated twelve months hence. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman made a long speech at Glasgow on the future settlement, in which there were too many "ifs" and "ans." If. said the Liberal leader, Lord Salisbury were to be taken seriously when he declared not a shadow of independent self-government was to be left to the Boers, then he, Sir Henry, would become an anti-annexationist. But he did not believe Lord Salisbury meant what he said. Therefore, etc., etc. This kind of thing plays Old Harry with the Liberal party. What is the use of being an Opposition if, whenever the Government makes a declaration absolutely opposed to Liberal principles, you refuse to oppose them because you cannot believe that they mean what they say? We are surely entitled to insist that they shall be judged by their own words. The fact is, the Opposition leaders, one and all of them, have forgotten that the business of an Opposition is to oppose. They are all associating themselves with the responsibilities of the Government in the name of patriotic Imperialism. It is very pretty, but it does not work. Let the cobbler stick to his last. The responsibilities of the Government are on the shoulders of the Government, not on those of C. B., J. M. & Co.

How the War is being Waged.

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Some things worth noting have been published last month on the war. Chief amongst them are the letters which Mr. Michael Davitt has con-

tributed to the Freeman's Journal from the seat of war in South Africa. They are the first really serious attempts that have been made to describe the Burghers' War of Independence from the Boers' point of view. I have republished the substance of them in the current number of "War against War in South Africa," a copy of which will be sent to any address on receipt of 1½d. in stamps. Two significant passages may be quoted from the special correspondence on the other side. One is from Mr. Stuart's letter in the Morning Post describing the temper of the troops and men camp followers who took part in the relief of Mafeking:—

"Again," says Mr. Stuart, "I had the joy of seeing the smoke of a rebel's house ascending." "These human vermin," he calls the rebels. "A beast of a rebel was getting his deserts"—and so on in many passages which

we have no space to quote. Mr. Stuart says, "Colonel Mahon, however, objected to this sort of thing, and, greatly to our sorrow, forbade any more burnings. Looting was also forbidden."

Strange to say the Westminster Gazette solemnly rebukes the Morning Post for giving us even this stray glimpse of the devil's work we are doing in South Africa. Some things the Westminster Gazette seems to think are too bad to be spoken of. But if they are not too bad to be done by British troops with the enthusiastic applause of British special correspondents, why should we wince when they are chronicled? The other passage occurs in a letter from Mr. Hales, the famous Australian special correspondent, which the Daily News published on June 19th. Mr. Hales says:—

I want to place it on record that in my opinion the Boer farmer is as clean in his home life, as loving in his domestic arrangements, as pure in his morals as any class of people I have ever met. After six months, or nearly six months', close and careful observation of their habits, I have arrived at the conclusion that the Boer farmer, and his son and daughter, will compare very favourably with the farming folk of Australia, America and Great Britain.

These are the men whose homesteads we are offering up as a flaming holocaust to the fetish of Paramountcy, that modern idol of the market place belauded by all our "Moloch priests."



Photograph by]

[R. Faulkner.

The late Mrs. Gladstone.

Mr. Kipling Mr. Dooley.

Among the comic writers of the day Mr. Rudvard Kipling and Mr. Dooley distinguished themselves last month. As a serious storyteller, Mr. Kipling

is proving every day in the columns of the Express that he no longer exists. But stray flashes of insight occur even in the dull and dreary copy which he is turning out about the South African War. picture of the imbecility and arrogance, the ignorance and incompetence of the army officer who despises "shop," puts on "side," and declasses all the rest of mankind who do not belong to his small social set as "outsiders-rank outsiders," is worthy to stand beside Mr. Rhodes's famous criticism of our generals after the relief of Kimberley. In the sketch of "The Outsider" we have a picture of a British officer well on his way to the pinnacle of ignorant self-sufficiency and tragic incompetence which the Chinese officer has hitherto been left to occupy The other writer who has made a notable contribution to the war literature of the month is the humorous Mr. Dooley, who hit off with cruel fidelity the contrast between the exuberance of American enthusiasm for the cause of the South African Republic and the studious cold shoulder with which the Boer delegates were treated by Mr. McKinley and official Americans:-

Th' amount iv sympathy that goes out fr a sthrugglin' people is reg'lated, Hinnissy, be th' amount iv sthrugglin' th' people can do. Th' wurruld, me la-ad, is with th' undher dog on'y as long as he has a good hold an' a chanst to tur'rn over.

"Ivrywhere th' dillygates tur-rns they see th' sign: 'This is me busy day.' An' whin they get back home they can tell th' people they found th' United States exudin' sympathy at ivry pore—'marked private.'"

"Don't ye think th' United States is enthusyastic fr th'

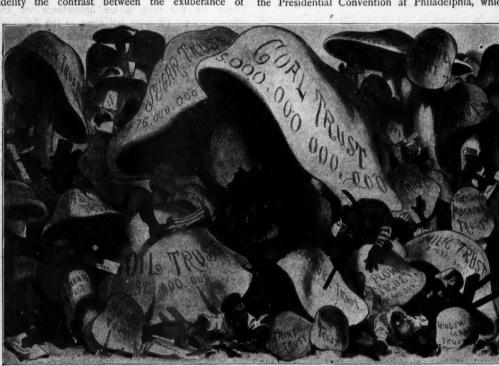
Boers?" asked the innocent Hennessy.

"It was," said Mr. Dooley. "But in th' las few weeks it's had so manny things to think iv. Th' enthusyasm iv this counthry, Hinnissy, always makes me think iv a benfire on an icefloe. It burns bright so long as ye feed it, an' it looks good, but it don't take hold, somehow, on th' ice."

The American Presidential Election.

The Boer delegates, who are expected to arrive in Havre on the 5th or 6th of July, professed themselves satisfied with the expression of sympathy in-

troduced into the Republican platform adopted by the Presidential Convention at Philadelphia, which



The Trusts in the States.

UNCLE SAM: "Something MUST be done, and quickly!

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nominated Mr. McKinley for a second Presidential term, with Colonel Roosevelt, the popular Rough Rider and Governor of the State of New York, as Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency. The second name on the ticket is much more popular than the first, and if Mr. McKinley could but promise to go to heaven at Christmas the Republican ticket would stand a fair chance of being accepted with acclamation in November. As no such guarantee is forthcoming, Mr. Roosevelt will have to wait for the Presidency till 1905, when the ordinary swing of the pendulum should bring the Republicans back to power if the McKinley ticket is defeated this year. Mr. W. J. Bryan will be re-nominated as Democratic candidate before these pages are printed, and it will be bad luck for him if he is not elected in November. It is time the Democrats had a turn. Mr. Bryan has grown in wisdom and in popularity since last election, and his return would signify that the American democracy is in no mood to add to its Imperial responsibilities over sea. The silver issue is practically dead. The battle will rage round two questions, and two questions only-Trusts and Imperialism. Mr. Bryan is against both.

Lord Salisbury's remarkable speech in the month of June. Addressing a missionary meeting at Exeter Hall, he seized the opportunity to implore the missionaries of the Cross to moderate their propagandist ardour. It was all very well for the early Christian apostles to go forth and preach to the heathen, knowing that they would have to pay with their lives for the liberty of their tongues. But we have changed all that. Nowadays, when the heathen slay a missionary, the missionary has become not so much a John the Baptist of the Gospel as an avant-courier of the General and the gunboat:—

The Chinese and other nations (said Lord Salisbury) have got the idea that missionary work is a mere instrument of the secular Government in order to achieve the objects it has in view. That is a most dangerous and terrible snare.

Therefore he implored missionaries to temper their enthusiasm with Christian prudence if they would avoid the discredit of being regarded as "an instrument of territorial greed and a weapon in the warfare which one secular power wages against another." Lord Salisbury went on to say that many warnings had reached him as to the danger of lighting a flame in Mahomedan countries which it might be hard to

suppress. In the lands of Islam he bade the missionaries remember—

you are dealing with a force which a pure, though mistaken, theism gives to a vast population. I think that your chances of conversion as proved by our experience are infinitely small compared to the danger of creating great perils and of producing serious convulsions and, maybe, of causing bloodshed, which will be a serious and permanent obstacle to that Christian religion which we desire above all things to preach.

Of which "great and serious danger" it behoves all men to take good heed.



Lord Salisbury arriving at Exeter Hall to speak at the S.P.G. Meeting.

The New Ministry in Italy. The General Election in Italy has been speedily followed by a change of Ministry. The new Italian Parliament met on the 17th ult., and

although the Speaker proposed by the Government was elected by 242 to 212 votes, General Pelloux on the following day announced the resignation of the Cabinet. After considerable negotiation a new Ministry was got together under Signor Giuseppe Sarocco. It is Moderate Liberal in its composition, retaining Signor Venosta in his place at the Foreign Office. On the 27th the new Cabinet laid its programme before the Chamber in terms which might be repeated with advantage by the next British Ministry. This, said Signor Sarocco, is not the moment for vast programmes. National economy he put in the forefront, for, he declared "we firmly believe that the

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discontent of the population is due to an economic malaise. Our first duty therefore will be to produce proposals calculated to alleviate their sufferings." We do not feel the pinch of poverty yet. But we are drawing bills on the future, and incurring new liabilities every year without increasing our resources. When the inevitable depression of trade comes we shall cry out for a Sarocco programme.

While the Italians have elected a The Menace new Chamber, whose first act has Naval Supremacy, been to instal a Ministry pledged to economy and the alleviation of the sufferings of the people, the German and French Governments vie with our own in the extravagance of their naval expenditure. Despite all opposition, the German Naval Bill-that most deliberate menace to our naval supremacy—has been carried triumphantly through the Reichstag to the no small delight of the The French, not to be behindhand, have been discussing naval estimates which entail an shipbuilding outlay in construction of £,4,000,000. The debaters in the French Chamber do not in the least deny that they have England in their mind's eye, and that the increase of the navy is expressly designed in order to enable them to hold their own if they were threatened with another Fashoda. The French, however, like ourselves, will have to reckon with the revolt of the conquered races, and China may give us all too much to do to leave us any leisure to quarrel amongst ourselves.

The news from Ashanti has got The Revolt steadily worse and worse. Coloured World, whole confederacy of tribes formerly dominated by the Ashantis appears to have rallied under the leadership of a female relative of King Prempeh, with the definite object of expelling the Pale-faces from the country beyond the Prah. The relieving columns, chiefly composed of black troops, have been beaten back. The Governor and his small garrison have been closely shut up in Kumasi by an overwhelming force of the tribesmen, and when we go to press the chances seem heavy that he and all his men have perished in a desperate effort to cut their way to the coast. The incident is serious in itself, but much more serious for what it implies. It fits in only too well with the much more formidable revolt in China. The coloured races have got tired of being bossed by a handful of whites. They are arming themselves with the white man's weapons, and although they may in the end be beaten by the superior intelligence of the minority, the majority means to have another try for independence. What that means to us with India on our hands who can imagine? This is not the time of all times for squandering the resources of the Empire.

After much negotiation Mr. Chamberlain has at last adopted the Melbourne Argus compromise, with which the delegates have expressed

themselves content. On the 18th ult. he proposed a new clause which laid down that no appeal should be permitted to the Queen in Council from a decision of the High Court of the Commonwealth upon any question as to the limits inter se of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of any State, or as to the limits inter se of the constitutional powers of any two States, unless the High Court should certify that the question was one which ought to be determined by the Privy Council. Upon the question as to whether or not a power had been delegated, there would be an appeal as of right. The Opposition made some demur, but with the exception of Queensland it would seem as if the Australian Governments were prepared to accept the Argus compromise. Note, however, that the New Zealand Government have just declared in the opening of the new Parliament that they deem it "undesirable and inopportune" to federate for the present. While they object to federate they are willing to annex, and are preparing the public for such an extension of the boundaries of the colonies as would include various unappropriated islands of the southern seas.

Parliament and the Thieves. Parliament re-assembled on the 14th ult. after the Whitsun recess. Its proceedings have been followed with little interest save for the Ministerial

replies as to the course of events in China. The Duke of Devonshire introduced the Secondary Education Bill into the House of Lords on Monday, June 25th, but as he said he did not expect to pass it this year, it may be noted in passing only as an indication of the indifference with which the public regards the peril which menaces our industrial supremacy. Two other measures which have made some progress show a glimmering perception of the need for creating fresh safeguards against the criminal practices by which smart men of business are able to swindle the public without bringing themselves within the scope of the law. Mr. Ritchie's Companies Bill contains a multitude of provisions all aimed at safeguarding the pockets of the investing public from the fingers of the fraudulent promoter. The Bill deals with the position of directors who acted without a qualification or took gifts of paid-up shares, and

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provided against bogus or fictitious subscriptions. The other Bill is that which is aimed at moneylenders. They are henceforth to register themselves, to be punished if they issue circulars to minors, and if they insist upon harsh and unconscionable bargains from which freedom of contract is absent, the County Court judge is to have power to annul them. The County Court judge thus becomes our Cadi under the Palm Tree who will administer justice as seemeth good in his own eyes.

Fraudulent

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The need for some such corrective in Army Contractor, other departments than that of money-

lending has been forcibly illustrated by the evidence tendered before the Committee on War Office Contracts. The firm of Samuel Brothers, Limited, bought boots from Cave and Son, of Rushton, Northampton, at 7s. 3d. per pair, less discount, which brought the price down to 6s. 91d. They then sold them to the Worcester Regiment of Volunteers for 12s. 6d. per pair, delivering them as the regulation Government ammunition boot. A little more than the regulation price was paid "to insure the boots being good ones." When the boots were delivered the Worcester men wore them for three days at Aldershot before starting for the front. The result was that "you could put your finger through the soles of most of them."

The Prince and his

So much has been said adversely concerning the Prince of Wales's Derby Winnings. devotion to the turf-not that he is much devoted to anything, the more's

the pity-that it is only fair to him to quote the following paragraph which has been going the rounds of the press as an extract from the King of Sweden's Diary :-

The Heir-Apparent to the English Throne is the Prince of Wales by name; the Prince of Society by inclination; and the Prince of "good fellows" by nature. and the Princess of Wales are devotedly attached to each When the Prince's horse won the last Derby, his Royal Highness said to me before the race, "I do want to win to-day, because I always give the Princess whatever amount my success happens to bring to me. With the stake money of the last Derby I won the Princess provided 1,700 poor boys with a complete outfit



Front of Alexandra Palace.

where the Christian Endeavour Convention will be held.

-clothes, underlinen, etc.-and stamped on each article was, "From your friend, the Prince."

It is a pretty little story—if true—and it would do Lord Rosebery all the good in the world if he could cap it by a similar idyll as to the way in which he disposed of the stakes won by Ladas.

Conventions Religious and Philanthropic. The temperance people have been holding conventions in London and in Edinburgh. The only notable thing about them was that they

welcomed Lady Henry Somerset back to public life We have all missed her badly, and we rejoice to have her back in our midst again. The Christian Endeavour Convention at Alexandra Palace will be in full swing at the time this number is printed. Four steamers are carrying three thousand pilgrims from the United States to the great rendezvous-which will be the greatest international picnic yet held among the English-speaking folk. The session will last five days. Dr. Clark and Mr. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," will be the chief American speakers.

The Vanishing Dissolution.

It only remains to be said in closing this chronicle that the great design of Mr. Chamberlain for sweeping the board by a sudden dissolution has

miscarried. Lord Salisbury and Sir M. Hicks Beach never relished the scheme, which seemed too much like thimblerigging to please the Duke of Devonshire. The real reason, however, why Mr. Chamberlain did not get his way was the obstinate and unreasonable refusal of the Boers to facilitate his little game by laying down their arms.

DIARY FOR JUNE.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

June 1. There is a lively debate in the French
Senate on the Amnesty Bill.
Lerd Rosebery, in a letter to the Western
Daily Mercury, expresses his views on the
British Empire.
a. The Amnesty Bill is passed by the French
Senate by a large majority, and M. Waldeck-

Rousseau's speech in support of it is ordered to be placarded throughout France. The President of Chile gives a satisfactory account of the country on the opening of

Congress.

A People's Congress is opened at Graaf Reinet,

near Cape Town.

The "Boxers" in China burna r. ilway station on the Pekin-Tientsin Railway.

A resolution reported to the Senate from the American Interoceanic Canal Committee de-

clares the Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated.
dmiral Kempff teleg aphs to Washington
that he has landed fifty more seamen and a
battalion of marines to reinforce those already g. Admiral

landed in China.

6. The Reichstag passes the first clause of the German Reilway Bill.

The Legations at Pekin send their families

away out of danger. The American fleet in Chinese waters is ordered to be increased.

Chinese waters is ordered to be increa: ed.
The Democratic party in New York State
declares in favour of Mr. Bryan as President,
Oregon in favour of Mr. McKinley.
Dr. von Buchka, Director of the Colonial
Department of Germany, resigns, and is
succeeded by Dr. Stu. bel.
The Ambassadors address identical notes to the

The Ambassadors address identical notes to the Porte protesting against the Customs Ta iff.

7. Debate in the Reichstag on the German Navy Bill. Dr. Von Simman (financier) protests against the increase of the Stamp Dutties as bearing hardly on the members of the Stock Ferbrage.

Exchange.

The King of Norway and Sweden visits the Paris Exhibition, being the first monarch to

The American Congress adjourns sine die.
The Indiana, South Dakota, and West Virginia
Democratic Convention endorse Mr. Bryan's

candidature for the Presidency.

8. Of the twenty-four State Democratic Conventions held, twenty-two, representing delegates to the Kansas City National Democrat Convention, instruct their delegates to support Mr. Bryan.



Photograph by [Maull and Fox. Admiral Seymour.

In Command of British Fleet in Chinese Waters.

8. The second reading of the Navy Bill passes

The second reading of the Navy Dill passes the Reichstag.

M. Georges Cochery is elected Chairman of the French Budget Committee.

At a meeting of the Paris Municipality the conduct of the police at the Communist anniversary at Père La Cheise is discussed, and the annual motion for the abolition of Government control of the Paris Police is carried. carried.

carried.

A scene of violent obstruction takes place in the Austrian Reichsrath, penny trumpets and whistles being used.

The Tsung-li-Yamen protests against the presence of a large foreign force at Pekin.

The R. ichstag concludes the second reading of the increase of Stamp Duties for the Jerman Navy Bill.

11. Changes are made in the Tsung-li-Yamên: one Chinese reti es and four Conservative

Manchuser refles and four Conservative Manchus are appointed.
The trial of the Franco-Belgian Company, in the Sclall Railway case, brought by the Transvaal, begins at Brussels.
Anti-Semic riots at Konitz, West Plussia.
The New South Wales Pailiament opens after

a recess lasting six months.

Mr. Holder, Premier of South Australia, says Air. Mointer, rremer or South Australia, says, he considers the compromise on the Federation Bill extremely unsatisfactory, and desirts the Bill be passed un.mended. he German Reichstag adjourns for the summer; the Navy Bill having been read a utird time and passed by a majority of 201

The Bureau of the French Chamber meets to nominate the Committee on the Amnesty

Kumassi still surrounde

Kumassi still surrounded.

Mr. Schreiner and his Ministry resign.

Mr. McLean, Premier of Victoria, telegraphs to the Australian Premiers, suggesting that Sir W. Lyne, Premier of New South Wales, should telegraph to Mr. Barton, strongly objecting to the proposed compromise on Clause 74, and urging its restoration to the original form.

The Porte informs the Ambassadors that ait.

The Porte informs the Ambassadors that it postpones the new Customs Tariff for a

14. Railway communication is cut between Tien-

14. Railway communication is cut between Tientsin and the foreign expedition under the command of Admiral Seymour at Lang-fang. The French Chamber agrees unanimously to the credit of 61,000,000 ft. for the defence of the Colonies. The French Senate agrees to the Colonial Army Bill.

Sir W. Lyne, Premier of New South Wales, and Mr. Lewis, Premier of Tasmania, concur in Mr. McLean's proposal to send a telegram to Mr. Barton, strongly opposing the compromise on Clause 74, of the Commonwealth Bill.

15. 350 of the Hong Kong regiment and Asiatics leave for Ka-Ku. G. neral Tung's Shan-hai-Kwang troops are moving on Pekin.

Sir J. Gordon Sprige experiences difficulty in forming a Cabinet.

The Congress of the Afrikander Bond opens at

The Congress of the Afrikander Bond opens at

Sir William Lyne telegraphs to Mr. Barton that public opinion throughout Australia is

strongly opposed to the compromise in the Commonwealth Bill.

Commonwealth Bill.

The number of delegates to the National Democra ic Convention al eady elected and instructed to vote for Mr. Bryan exceeds 76, the necessary number required to nominate him to the Presidency.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau confers with the Committee of the French Chamber on the Ampsety Bill

Amnesty Bill.

Amnesty Bill.
Commissioners Sitwell and F. E. Silva with
six police constables are killed on the barks
of the Gambia River, West Africa.
At the Bond Congress, the Scoretary, Mr. De
Waal, explains matters in connection with the
Ministerial create. Ministerial cr'sis.

The German Emperor opens the canal con-necting the North Sea and the Baltic by way of the rivers Elbe and Trave at Lübeck.



Photograph by]

[Elliott and Fry.

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June 1.

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Sir Claude MacDonald.

British Minister in Pekin.

The Italian (newly elected) Parliament is opened

the Italian (newly elected) Farliament is opened by the king in person.

Bad railway accident at Slough station; five persons killed, and about seventy injured.

The Taku forts open fire on the combined fleet, which returns the fire, with the result that after a fight which last course house. that, after a fight which lasts seven hours, two of the forts are blown up, and the other

two carried by assault.

18. The British sloop Daphne leaves Hong Kong. for Taku.

The German Minister reported to be murdered at Pekin by Chinese troops.

Sir Gordon Sprigg forms a Cabinet at Cape

Town.

Town.

The Acting Premier of Queensland approves
of the compromise in the Commonwealth Bill.

The mew Italian Cobinet resigns.

The Bond Congress, at Paarl, passes a resolution insisting on the maintenance of the
Parablics.

Republics. Reinforcements are sent to China by Russia, Japan, France, and the United States. The Republican Convention meets at Phila-delphia; it cominates Mr. McKinley for the

Presidency. he Irish National Convention meets in

Dublin. Funeral of Mrs. Gladstone in Westminster Abbey.

The German Emperor, at Kiel, supervises the measures for the mobilisation of Marines for measu China.

The Republican National Convention, at Philadelphia, declares its platform for this

year's election.

The American Republican Convention nominates Colonel Roosevelt as Vice-President.

A royal decree is published in Madrid suspend-

A royal decree is published in Madrid suspending the constitutional guarantees in the case of shopkeepers who refuse to pay taxes.

22. The Chinese tombard Tientsin.

In the New South Wales Legislative Assembly the compromise on Clause 74 of the Commonwealth Bill is carried without a division.

23. The German consul at Chifu telegraphs that the bombardment of Tientsin continues. The Russo-American force, five hundred strong, fails to relieve Tientsin.

23. The United States Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople again demands the indemnity for losses to American subjects during the Armenian massacres.
24. A new Italian Cabinet is completed.

A new Portuguese Ministry is also announced. The city of Mayence celebrates the sooth anniversary of the birth of Johann Guten-berg, the inventor of printing.

25. Dr. Jameson is returned unopposed as member for Kimberley, South Africa.

The Admiralty receives a telegram from Rear-Admiral Bruce from Chifu dated June 24th. No news from Tientsin.

An order of the Tsar raising the troops in the

Amur district to a war footing is published.
The International Miners' Congress commences
its deliberations in Paris, seventy-three
delegates, representing 1,133,500 European

miners, being present.

The funeral of Count Mouravieff takes place at St. Petersburg.
The French Chamber discusses the Bill for the

The French Chamber discusses the Bill for the in rase of the Navy.

26. Admi al Kempff telegraphs to Washington that Tintsin was relieved on Saturday.

Admiral Seymour re urns to Tintsin, having been unable to reach Pekin by rail.

Troops embark at Calcutta for China on board the Nerbuddie.

the Nerbudds.

Message arrives at the Foreign Office from Sir R. Hart, Pekin, dated June 19th, which states that the foreign Legations had been requested to leave Pekin on June 24th.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts' letter on Military Hospitals in South Africa is published in t.2 Times.

After a debate in the French Chamber on Army discipline the Nationalists are defeated on a resolution by M. Sembat by 328 votes to 129.

to 129.
A telegram from British Consul at Chifu states that Admiral Seymour is relieved and has returned to Tintsin.
Signor Villa is elected President of the Italian Parliament.

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A large and important deputation waits on Sir Alfred Milner at Cape Town to urge the retention of the Transvaal liquor laws in that country.

country,

2). The Foreign Office receives a telegram form
British Consul, dated Tientsin, June 22th,
sataing eastalties to British troops.
The American battleship Oregon goes ashore
in a fog off Hu-ki Island, 35 miles north of
Chis.

The French Chamber continues the discussion on the increase of the Navy.

The Miners' International Congress in Paris

A Convention is signed between the French and Spanish Governments fixing the limits of the irrespective possessions in North-West

the irrespective possessions in North-West Africa.
30. A great fire breaks out at the North German Lloyd's dock at Hoboken, New York, 400 persons said to be injured, and £2,000,000 of damage done. The frontage of the North German Lloyd pier, a quarter of a mile in extent, and three liners entirely destroyed. The marriage of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand de Est to Countess Sophia Chotek takes place in Bohemia.

The Pursian Diet passes a Bill imposing a tax

The Prussian Diet passes a Bill imposing a tax upon the turn-over of retail firms dealing with

more than one class of goods.

A French Boer Independence Committee is formed in Paris.

The War in South Africa.

June 1. Pretoria surrenders; Lord Roberts occupies

the city.

The Union Jack is hoisted over the Government buildings.

6. B.itish prisoners are removed to Watervaal Boven

8. General Buller's force outflanks the Boers at Botha's Pass.

The telegraph line is cut at Kroonstad by a body of Boers.

11. General Buller forces Almond's Nek. One thousand five hundred Boers are said to have surrendered in the Ficksburg District to General Brabant. A British Militia Battalion is surrounded by Boers at Roodeval and obliged to surrender.
 Lord Roberts's communications re-established.

Fighting severe outside Pretoria with Com-mandan: Botha's Burghers, Lord Kitchener joins hands with Lord Methuen near Heilbron.

13. Botha's force evacuate their position near Pretoria. Wakkerstroom, near Lang's Nek,

surrenders. narrowly escapes being

captured by the Boers.
General Hunter occupies Krugersdorp.
General Ian Hamilton's column reaches
Springs in order to meet General Buller's

force at Standerton.
23. Part of De Wet's Commando attack the railway

23. Part of De we'r's Commanuo atrack the fallway between Kroonstad and Honing Spruit. 29. There is sharp fighting in the Orange Free State, near Lindley, the Boers attacking British communications near Winburg and Senekal

Seere is rampant in Barkley West district, seventy-five per cent of the natives and many Europeans being down with it.



Photograph by

[Elliott and Fry.

The late Lord Loch.

PARLIAMENTARY RECORD. House of Lords.

June 18. The House reassembles after the Whit-suntide Recess, Lord Salisbury replies in reference to China. Second reading of the Marriage Act Amendment Bill and the Burial

Authorities (Cremation) Bill.

19. The County Councils (Elections) Act Amendment Bill and the Colonial Marriages (Deceased Wife's Sister) B'll pass through Committee.

Second reading Uganda Railway Bill.
Several bills advanced a stage.
The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Bill is brought up from the House of Commons a d read a first time. Secondary Education Bill; speech by the Duke of Deronshire. Prevention of Corruption Bill passes through Committee. Second reading of the R ilways (Prevention of Accidents) Bill. Second reading Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Bill. Speeches by Lord Carrington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Kimberley and Lord Selborne.

House of Commons.

June 14. The House reassembles after the Whitsuntide Recess. China: statement by Mr. Brodrick. Education Estimate: concluding Vote to complete the sum of £9,585,000 for salaries and expenses of the Board of Education.

and expenses of the Board of Education.

5. Lord G. Hamiltorrestates that the total nowaber of persons on relief works in India is 5,800,000. Civil Service Estimates resumed in Committee of Supply, and the vote for the Board of Education; votes agreed to.

18. Mr. Balfour makes a statement regarding China. The Australian Commonwealth Bill is proceeded with: speech by Mr. Chamber-December 1, 1997.

is proceeded with: speech by Mr. Chamber-lain. Progress is reported.

1). Committee of Supply: votes agreed to.

2). Third reading Workmen's Compensation Act (1897) Extension Bill.

2). The Committee stage of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Bill is resumed; speech by Mr. Chamberlain. The Bill is passed through Committee and is reported to the House. Second reading Elementary Education Bill. Education Bill.

22. The Birmingham (King Edward's School) Bill is discussed. Vote on Committee of Supply; progress reported.

progress reported. hird reading of the Commonwealth of Aus-tralia Constitution Bill. Discussion on the Housing of the Working Classes Act (1850) Amendment Bill, which is reported to the 25. Third House as having passed through the Committee stage.

mittee stage.

26 Second reading Companies Bill; speech by
Mr. Ritchie.

27 Third reading Workmen's Compensation Act
and of the Merchant Shipping (Liability of
Shipowners and Others) Bill.

28 Sick and wounded in South Africa; statement
by Mr. Balfour. S. cond reading Tithe Rent
Charge (Ireland) Bill.

29 Debate on Mr. Burdett-Coutts' charges with
regard to the sick and wounded in South
Africa; statement by Mr. Wyndham.
Speeches by Mr. Burdett-Coutts, Mr. Balfour, Sir H. Campbell Bannerman, and
others.

SPEECHES.

June z. Mr. Courtney, at Bristol, on the Settle-ment in South Africa.

4 Mr. W. H. Brown, President of the Co-opera-tive Union, at Cardiff, on the reforms-co-operators should work for.

co-operators should work for.

Mr. Bryce, at Aberdeen, on Liberal Imperialism.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at Glasgow, on the Settlement after the War in South Africa.

Mr. Morley, at Oxford, on Liberal and University in Emperialism being one and the same thing.

The German Emperoy at United to go the more discountries.

it. The German Emperor, at Lübeck, on the need of a strong German Navy.

Mr. Chamberlain, in London, on the Settlement

of South Africa.

Lord Salisbury, in London, on the position of

Ord Saissoury, in London, on the position of Missionari'ss.

24. The French Minister of Education, M. Leygues, at Versailles, on the Army and the Republic.

25. Mrs. Humphry Ward, in London, on Mary Kingsley.

Mr. Burt, in Paris, on international good Mr. Burt, in Paris, of Europe.

Mr. Burt, in Paris, on international good feeling among the workers of Europe.
28. Gen ril André in the Γr:nch Clamber on Discipline in the Army, both as regards officers and men.
2). Mr. Chamberlain, in London, on Public Africa. 2). Mr. Char Affairs.

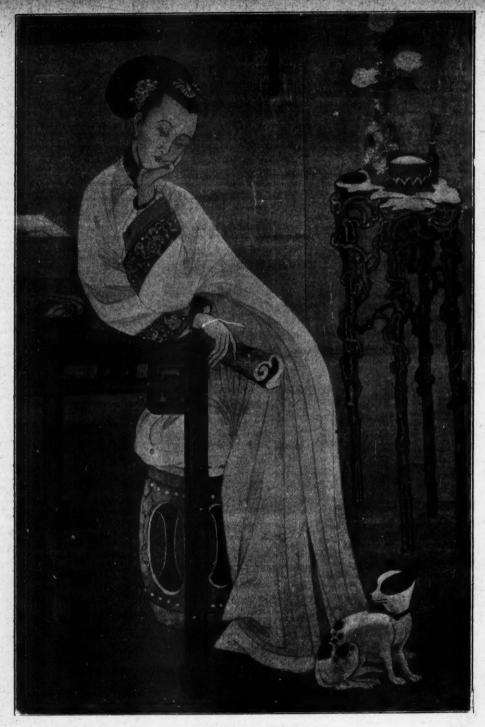
OBITUARY.

June 5. Miss Mary Kingsley (at Cape Town). Mr. Stephen Crane (American novelist), 29. 8. The Duke of Wellington, 54. 13. The Grand Duke of Oldenburg, 73.

14. Mrs. Gladstone, 88.
16. The Prince de Joinville, 81.
18. Sebastian Lang (Burgomaster of Ober-Ammer-

grul.
20. Lord Loch, 74.
21. Count Mouravieff, Russian Minister of Foreign
Affairs.

es. Admirai Maxse, 66.



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THE CHINESE EMPRESS.

From a Drawing by a Native Artist.

CHARACTER SKETCHES.

I.-TSZE HSI, EMPRESS OF CHINA.

PORTY years ago a young woman fled with her child and its father in hot haste from the avenging fury of a European army. Hardly had they escaped from the city than the storm of destruction burst over their doomed home. The place was gutted to the walls, and then, to make the work of devastation complete, the plundered ruin was given to the flames.

HER FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF THE FOREIGNER.

General Gordon—afterwards illustrious as Gordon of Khartoum—was present on the occasion as a subaltern, and in his correspondence he thus described the scene:—

Owing to the ill-treatment the prisoners experienced at the Summer Palace, the General ordered it to be destroyed. We accordingly went out, and after pillaging it burnt the whole place, destroying in a Vandal-like manner most valuable property which could not be replaced for four millions. The people are civil, but I think the grandees hate us, as they must after what we did to the Palace. You can scarcely imagine the beauty and magnificence of the place we burnt. It made one's heart sore to burn them. Everybody was wild for plunder. You would hardly conceive the magnificence of this residence or the tremendous devastation the French have committed. There was as much splendour and civilisation as you would see at Windsor. The French have smashed everything in the most wanton way. It was a scene of utter destruction which passes my description.

The young woman who fled with her child and its father on the eve of the destruction of the Summer Palace, was none other than Tsze Hsi, the Empress of China, now the most famous old lady in the world—with the exception of our own Queen.

IS IT NEMESIS?

The grandees must hate us after what we did to the Palace," wrote General Gordon. If the grandees, then how much more the Empress, to whom the Palace had been a home, who quitted it a despairing fugitive, and who returned to it only to find a charred ruin where formerly had stood the treasure house of the Empire. Possibly in the flaring smoke-clouds which this month are said to have risen from the burning Legations at Pekin as the foreign quarter was given to the flames, the Empress Hsi-whose name I shall henceforth write as it is pronounced, She-saw the handwriting of Nemesis. Whatever reflections crossed that brooding brain, there is little doubt that never once during the whole of the past forty years did the Imperial She forget the dark and terrible day when she fled with her boy and the Emperor from the vengeance of the Foreign Devils from beyond the sea.

PUT YOURSELF IN HER SKIN.

In these Character Sketches I always try to paint the subjects as they appear to themselves at their best moments, not as they seem to their enemies at their

worst. When General Gordon explained the way in which he wrote a famous memorandum, he said, "I wrote as a Chinaman. My object has been always to put myself into the skin of those I may be with, and I like these people as much, well, say nearly as much as I like my own countrymen." The same principle must be adopted if we are to make any attempt to understand the central figure in the great World Drama that is being enacted in the Farther East.

I.-THE SLAVE GIRL OF CANTON.

The Imperial She was not born in the purple. She is a Manchu, a member of the Imperial race which for two hundred and fifty years has governed the Chinese; but, like many other members of Imperial races, she was acquainted with adversity in her youth. Her story is a romance. Her career is one of the most glaring paradoxes of history. The Jews fondly cherish the tale of Esther, and every Sunday-scholar is familiar with the romance of Joseph, who was sold a captive into the country which he subsequently ruled as Grand Vizier of Pharaoh. But the story of Esther will not compare with the adventures of the Empress She, and although Joseph became prime minister via the pit and the dungeon, he was always the servant of Pharaoh.

FROM SLAVERY TO EMPIRE.

But the woman who for the last month has defied the allied fleets and armies of Western civilisation, and has reigned as Empress over 400,000,000 persons for nearly thirty years, was sold into slavery in her childhood by her own father. To leap from slavery to a throne is an almost miraculous achievement in any country. But in China, where the slave is a woman, the transition seemed absolutely impossible. Yet She accomplished this impossible thing, and confronts the world to-day an unmistakable concrete fact, with which all the world has to take account.

THE CHINESE ESTIMATE OF WOMEN.

There is indeed something grotesquely absurd in the spectacle of the Chinese Empire, of all places in the world, being ruled by a woman. It is true that we can exhibit something of the same paradox nearer home. In Britain no woman can vote for a member of Parliament. No woman can sit in Town or County Council. But the Sovereign, without whose consent nothing can be done, who must be consulted before any important despatch is sent off or any great officer appointed, is a woman. In China the insolent assumption by the male of a monopoly of all political wisdom is carried to lengths from which even Mr. Chamberlain or Mr. Labouchere would recoil. Says Dr. A. H. Smith in his book on "Village Life in China":—

The essence of the Chinese classical teaching on this subject is that woman is as inferior to man as the earth is inferior to heaven, and that she can never attain to full equality with man. According to Chinese philosophy, death and evil have their origin Yin, or female principle of Chinese dualism, while life and prosperity come from the subjection of it to the Yang, or male principle; hence it is regarded as a law of nature to keep woman completely under the power of man, and to allow her no will of her own.—P. 305.

NOT EVEN A RIGHT TO LIVE.

To such a length is this carried, that killing is no murder in China when female babies are concerned. The most ideally excellent daughter, says the Chinese proverb, is not equal to a splay-footed son. Miss Fielde in her book, "Pagoda Shadows," says that 160 Chinese mothers who had borne 631 sons and 538 daughters admitted that they had killed 158 of their daughters. One woman who had been exceptionally unfortunate admitted that she had put away eleven. Even the stoutest opponent of Woman's Rights in Britain draws the line—inconsistently, perhaps—before infanticide. The Chinese are more logical.

WOMAN TRIUMPHANT-EVEN IN CHINA.

Yet, in this stronghold of masculine ascendency we find the Imperial She lording it over emperors and mandarins with an authority to which our own Queen never ventures to aspire. Even in China exceptional women succeed in triumphing over the difficulties with which they are deliberately handicapped. Dr. Smith says:—

In one of the huge Chinese encyclopædias, out of 1,628 books, 376 are devoted to famous women, and of these, four chapters treat of female knowledge, and seven others of the literary productions of women, works which have been numerous and influential.—P. 300.

THE EMPRESS WU.

Nor is the Imperial She altogether alone in her glory. Twelve hundred years ago—five hundred years before the Norman Conquest—a Chinese woman, Wu-Tsi-tien by name, who entered the harem of the Emperor Tai-tsung at the age of fourteen, succeeded in making herself virtual ruler of China until her death at the age of eighty-one. The records of her reign, being written by men, must be accepted with reservation, for they seem to be compiled chiefly for the purpose of holding up the Empress Wu's reign as an awful example of what John Knox called the "Monstrous Regimen of Women."

A REALISABLE ASSET.

She's father was a Manchu official, a Taotai in the north of China, who fell on evil days, lost his money, and ultimately drifted, a broken man, to the neighbourhood of Canton. The family consisted of She, then a girl, and a boy with their parents. She was Manchu, and therefore had escaped the misery of having her feet bound. She was strong, healthy, and vigorous, and probably did her share like other Chinese girls of the poorer classes in collecting sticks for the family fire and scraping together dung dropped in the high road, to sell it as manure.

In 1838, when the family migrated to Canton, She was four years of age. This was before the first opium war, when the power of China was still unbroken, and the prestige of the Emperors, the brothers of the Sun, was still intact. Do what they could, however, She's parents could not manage to scrape together sufficient to stave off starvation. In southern China, where they were living, the parents of girl children, when the worst comes to the worst, have always one resource. A good-looking, healthy girl is always a realisable asset. If you cannot feed your daughter it is good form to sell her and feed yourself and your son on the proceeds. The story goes that She herself took the initiative of proposing that she should be sold to keep the family pot boiling. Her father recoiled at first from the proposal, for he was a Manchu and from the north. The practice of selling daughters is Chinese and prevails chiefly in the south. But hunger is

a potent counsellor, and after a time She was sold to a purchaser who is variously described as a merchant, a mandarin, and a general. Whatever he was, he had the wherewithal not only to buy slaves but to feed them, and that was the supreme consideration. He seems to have been a kind master, and to have early appreciated She's talents.

HER EDUCATION.

How it came to pass that the slave girl conceived such a strange idea as that of learning to read or write no one has yet explained. There is a vague rumour current in China that there is some English blood in her veins, but how it got there no one explains; and even if She were Eurasian, the mystery of her character would not be explained. It is said that she learned to read and write before she was eight. No one ever dreamed in those days of teaching Chinese girls such accomplishments. Even now the idea is scouted; but how it came to pass that She could read and write a quarter of a century before we ventured to propose to make education compulsory no one knows. The fact, however, appears to be undisputed.*

THE ADVANTAGES OF SLAVERY.

Slavery has its advantages. If She had been, not the slave, but the daughter of her purchaser, she would have had her feet bandaged, and as soon as she neared her teens she would have been shut up a close prisoner in the Yamen. There is true pathos in the saying of a Shinese woman, who, after being tethered all her life to the family compound, declared that she hoped, on her next incarnation, she might be a dog, for then she could go about where she pleased. She, however, being a slave, was allowed to go about where she pleased. Being able to read and write, she was allowed to do the family marketing; and, in short, when she was in her teens, she had so well established her position as to be regarded almost as a member of the family.

II.—A CHINESE ESTHER.

So things went on until the year 1848, the year of the great European Revolution, and a year destined to affect, perhaps not less seriously, the destinies of the Far East. For in 1848 there went forth a decree from the Emperor Hien Fung, which recalls reminiscences of the days of King Ahasuerus. It is written in the Book of Esther that when the king wished to replace Vashti, his queen, by a more submissive spouse, "Then said the king's servants that ministered unto him, Let there be fair young virgins sought for the king. And let the king appoint officers in all the provinces of his kingdom, that they may gather together all the fair young virgins unto Shushan the palace, to the house of the women. And let the maiden which pleaseth the king be queen instead of Vashti. And the thing pleased the king, and he did so." A similar custom prevailed at one

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^{*}This unexplained mystery throws doubt upon the whole story. When these pages were passing through the press, the Westminster Gazette published an article by an anonymous contributor who roundly denies the authenticity of the slave gift tradition. He says the story of her sale into slavery has been almost universally accepted but, nevertheless, it is wholly fictitious, it being now ascertained that the remarkable woman, who was born in Pekin in 1834, was the daughter of one Shen-Yui, an eminent officer of the Li Pu (or Board of Rites), by the daughter of a Wang or Regulus of the first rank, and a, classman, of the Imperial House of Gioro. Her full name is Tszehi Toanyu Kangi Chaoyu Chuangcheng Shokung Chinhien Chung-Sih, and she is not Chinese, but of Manchu descent. As a child she is said to have attracted attention by her cleverness and desire for learning; and as a result of this her father procured for Tszehi that which few girls in China ever enjoy—an education. I give the Westminster Gasette's contributor's story as it stands. The reader can choose for himself which version he prefers.

time in Russia, and something like it is said still to exist in Persia. But in China the matter is as much a matter of settled custom as the practice of competitive examinations. Hien Fung was married. His Vashti had not fallen out of favour, but she had no son. It was essential that the Emperor should become a father, and to render this possible proclamations were issued throughout all the provinces of China, directing all eligible Manchu maidens between the ages of fifteen and eighteen, who cared to compete for the position of secondary wife to the Emperor, to present themselves at the palace of the Emperor at Pekin.

A TRY FOR A THRONE.

She, having the run of the streets, saw the proclamation, and being able to read soon mastered its contents. She was of the specified age. She was of Manchu descent. As for comeliness, that was hardly a question for her to decide, although, possibly enough, she had settled her opinion on that question before her mirror. Anyhow, she made up her mind that she would go in for the competition. To be secondary wife of the Emperor, the Sacred Son of Heaven, satisfied her ambitious yearnings for distinction and a career. She might not succeed, of course. But she decided at any cost to "have a try."

Her first step was to secure the assent of her owner. He was startled not a little at the proposal that his slave girl should go up to try her luck in the lottery for a seat near the Imperial throne. But She, like Mr. Rider Haggard's heroine, was "She that must be obeyed." The very loftiness of her aspiration, the incongruity of her ambition, and her position helped to win the first battle. Her owner not only consented to her adventure, but in order to improve her chances adopted her as his daughter, and sent her off to Pekin with a handsome outfit.

AN EMPEROR'S BRIDE.

Of the nature of the examinations to which the aspirants were subjected I know nothing, but whatever they were She passed them triumphantly. Out of thousands of candidates She was chosen as one of the best ten certified by the examiners as "a faultless specimen of womanhood, possessing all the virtues needful to the sex and in intelligence the equal of the graduate of the first Imperial examination." Like Esther in Shushan, She was installed in a suite of rooms in the palace of the women. She was one of ten. But she had a fair field, and she had no fear of the result, nor did the issue belie her confidence in her star. As it was with Esther and Ahasuerus, so it was with She and Hien Fung. She went in unto the Emperor and found favour in his sight. And behold she conceived and bare a son, and that son was Heir Apparent to the Imperial throne.

MOTHER OF AN HEIR TO THE THRONE.

She was about seventeen years old when she was taken to the palace of Hien Fung, and she was not more than twenty when the birth of Tung-Chi gave her the proud position of mother of the future Emperor of China. It may be said that there is nothing exceptional in her good luck. A pretty woman who has the luck to have a son by sultan, king or emperor, can usually make her way. It is often the case at Stamboul, at Teheran, and at Pekin. But what was exceptional in the case of She, and what marks her off from all her competitors, is that she won the favour of the Emperor by the tact with which she conciliated the Empress. If Esther had had to depend upon the favour of Vashti, it would have gone

ill with her and her kinsfolk. But it is asserted that She played her cards with such consummate skill, that she won the good graces of the Empress and made herself the general favourite of all the women of the palace. It was as the friend and companion of the Empress she first saw the Empreor; and when the natural result followed, the Empress, instead of "rounding" upon the Imperial Hagar, became more than ever attached to the woman who had given a son to her husband.

III.-EMPRESS MOTHER.

All went well for a time. The mother of the future Emperor, who was also sworn friends with the legitimate wife and the beloved mistress of the Emperor, found nothing to complain of in her position in the palace. But a dark cloud rose out of the sea which burst in fury upon the Imperial household. The English and French sent armies against China. They bombarded the Taku forts and marched in triumph upon Pekin. The Emperor, accompanied by She and her six year old son, fled in hot haste to his hunting lodge at Jého, while the invaders worked their vengeful will upon the Summer Palace at Pekin.

HAGAR AND SARAH.

Hien Fung did not long survive this cruel blów. He died in 1861, leaving the throne to Tung-Chi, a boy of seven. Before his death Hien Fung constituted a council of regency, composed of two Imperial princes and the Minister Lung-Chê, but left the guardianship of his son to the two Empresses. The story goes that he left a sealed document in the hands of the legal wife empowering her, in the last extremity, to take absolute control of the boy into her own hands.

The fact that she never used this authority is the best testimony both to her good sense and the tact of the boy's mother. It is the rarest thing in the world that Hagar and Sarah get on well in a working partnership, but it must be almost impossible when Sarah has a private power of attorney to oust Hagar from the business. In Pekin, however, it was managed somehow, and the partnership worked well for twenty-eight years.

The difficulties were by no means slight :-

She found China with the prestige, resources, and peace of the realm reduced to their lowest ebb, with the most fruitful provinces a desert; with three great and apparently successful rebellions raging simultaneously in different parts of the Empire; with a load of debt caused by an unsuccessful foreign war, during which the capital was in the hands of the invader.

But none of these difficulties daunted her. What she did not like was the prospect of being a mere cipher in the government of the Empire. By Hien Fung's decision all power was vested in the Council of the Regency. She, who was then a young woman of twenty-seven, decided that this would never do. And, as She who wills the end wills the means, She was not long in deciding upon her course of action.

HER FIRST COUP D'ÉTAT.

It is always a difficult matter to apportion the responsibility which rightly belongs to actors in great historical tragedies. But for the subsequent career of the Empress She, few would be inclined to credit or to debit her with the responsibility for the coup detat which was the foundation of her power. Prince Kung being a man, a Minister, and withal the one who profited most conspicuously by the coup d'état, would naturally have been regarded as the chief author of the sudden stroke which abolished the Council of Regency. But the

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part which the Empress has subsequently played naturally disposes us to regard her as the moving spirit in the conspiracy. Prince Kung, a younger brother of the late Emperor, was really ruling the Empire at the time of Hien Fung's death. When the Emperor fled to his hunting box the duty devolved upon Prince Kung of negotiating with the victorious generals, and it was he who

ultimately drew up the treaty of peace. He was appointed presi-dent of the Tsungli-Yamen, which was constituted in 1861 as a department through which the Chinese Government would communicate with the foreigner. There is reason to believe that the Prince Kung had the as little love for the Regents as the Empress She herself, and he fell in with the project submitted to him by the **Empress of carry**ing out a coup d'état. Chinese methods are summary, and conspirators in high places do not hesitate to kill. The Regents were returning from celebrating the funeral rites of the late Emperor, when they found themselves arrested by Prince Kung, accused of being guilty of grave omissions in the funeral rites due to the de-ceased Emperor, and there and then they were executed! As the Regents were dead there was no longer a Council

of Regency, and the Empress She and the legitimate Empress were left in supreme control of the affairs at the Palace. Prince Kung for his part found abundant scope for his energy in managing the affairs of the Empire.

THE PREMIERSHIP OF PRINCE KUNG.

For three years all went well. China was slowly recovering from the results of the war and the Taiping rebellion, and Prince Kung came to be generally recognised as the man of the situation. The Empress

however, was not a woman to encourage misunderstanding of this kind, and on April 2nd, 1865, an Imperial edict appeared dismissing Prince Kung from all his offices for the offence of having overrated his own importance. The Prince obeyed, but his disappearance gave rise to such embarrassments, that five weeks later he was restored by an Imperial decree reinstating him

in all his offices except the presidency of the Council. He had had his lesson, and he had learned that the Empress was "She who must be obeyed."

CHOOSING A WIFE FOR THE EMPEROR.

The young Emperor Tung-Chi was growing up, and in 1872, when the time arrived for his marriage, his Imperial mother took the responsibility of selecting his bride. Manchu maidens were mustered at the Palace, and then ushered into the presence of the Imperial motherin-law-to-be groups of four or tive. Each girl as she entered handed a tablet to the Empress, upon which was inscribed her name and her age. If the first impression was unfavourable, they passed on without remark; but if their look pleased her she questioned them and made notes as to their answers. eunuchs who were



The Dowager-Empress of China.

From a drawing by a Chinese Artist.

in attendance received instructions, and all the rejected candidates were dismissed with the present of a piece of silver, of the weight of one ounce, in the shape of a shoe. Those who did not receive the silver shoe of dismissal came up for a second inspection, and those who were weeded out of this second examination received a roll of silk. At a third inspection the surviving candidates, who were reduced to very few, were subjected to a final scrutiny, when the lady whom the Empress decided to be the most suitable bride for her son was selected.

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The choice of the Empress fell upon a girl of the name of Al-u-te, the good, wise, and virtuous daughter of Cheng. Three days before the wedding Tung-Chi sent his bride her phœnix robe; two days later a tablet of gold, on which was engraved the edict elevating her to the throne. The wedding-day was celebrated with lavish expenditure. The bride was escorted to the Palace by a great procession, headed by the Manchu princes, while thirty white horses followed the sedan chair in which the bride was brought to her new home. The Empress She received her daughter-in-law in state. It was one of the few occasions on which she was visible to the outside world. The Empress, although directing everything and interfering in everything, preferred to do so from behind the curtain. She was present at all interviews between her son and his Ministers; but although she heard every-thing she was never seen. It was not until she was sixty years of age that she ventured from behind the curtain, and received Ministers face to face.

SCANDALS OF THE PALACE.

The obscurity in which she lives renders it impossible for any one to speak positively either as to her character or as to her conduct. The unknown is always terrible, and when a woman is concerned it is usually scandalous at least, when the woman is on a throne. According to the gossip of Pekin, the Empress She was a lady who put no limit upon the indulgence of her curiosity or of her instincts. She is the centre of as many scandalous tales as is Queen Elizabeth, and possibly with as much or as little truth. To believe Pekin gossip, she was as lawless as Catherine the Great and rivalled Semiramis herself in the gratification of her caprices.

The tongue of scandal is ever busy about exalted personages, and when that woman is a widow and a sovereign there is no limit to the liberties which slanderous tongues will take with her reputation. But "She is one of the great women of the world, and will go down to history as the compeer of Catherine, Elizabeth, and Victoria," says an American statesman, formerly Minister to China.

A DUBIOUS STORY.

Although Prince Kung is said to have done his best to play off one Empress against the other, the two Imperial ladies seem to have lived together in harmony; at least until after the accession of the Emperor to the throne. They seldom met. The legitimate widow occupied the eastern wing of the Palace, and was known as the Eastern Empress; while the Empress-mother, who occupied the western wing, enjoyed the title of the Western Empress. According to a writer in Blackwood's Magazine of 1888, the good relations between the two Imperial ladies came to a sudden end in 1873. He says :-

The senior Empress sent a message to her Imperial sister, proposing an official meeting in a certain pavilion in the Palacc. After the ceremonial courtesies, the Eastern Empress said she had sought the interview because their common task had now been fulfilled, and it was fitting that they should lay down their office and take formal leave of each other. For her part, she added, she was well pleased to be relieved of the responsibility. She was also gratified that they two had been able to work so long in harmony for the welfare of the young Emperor and of the State. So far well; but the lady had a postscript to add, in the manner which is a stock device in plays and novels. She produced the private will of their late husband, and disclosed for the first time to her sister the powers which she had kept dormant these dozen years. "Now," she said, "there is no further use for such a document," whereupon she burned it before the eyes of the Western Empress. This dramatic scene made a terrible impression on the Empress-mother. She was not converted by it, but changed, giving way to sud!en hatred of the deceased Emperor who mistrusted her, and to the woman who had been made the confidante of that distrust.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR.

Such is the story as told by the writer in Blackwood. It is somewhat difficult to credit it, because in the following year we find the two Empresses once more acting together and asserting their authority in affairs of State. It was in 1874 that the Emperor Tung-Chi issued a decree degrading Prince Kung and his son for using language in very many respects unbecoming. The very next day, however, Prince Kung was reinstated in office by a decree of the two Empresses, and there he remained until 1884, when he was finally dismissed by the Empress She. In 1875 the Emperor died. Little was known of him, and that little not altogether to his credit.

HER SECOND COUP D'ÉTAT.

He left his wife Al-u-te, the good, wise and virtuous daughter of Cheng, expecting to be a mother. This emergency brought the two Empresses once more together, and a second coup d'état, even more daring than the first, was promptly carried through. Properly speaking, the Empresses ought to have waited to see whether the expected child was a boy or not. In the former event his mother would become the Regent, and the two other ladies would have to retire into obscurity. If Al-u-te unluckily produced a daughter, then, according to Chinese law, a boy would be adopted as posthumous son of the deceased Emperor, and the widow would still take the post of Regent. The Empress She therefore, with the consent of her colleague and of Prince Kung, set aside the time-honoured usage, ignored the young wife, and adopted as heir to the throne a boy of four, the son of Chun, who was a younger brother of the Emperor Hien Fung. His chief qualifications were that, being a cousin of the late Emperor Tung-Chi, and not of a posterior generation, he could not, therefore, perform the ancestral rites to which the Chinese attach an extraordinary degree of importance. The advantage of this was, that the widow, Empress Al-u-te, was thrust on one side, and the regency of the Empress She and her colleague was secured for another term of years. The only protest that seems to have been made against that high-handed subversion of this wellestablished rule was the protest and suicide of a dis-tinguished *literate*, who killed himself in order to emphasise his protest against the disturbance of the line of descent which left the late Emperor without a son to perform the ancestral rites.

IV.—RULER OF CHINA.

The Empresses resumed the sovereignty of the palace, and Prince Kung worried along with them as best he could until 1884, when he was dismissed and degraded and replaced by Prince Chun, who, as father of the future Emperor, had long been used as a tool by the Empress. Chun, although a poet who exchanged verses with the Empress-who is also much given to the cultivation of the muse-was not a man of strong character, and the Empress supplemented his deficiencies by reliance upon the genius of the one Chinese statesman who is known in Europe-Li Hung Chang.

When there raged the great famine in the province of Shansi both the Queens-Regent won the hearts of their subjects by the following act of practical sympathy :-

Their Imperial Highnesses having ascertained that the value of the flesh-meats that are served by the Nuiwa-fui in the palace amounts to one hundred taels daily, they have resolved to eat no more meat while their people continue to lack food, and furthermore the amount of one hundred taels thus saved they order to be turned over to the relief fund of the province of Shansi.

The boy Emperor was placed under tutors, and it is to the credit of the Empress that she selected as his tutor Weng-Tung-cho, a man of whom every one speaks well, and who appears to have taken great pains in imbuing his Imperial ward with a sense of his responsibility, and to have made him singularly receptive to new ideas. The story goes that the boy showed a leaning to the other Empress and preferred her to the Empress She.

This, it is alleged, led to the sudden indisposition of the old Empress, who died in 1881, leaving the Empress She in a position of absolute power. The slave-girl of Canton was now practically undisputed Empress of China.

A CHINESE MARCHIONESS DE BRINVILLIERS?

There are those who would address her in the language addressed to Macbeth when he had achieved the throne by bloody paths. For her enemies do not hesitate to accuse her of removing by poison, assassination execution all those who stood in her path. No one could die in the Palace whose death removed an obstacle from her way without the occurrence being attributed to poison. Among her alleged victims are included the first three Regents, who

were executed on a frivolous pretext; the Emperor Tung-Chi, her own son; the Empress Al-u-te, who died two months after her husband; the Marquis Tseng, who suddenly sickened and died after he had crossed her path; and now the Empress of the East, and so on to the last of those whose carcasses were the stepping-stones to suoreme power. There is probably very little ground for attributing to the Empress She such deliberate policy of murder. If she had been disposed to kill she would probably have wreaked her vengeance upon Prince Kung by the aid of poison; and the present Emperor, who has given her trouble enough although deprived of power, is still permitted to live.

MORE WIFE CHOOSING.

From 1884, when she dismissed Prince Kung, to 1888, when she chose a wife for the young Emperor, she seems

to have had everything very much in her own hands. In December, 1888, the following decree appeared in the Pekin Gazette:—

"Special edict of the Empress dowager.

"The Emperor having reverently succeeded to his exalted inheritance and increasing day by day in maturity, it is becoming that he should select a virtuous consort to assist in the administration of the palace, to control the members of his household and to encourage the Emperor himself in upright conduct. Let, therefore, Tet-Ho-Na-La, a daughter of Deputy Lieut-Gen. Kuei Hsiang, whom we have selected for her dignified and virtuous character, become Empress.

"Further edict."

"Let Ta-Ta-La, aged fifteen years, a daughter of Chang Hsii, formerly Vice-President of a Board, become the secondary consort of the first rank, and Let Ta-Ta-La, aged thirteen, also daughter of Chang Hsii, formerly Vice-President of a Board, become imperial concubine of the second rank.

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Some idea of the difficulty of forming any estimate as to the real character of the Empress may be gained from the fact that authorities differ radically even upon such a simple question as her attitude to the Japanese War. One writer declares that she vehemently opposed the war, while another says with confidence that she was the cause and origin of the whole quarrel. Equal differences of opinion prevail as to her character and disposition.



The Emperor as a Child.

KWANG-SU. PRINCE CHANG EMPEROR'S BROTHER. (FATHER OF EMPEROR).

THE EMPRESS AS SHE IS.

"She is a savage," a Russian told me, who knew Pekin well. But on the other hand, she is described by other residents as a woman of exceptional culture and refinement. She paints, she writes poetry, in token whereof she presented the Hamlin College with six hundred stanzas, all of her own making. Mr. F. G. Carpenter, writing from Pekin to the New York World on December 30th, 1888, said:—

The Empress Regent is now over fifty, and she is said to be well formed and dignified. She combs her hair, I am told, in the butterfly fashion common to the Manchus, having horns six inches long at the back of her head, and she fastens it with a gold hairpin. She is rather independent in thought and does as she pleases, regardless of Chinese etiquette. She is said to practise

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archery inside the walls of the palace, and she is reported as having taken lessons in boxing from an old eunuch. Minister Denby tells me that she studies and understands all subjects committed to her, and that she is very industrious. He thinks she will go down to history as one of the great rulers of the world, and says that through her China has attained its present high position among the nations. The Empress Regent has been one of the most progressive thinkers among the Chinese, and considering the isolation of China it seems strange to record that in a short time these palaces will be lighted with six thousand electric lights, and that the Emperor will eat his breakfast with ivory chopsticks tipped with gold under the rays of electricity.

Although sixty-six years of age, Tsze Hsi is described by one who has seen her recently as having raven hair without a single grey lock. She is of above the medium height, large-boned, her eyes dark, her complexion subolive, and her feet, contrary to the Chinese custom, of the natural size. Her voice, however, is harsh, and she is singularly fond of jewellery.

When she received the wives of the Diplomatists, Sir Claude MacDonald, our Minister at Pekin, thus described the reception:—

The ceremony passed off extremely well. The Empress-Dowager made a most favourable impression by her courtesy and affability. Those who went to the Palace under the idea that they would meet a cold and haughty person of strong imperious manner were agreeably surprised to find her Imperial Majesty a kind and courteous hostess, who displayed both the tact and softness of the womanly disposition.

WHAT HER ENEMIES SAY.

Her enemies accuse her of a love for gambling and an inordinate love of money. The chief accusations against her are, however, formulated by the exiled Reformer Kang-Yu-Wei, whose headlong Radicalism brought about the third coup d'état of the Empress She. In his farewell letter to the Foreign Ministers the defeated Reformer did not spare the Empress. In this letter—she is compared, more sinicâ, to the Empress Wu, who also succeeded in keeping her son in tutelage and keeping hold of power during a long and licentious life. She is charged with having tried to corrupt the Empress-Dowager of Hien Fung, and her daughter-in-law, the Empress-Dowager of Hien Fung, and her daughter-in-law, the Empress-Dowager of Tung Che. She is characterised as an Usurper, having deposed an Emperor who was full of brightness and promise, and is told that she is, after all, but a concubine-relict of Hien Fung, "whom by her acts she made die of spleen and indignation."

But this brings me to the story of the Emperor, whose restoration to the throne is urged by some as the best way of settling the present difficulty.

V .-- THE EMPEROR KWANG-SU.

The Emperor Kwang-Su, on coming to the throne in 1889, found China in a much more prosperous condition than it was when he was suddenly seized upon to succeed Tung-Chi. Whatever may be said of the Empress She, no one can deny that during her regency China recovered both prosperity and prestige. She may have had her differences with Prince Kung, but they worked together for nearly twenty years, and when she finally dismissed him she had discovered and utilised the genius of Li Hung Chang. From 1861 to 1889 she had practically governed China, and when the time came for surrendering power to the youth Kwang-Su she naturally shrank from the loss of the position which she had held so long.

ABDICATION (LIMITED).

The Empress She had her misgivings about Kwang-Su, not without reason. When he came to the throne she induced him to sign a formal convention, with no fewer

than twenty-five articles, reserving to her as many attributes of sovereignty. But no sooner had he mounted the throne than he attempted to liberate himself one by one from the reservations by which he had agreed to be bound.

For the next ten years a struggle went on, more or less acute, between the boy-Emperor and the Empress She. His first success was the defeat of the proposal pressed by Li Hung Chang, and supported by the Empress, to construct the railway from Tientsin to Pekin. At the time it was held to indicate that the new Emperor was given over to blind and bigoted conservatism. In reality, it only meant that Kwang Su wished to teach the Empress that he was determined to assert himself. It was rather odd that he should have taken this mode of showing his independence. Before he came to the throne he had a special railway track laid down in the palace grounds, where he ran eight gorgeous railroad cars, given him by a French syndicate on the look-out for concessions. They were upholstered in rich satins of the gaudiest colours, and the one for the especial use of the Emperor had a downy divan of imperial yellow. The rest of its finish was red satin and plush, but the curtains, strange to say, were of white silk, an unpardonable mistake on the part of the donors, for white is, in China, the badge of death and of mourning. The syndicate hoped through them to get the Emperor's favour, and if railroads are adopted to have the first chance at the contract. The Emperor, however, refused to receive them for nothing, and he accepted them only on condition that the French syndicate accepted £2,000 for them. The cars cost well up towards £20,000.

THE EMPEROR'S STUDIES.

As a boy the Emperor was fond of engines, and not very fond of study. When he came to the throne he used to rise about two o'clock in the morning. He took a light breakfast at about 2.30, and by three was ready for work. He received his Ministers at four, five, or six o'clock, and it was at this time that he usually started out to perform his holy duties. He had his second breakfast at eleven, and he dined later in the day, going to bed very early.

At that time he was described as a slender, yellow-faced, almond-eyed, black-queued young Tartar. "I am told," said Mr. Carpenter, "he has all the instincts of the ordinary boy, and likes fun as well as any boy among his subjects. A few days ago he went out to visit some small steam launches, and to the horror of his eunuchs, rushed past them, and down into the engine-room. He here found a coolie with a dirty handkerchief tied round his head, oiling the machinery. He asked him his nationality, and the coolie replied that he was a Chinaman, a reply which was very pleasing to the Emperor."

WHAT MANNER OF MAN IS HE?

Two years later, in 1891, a Foreign Secretary of Legation wrote:—

The Emperor looks younger even than he is, not more than sixteen or seventeen. Although his features are essentially Chinese, or rather Manchu, they wear a particular air of personal distinction. Rather pale and dark, with a well-shaped forehead, long, black arched eyebrows, large mournful dark eyes, a sensitive mouth, and an unusually long chin, the young Emperor, together with an air of great gentleness and intelligence, wore an expression of melancholy, due, naturally enough, to the deprivation of nearly all the pleasures of his age and to the strict life which the hard and complicated duties of his high position force him to lead.

A year later another observer wrote :-

The young Emperor entirely fails to show either capacity or sense of duty, being given over to frivolity, and, report says, vice. The following description by the German Minister at a still later date seems to show that Kwang-Su did not profit by his emancipation from the control of the

Empress She :-

His Majesty looks older than he really is. With sunken head and yellow face, he looked shyly at the assembled diplomats, and his heavy eyes were lit up for the occasion by opium or morphia. A sorrowful, weary, and rather childish smile played about his mouth. When his lips are parted his long, irregular yellow teeth appear, and there are great hollows in either cheek. His face is not entirely wanting in sympathy, but rather betokens indifference, and from its features nothing of interest can be

the Emperor three whole days to look over the essays. The task was long, but it was accomplished with care and attention to details. The list of the Examining Board was turned almost upside down, for the Emperor marked out six men as entitled to first honours (three of these stood amongst the last in the first list); seventy-seven to second-class honours; one hundred and twenty-three to third; and two men to the fourth or last class. Those who belonged to the first and second classes were promoted two steps, while the others were either degraded proportionately or deprived of from one to half a year's salary.

Imagine the sensation which such a sudden incursion into the domain of the Civil Service Commissioners

would create in Britain. Multiply it a hundredfold, and we can form some faint estimate of the dismay occasioned by Kwang-Su's escapade in Pekin. The marvel is not that he was ultimately set aside, but that he was tolerated so long.

THE JAPANESE WAR.

Authorities differ as to the respective share of Emperor and Empress in the Japanese war. But there seems to be no doubt that the Emperor was against Li Hung Chang, and that, but for the intervention of Prince Kung and the Empress, Li would have been ordered to execution for the failure of the war which he had in vain endeavoured to evade. A fierce struggle ensued between the Emperor and Empress, in which the latter came off victor, and succeeded if not in reestablishing her old authority, at least in compelling Kwang-Su to abide by the convention of twenty-five reservations.

THE ADVENT OF KANG-YU-WEI.

So matters went on till 1896, when the advent of Kang-Yu-Wei, the Canton Radical, led the Emperor to embark upon a series of reforms so drastic as to lead to his own summary supersession. Kang-Yu-Wei was a young man of thirty-eight, who had achieved considerable reputation as a teacher at Canton. He was fascinated by the history of Peter the Great, and had conceived the idea of launching China upon a career of reform. He wrote a memorial which attracted the attention of the Emperor. Of this he has given the following account:

I told the Emperor that all the old customs and ways and manners of his ancestors must be removed. Nothing could be usefully followed so far as Chinese history was concerned. I advised the Emperor to follow in the footsteps of Japan, or of Peter the Great in Russia.

As a preliminary step I advised the Emperor to command all his Ministers of State and all the high officials in Pekin to go before the places where they worshipped the gods, and also to the ancestral halls, there to register an oath that they were determined to introduce reforms.

determined to introduce reforms.

My second suggestion was to have the laws and administration revised; my third, that he should open a Communication or Despatch Department, through which any one could be able to memorialise the Throne. I told him he had no means of finding out the desires of the people; that the responsibility of administration was too widely diffused; that he should select young, intelligent men, well imbued with Western ideas, to



Kwang-su, 16 years old, with his father.

read; in fact, the Emperor impressed me as being self-restrained, cold, apathetic, wanting in capacity, worn out, and as though half dead. I felt that whatever passed before his eyes had not the slightest interest for him, and that it mattered not in the least to him whether he understood the meaning of the ceremony. A man who wears a look as if life were a burden to him must surely be on the down grade.

AN IMPULSIVE EMPEROR.

The Emperor displayed sudden impulses, which filled his courtiers with alarm. One of these led him, in 1894, suddenly to announce his intention to set aside the award of the Examining Board which had just pronounced upon the result of its examinations, and place the essayists according to his own estimate of their excellence:—

There were two hundred and eight competitors, and it took

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assist in the regeneration of the Empire, irrespective of their social position, whether they were lowly born or of high degree. I advised the creation of twelve new departments modelled on Western lines, and foreigners to be engaged to advise and assist.

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I pointed out the enormous loss of revenue that occurred yearly. I recommended a complete change of the system, under which the whole of the revenues of the country would go into the Imperial purse, comparing China with India, and adducing from the experience of India the financial resources of China.

I told the Emperor that from ordinary taxes the sum of 400,000,000 taels could be raised annually, and if the lekin (native customs) were abolished, and a tariff properly adjusted, banknotes issued, stamp duty established, and other financial reforms adopted, at least another 300,000,000 taels could be raised. With this money in hand it would be an easy thing to get an army and a navy to protect our coast, and to establish colleges for the training of officers. State railways could also be constructed.

A CHINESE PETER THE GREAT.

The Chinese mandarins to whom the memorial was referred, replied stolidly, "Why should we change the manners and customs of our ancestors?" But Kwang-Su thought otherwise. He decided to give Kang-Yu-Wei's ideas a chance. Mr. W. E. Curtis, writing in the American Review of Reviews, thus summarizes the headlong measures taken by Kwang-Su:—

He banished Weng Tung Ho, the tutor of his youth, for trying to teach him moderation. He degraded the most eminent and venerable princes at the court for disputing his opinion. He dismissed thousands of men from office—five thousand with a single stroke of his sacred vermilion pencil. Many of them held positions that were hereditary and had passed from father to son for generations. Others were held as rewards for distinguished services to previous sovereigns.

One of his most startling assaults upon tradition and propriety was an order to the viceroys, governors, military authorities, and other magistrates, that hereafter they would receive instructions from the Emperor by telegraph.

Kwang-Su proposed to go to Tientsin just like any ordinary mortal, parade himself before the public like a petty mandarin, and gratify his own vulgar curiosity in a manner that was shocking. No wonder that the people believed a story circulated in Pekin that he intended to command them to cut off their pigtails and put on European dress.

The Emperor issued a decree granting freedom to the press and the right of petition direct to the throne without the intervention of the various boards and bureaus through which memorials were formerly filtered.

The last straw that broke the camel's back appears to have been furnished under that edict by one Wang H'sun, a secondclass secretary of the board of rites, who drew up a petition to the Emperor for certain reforms, which were very offensive to his superiors and to nearly all the princes about the court. They denounced his audacity and revolutionary ideas in severe language and recommended that the Emperor make an example of him. To their amazement, however, his Majesty, prompted by Kang-Yu-Wei, issued an edict commending the moral courage and resolution of Wang H'sun, the secretary in question, "for refusing to recant even when threatened by a whole array of powerful ministers," and rewarded him by promotion to a rank which otherwise would have required several severe examinations and at least fifteen years of service to attain. At the same time the Emperor reprimanded a dozen or more princes most severely and dismissed from office the two presidents of the board of rites, the two vice-presidents, and several other officials equally prominent, "for daring to interfere with the rights of the people and oppose our desire to reform our government."

HER THIRD COUP D'ÉTAT.

The reforms which the Emperor proposed may have been excellent in themselves, but, unlike Peter the Great, he had no force behind him. The officials, scared at the revolutionary proceedings of the madcap on the throne, appealed



Portrait of the Chinese Emperor.

to the Empress. The Emperor had drafted a decree which ordered her confinement in an island in the palace grounds. Another order doomed the commander of the forces to immediate execution. The Empress concentrated a trustworthy body of soldiers round the palace and, instead of waiting to be arrested and imprisoned, turned the tables upon the Emperor. On September 21st, 1898, she emerged from her retreat, and the next day a decree was issued in the Emperor's name declaring his incapacity for government and begging her to resume the guidance of affairs.

The Reformers fled—those of them, that is to say, who, like Kang-Yu-Wei, were warned in time; others, less fortunate, were seized, and six of them summarily executed without even a form of trial. Chang-Yen-Huan—whom many of us remember as special envoy at the Queen's Diamond Jubilee—was banished to Turkestan.

VI.-EMPRESS ONCE MORE.

Empress She was once more on top. Kwang-Su was a prisoner in his own palace. He was, however, still used as the serviceable puppet, and all decrees were issued in his name. It was he who had to consent to the surrender of Kiao Chau, of Port Arthur, and of Wei-Hai-Wei, the three successive steps towards the dismemberment of China which brought about the present commotion. He had also at the beginning of this year to issue a decree declaring his own inability to beget offspring, and to announce that he had prayed the Empress to select a legal heir to the throne, and that she had done so by choosing Pu Chun, son of Tsai-Yi, Prince Tuan, as heir to the late Emperor Tung Chi.

VENCEANCE

There was considerable agitation amongst the Chinese outside China over the fate of the Reformers. Memorials were drawn up at Singapore and elsewhere, which irritated the Empress into launching a decree offering a heavy price for the head of Kang-Yu-Wei and his colleague. The proclamation recites the misdeeds of the Reformers, and continues:—

Language is insufficient to express our indignation and anger at the conduct of these men. We therefore hereby again

command the Viceroys and Governors of all our provinces to issue proclamations giving out in clear and plain terms that the Imperial Government guarantees a reward of Tis. 100,000 (about £15,000) to any one, without distinction of class or social standing, who shall be able to hand over to the authorities the actual persons of Kang-Yu-Wei and Liang Chi-Chao; or should these men be slain, it will only be necessary to have their bodies identified to receive the same reward now offered.

HER RECEPTION OF PRINCE HENRY.

There is not much mildness in this decree. But to all outward appearance the Empress is as good-natured an old lady as our own Queen. She is said to be fond of private theatricals and of musical-boxes. Her palace is full of Swiss musical-boxes, and she also rejoices in the possession of an orchestrion. The first Europeans to set eyes upon the Empress were Prince Henry of Prussia and his suite, who were received by the Empress She after the cession of Kiao Chau:

The Empress sat behind a table on which were arranged pyramids of oranges and vases of peonies. She wore no veil, and had not painted her face. She expressed no surprise or emotion at seeing the foreign prince, and at once made use of the Li Hung Chang method of asking a string of questions herself. Prince Henry managed to tell her, however, that the European ladies in Pekin would like to be received at her court, and she promised that they should be invited to the next state reception.

After Prince Henry visited the Emperor the latter returned the visit, bringing with him as presents "two fans painted by the Empress-Dowager's own hand."

"A BENEVOLENT OLD LADY."

The Empress was as good as her word in the matter of the next reception. Nor did she confine herself to one reception. On March 8th, 1900, the wives of the Foreign Ministers were received a second time :-

In the Reception Hall the Dowager-Empress, a benevolentlooking old lady of sixty-four, and not at all the relentless virago she is commonly depicted, was seated on a raised dais, and on a slightly lower seat sat the Emperor, who looked more cheerful than usual, but was evidently in very feeble health.

After the formal reception the ladies were conducted into an adjoining room, where tea and refreshments were served, and soon after the Imperial trio came in and mingled unceremoniously with their guests, saying a few words to each and shaking hands. Every time the Dowager-Empress made a remark her Chinese interpreters fell prostrate on the ground.

Young Prince Pu Chun, a well-grown, strong, and healthy-looking boy of fourteen, the heir to the throne, was brought

forward and introduced to the ladies,

The Dowager-Empress presented each lady with a pearl ring and some handsome brocades, and each of the Chinese secretaries received four rolls of silk,

Since then nothing has been seen of the Empress. Under the heading of "The Topic of the Month" I discuss the political aspects of the present trouble at Pekin. Let us leave the Empress here, and remember her as the "benevolent-looking lady of sixty-four" who beamed upon the ladies of the Legations, and dispensed tea and brocades and pearl rings so recently as last

II.—THE LATE COUNT MOURAVIEFF.

DEATH of the Russian Foreign Minister," on the placard of one of the evening papers, caught my We were eve on the afternoon of June 22nd. passing through one of the locks on the river Thames, in the lovely reach of river above Henley. "Death of the Russian Foreign Minister!" I could hardly believe my eyes. I had just written to Count Mouravieff the previous Saturday and was expecting his answer on my return to town, and now—" Death of the Russian Foreign

Minister!" It seemed impossible.

But when the newsboy handed over his latest "special" the telegram which told "the steel-cold fact with one laconic thrust" was not to be denied. "In the midst of life we are in death "-one of the tritest of all sayingsseems to acquire new pungency as we read how Count Mouravieff was found lying dead at his desk, with the cup of coffee but half emptied and the unfinished cigarette still smouldering by his side. An apoplectic stroke had carried off Count Mouravieff even more suddenly than the affection of the heart which smote down his predecessor. In one moment how much of active life ceased to be, or rather ceased to find any manifestation on this mundane plane of physical existence! But yesterday the chief of the one Foreign Office in the world which everyone regards with an almost superstitious fear, until it has been invested in the vulgar mind with something of the diabolic halo of omnipotent omniscience which encircles the order of the Jesuits, and now

Mingled with the natural sensation of the shock occasioned when sudden death removes any one from the circle of your acquaintance, I was conscious of a certain feeling of remorseful regret. For in the first year of his ministry I had not been altogether just to Count Mouravieff. Nay, it is perhaps more accurate to say that I had been unjust, and, as he himself said when we spoke of it afterwards, a little cruel. It was the Port

Arthur business which led to that, and the appearance of a shuffle where the straight course was so much the safer and more dignified. Count Mouravieff had been the advocate for the occupation of Port Arthur, and his management of the Chinese, to say nothing of his explanations to the British Ambassador, led me to say and to write things which were too harsh. any rate, even if his conduct was open to censure, it hardly became an Englishman to say so, considering the infinitely more scandalous neglect by our own Foreign Office of honour and good faith. I was, perhaps, a little prejudiced againt the Count. I had only met him once before. It was in 1888, when he was attached to the Russian Embassy at Berlin. We had a long conversation, in which I was more impressed by his cynical candour than attracted by his genial abandon. Afterwards when I met him in St. Petersburg on the eve of the Peace Congress the cynicism was softened and the geniality remained the same. And on the whole, now that he has gone, I reproach myself somewhat that I did not make more allowance for the difficulties of his position, and was not more sympathetic to the Minister who had the extremely arduous duty imposed upon him of filling the vacant chair of Prince Lobanoff.

Count Mouravieff may have occupied Port Arthur as the sequel of the German occupation of Kiao Chau, just as we occupied Wei-Hai-Wei as the sequel to the Russian occupation of Port Arthur; but it is not for the pot to call the kettle black. And it must never be forgotten that Count Mouravieff, the Tsar himself being witness, was of all his Ministers the most sympathetic and enthusiastic in his support of the Peace Rescript. Count Mouravieff did not originate it; he was not a man of initiative. But when it came into his hands, he gave it his hearty and unflinching support. Therein he differed from other Ministerial colleagues, some of whom made

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natter to one oreign no secret of their scepticism as to the probable outcome of the Hague Conference. Count Mouravieff never wavered, and to his steady support of the Imperial project he probably owed much of the confidence which the Tsar bestowed upon him.

The late Foreig' Minister was a charming companion, full of aneclote, with a quick sense of humour and a human geniality which made him a general favourite in Society, diplomatic and other. Like many other men trained in diplomacy, he probably failed to appreciate at its full value the ethical

element as a factor in the affairs of men. When he was "a little secretary," to use his own phrase, Prince Bismarck was very kind to him, and there was always a reminiscence of the Bismarckian manner in his talk. But what capital talk it was-so full, so free, so emanci-pated from all trammels! I have the liveliest recollection of the last talk I had with him in St. Petersburg little more than twelve months ago. How he laughed at the folly of the Censor. and-which is still more surprisinghow frankly he deplored the impolicy of the Bobrikoff régime in Finland! "As if we had not soldiers enough and more than we need already,3 said he. "What a pity it is we did not leave Finland alone." But therein Count Mouravieff

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but echoed the universal opinion of every friend of Russia throughout the world. Even if logical consistency demanded the assimilation of the Finnish and Russian military system, the game was not worth the candle. Count Bobrikoff is a kind of Russian Mr. Chamberlain, and Count Mouravieff certainly left me in no doubt as to the intense satisfaction with which he would have heard of the reversal of the policy in Finland, which has given such occasion to the enemies of Russia everywhere to blaspheme.

Count Mouravieff under-estimated the Chinese. The Times' correspondent at St. Petersburg reports that the day before his death he committed himself to the

astonishing dictum that the taking of the Taku forts would have a salutary rather than an exasperating effect upon the Chinese. "It would be all over in a fortnight," he thought. He was an optimist in the skin of a cynic, and he always hoped things would happen according to his wishes. He had always found the Chinese prompt to yield to pressure, and he could not conceive the possibility of a general revolt. In Turkey he left no mark. He continued the policy of Prince Lobanoff. Time was not given him to develop the more humane policy which he meditated both in

Macedonia and Armenia. continuation the historic rôle of Russia as the protector of the Christians of the East will fall in to the hands of his successor. In European politics he has been faithful to the French Alliance, knowing that it means peace and not war. He had a very difficult part to play during the crisis over Fashoda, but he played it with address, audacity and success. He had to convince the French that Russia would not desert her ally, and at the same time to compel that ally to face the unpleasant fact that war with England at that time and in her then condition would have been suicidal folly. achieved that apparently impossible task, and earned the thanks of both English

and French, al-

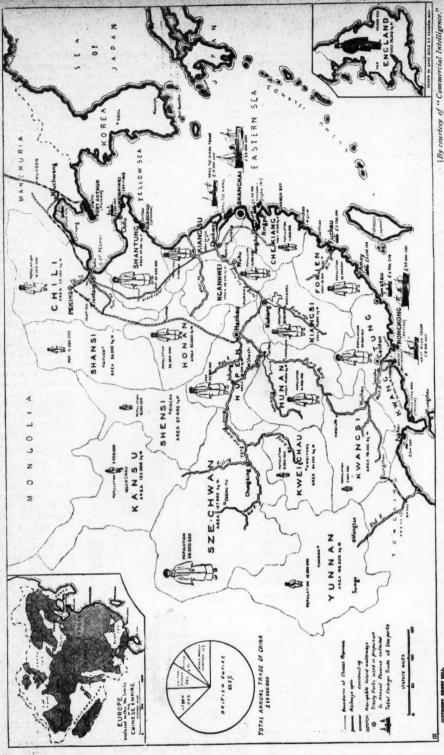


The late Count Mouravieff.

Russian Foreign Minister.

though from our side his services—as usual when they are rendered by a Russian—were never adequately appreciated.

The task of directing Russian foreign policy is not a sinecure. Prince Gortchakoff stood the strain for a long time, and after him M. de Giers. But the pressure of work on the Foreign Offices of the world is increasing every year. The sudden death of Count Mouravieff, following upon the equally sudden death of Prince Lobanoff, is significant. Count Lamsdorff, who is now acting as Foreign Minister, as he did before Count Mouravieff's appointment, stands the strain well. Whether under a new Foreign Minister or alone, he will do the collar work of the Foreign Office.



value of the trade. Means of Communication, such as inland waterways, railways, and canals, are laid down, but we have purposely avoided—for the sake of clearness—the insertion of railways which have not advanced beyond the concession stage. All the Foreign Possessions in China are indicated and name!, while a diagram of the Annual Foreign Trade of China shows the percentages contributed by the The above pictorial map has been designed to illustrate in a graphic manner the physical and economic factors which underlie the Far Eastern Question. The Areas of the various provinces of China are compared with a map of England on the same scale—a map of Europe inside the Chinese frontier. The Populations of the provinces are-by means of Chinamen-compared with the population of England. It will be seen that Shantung and England have practically the same area and population. The Treaty Ports are indicated by circles, which are sized in proportion to the annual amount of revenues collected, while the annual foreign trade of the scaports is shown by steamers drawn in proportion to the British Empire, Japan, United States, and other European countries.

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THE TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

THE REVOLT OF THE YELLOW MAN.

You think that because the Chinaman is inert, careless, and simple, he is a child. There never was a greater mistake. He has learned the secret of being happy. His life is placid, and nothing troubles him so long as his conscience is clear. There you have our character in a sentence. Let us alone, and we will let you alone. We want to be free to enjoy our beautiful country and the fruits of our centuries of experience. When we ask you to go away you refuse, and you even threaten us if we do not give you our harbours, our land, our towns. And now, having carefully considered the matter, we of the so-called Boxers' Society have decided that the only way to get rid of you is to kill you. We are not naturally bloodthirsty. We certainly are not thieves. But when persuasion, and argument, and appeals to your sense of justice, are of no avail, we find ourselves face to face with the fact that the only resource is to put you out of existence.—Interview with Chinese gentleman (a "Boxer") in London. "Daily Express," Yune 13.

I.—THE BOXERS AND THEIR BACKERS.

To the Imperial Righteous Harmony Boxers.—You are summoned for such and such a date. Exalt the Dynasty. Kill the foreigners. Whoever disobeys this summons will lose his head.

Such is the "whip" to which the Chinese nationalists are responding all over China.

"Kill the Foreigners!" A succinct formula. It may be more accurately translated "Death to the Devils—Death!" It is, as the Boxer interviewed in London by the Express said, "the only way" to get rid of them. Did not Mr. Winston Churchill say much the same thing about the Boers? His famous phrase about the necessity of reducing the personnel of these stubborn burghers by a prolonged process of attrition, has ever since he uttered it been diligently translated into fact by our armies in South Africa. "Kill! Kill! Now the Yellow man adopts our watchword, and does his best to better our instructions.

"CAPARISONS ARE ODOROUS."

There is more excuse for them than there is for us. He is, at least, defending his own country. He is not invading other people's land. No one can deny that he has exhausted all the resources of peaceful protest. He must either submit to the intrusion of the Foreign Devils, or settle the business once for all by killing them wholesale. Human suffering is no deterrent. Chinese philosophy is familiar with all the cynical excuses which Christian warriors employ as anodynes to their conscience. The anonymous writer of "The New Battle of Dorking," which Mr. Grant Richards has just published, points out that the soldier allows no question of the aggregate of suffering to influence him in the performance of what he believes to be his duty:—

All London might be in flames before his eyes, our streets be swimming in blood; men, women, and children falling in thousands under the pitiless hail of shell-fire. But the "Cease Fire" would not be sounded on that account, any more than under similar conditions before Paris we should sound it ourselves.

We did not spare Cronje's laager; we should not spare Paris; still less will the French spare London. Morally, all three cases are on the same level.

And so the Chinese Nationalist cheerfully slays the pale-faced foreign devil, who, if not slain, will sooner or later seize his fatherland.

THE DRAGON AT BAY.

"Death to the Devils-Death!" It is inconvenient for the devils in question-ourselves to wit-but no honest man can for a single moment deny, that if we were in their place we should act as they have done only perhaps more so. We are eating up their country and we know it. We are maintaining a vast army of missionaries to undermine the whole religious faith of the nation, and we are sending out a still greater army of adventurers and speculators whose one object is to enrich themselves with the wealth of China. We have acted in China-we the Europeans-more as Brigands than as From the opium war down to the seizure of Wei-Hai-Wei, the white man has treated the yellow man as if he had no rights to be respected, and then we forget that even a yellow man may have wrongs to be redressed. Never have we endeavoured to do unto the Chinese as we would that the Chinese should do unto us. We have trampled them under our feet as if they were worms, and not men.

To-day the worm has turned.

And behold, we are discovering that it is no worm, but a veritable dragon, breathing forth fiery death!

HOW THE YELLOW MAN FEELS IT.

It is not difficult to understand the Boxers' point of view. There is not a man amongst us worth his salt who would not be a Boxer to-morrow if any foreigners dared to treat us as we have uniformly treated the Chinese. And the curious thing is that this high-handed method of dealing with our yellow-skinned brother has come to be regarded as quite right, proper, and humane. Of this a very interesting illustration was afforded us only the other day. Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., is a philanthropist. He is an enthusiastic patriot who honestly believes that the Englishman is one of the most humane of men. But the notion of treating a Chinaman as he would treat an Englishman is absolutely inconceivable to him. Of which read the following little anecdote in proof. In the Daily Mail of June 23rd Sir Howard Vincent is describing his journey from Taku to Pekin. He says:—

We enter the Peiho—a narrow entrance, a narrow river, a course like the Suez Canal. We steam slowly. Our swell washes the banks. The inhabitants of a mud hut jeer at us. "Full steam ahead," says the captain down the tube. A dozen extra revolutions, and we lash the waters into such a storm that the effects of the jeering family on the bank are swept into the stream. He laughs best who laughs last.

Just think of that. A Chinese bargee on the bank shouts a jibe at a passing foreigner. Thereupon the foreigner, by way of repartee, deliberately hurls the "effects of the jeering family on the bank" into the



The Street of the Ambassadors, Pekin.

stream. And the civilised, Christian, philanthropic M.P. chronicles the incident with complacent approval. But what must the Chinese family have thought as their "effects," as dear to them as Mr. Vincent's furniture is to him, and far less easily replaceable, were swept away into the stream? "Foreign devil!" indeed must have been their reflection, and devilish it was, no doubt.

So the cry has gone forth, "Death to the Devils—

So the cry has gone forth, "Death to the Devils— Death!" a much more respectable formula than the British variant of "Death to the Republics—Death!" For devils deserve to die, whereas the assassination of Republics is universally reprobated by mankind.

THE ORIGIN OF THE TERM "BOXER."

The so-called "Boxers" is a slang term by which is described a Chinese nationalist organisation which calls itself I-ho-ch'uan, or the League of United Patriots.

What is the origin of its popular designation "Boxers" (says a writer in the *Times*) is uncertain. This name may have been given them from the prominence its members appear to attach to gymnastics in their training, or by a pun on the last character in their Chinese name, ch'uan also meaning "fists"—the characters are different, but the pronunciation the same.

Patriots they are in their own estimation. Boxers they will always be called by Europeans.

HANDS OFF!

Their object is simple. What they say to us Mr. Gladstone said to Austria in speaking of the Balkan Peninsula, "Hands off!" Whatever may be the ultimate development of the Boxers, they are at present the avant garde of the Chinese army, the unofficial popular wing of the national forces, at the head of which stands the Empress. According to the extremely interesting and apparently authentic report of an interview between the

Empress and Wang, the Governor of Pekin, published by the North China Herald, the Empress did not originate the League of Patriots, any more than Mr. Chamberlain originated the Primrose League. But as Mr. Chamberlain was prompt to profit by the zeal of the Primrose Dames, so her Imperial Majesty was quick to avail herself of the help of the Boxers. Wang, before his sudden promotion to the Governorship of Pekin, was a censor or sixth grade official. "Recently" Wang the censor had an interview with the Empress, which resulted in his sudden promotion.

THE EMPRESS AND THE BOXERS.

The conversation between them is thus reported :-

The EMPRESS: "You are a native of this province and so ought to know. What do you think of the 'Boxers' in Chi-li? Do you really think that when the time comes for action they will really join the troops in fighting the 'foreign devils'?"

WANG: "I am certain of it, your Majesty. Moreover, the tenets taught the members of the society are, 'Protect to the death the Heavenly dynasty ("Fen Ch'ao) and death to the devils' ('Kuei-tze'). For your servant's own part, so deeply do I believe in the destiny of the society to crush the 'devils' that young and old of your servant's family are now practising the incantations of the 'Boxers,' every one of us having joined the society to 'Protect the Heavenly dynasty' and drive the 'devils' into the sea. Had I the power given me I would willingly lead the 'Boxers' in the van of the avenging army when the time comes, and before that time do all I can to assist them in

organising and arming them."

The Empress Dowager nodded her head in approval, and after ruminating in her mind, cried "Aye! It is a grand society! But I am afraid that, having no experienced men at their head just now, these 'Boxers' will act rashly and get the Government into trouble with these 'Yang kuei-tze,' before everything is ready."

Then after another pause, "That's it. These 'Boxers' must have some responsible men in Chi-li and Shan-tung to guide their conduct," ship

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The next morning she appointed Wang to the Governorship of Pekin, where he has apparently been guiding the Boxers' conduct ever since.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

The Boxer movement is, therefore, only the popular and urresponsible form of the opposition to foreigners which is the dominating principle of the Manchu Government of China to-day. The Pekin correspondent of the North China Herald, the same who reported the conversation between Wang and the Empress, published in that paper on May 16th a solemn warning as to the impending revolt, which no one seems to have noticed. He said:—

I write in all seriousness and sincerity to inform you that there is a great secret scheme, having for its aim to crush all foreigners in China and wrest back the territories "leased" to them. The chief leaders of this movement are the Empress Dowager, Prince Ching, Prince Tuan (the heir-apparent's father), Kang Yi, Chao Shu-chiao, and Li Ping-heng. The forces to be used to achieve this end are all Manchus, viz. :—the Pekin Field Force (50,000 men); under Prince Ching; the Husheng Corps or "Glorified Tigers" (10,000 strong), under Prince Tuan; and the various Banner Corps of the Imperial Guards (aggregating 12,000 men), under Kang Yi and others. These 72,000 men are to form the nucleus of the "Army of Avengers," whilst the "Boxers" are to be counted upon as auxiliaries to the great fight, that is more imminent than foreigners in Pekin or elsewhere dream. All Chinese of the upper classes know this. . . . Not only have the "Boxers" increased tenfold in numbers since the beginning of the year in Shan-tung and Chi-li, but even the Imperial Prefecture of Shuntien (Pekin) and the three north-eastern provinces (Manchuria) are now filled with the ramifications of this dangerous society.

Lord Charles Beresford six months ago and more defended the war in South Africa to a French interviewer on the ground that everyone knew a great struggle was imminent in China and therefore it was necessary to polish off old Kruger before the Chinese trouble began.

The work of polishing off old Kruger has not been so simple or so rapidly accomplished as the Jingoes believed, and the Chinese trouble has burst upon us at a time when Lord Roberts cannot spare a single man from the immense army he has accumulated in South Africa.

THE PLUM-CAKE THEORY OF CHINA-

The origin of the mischief lies far away back. But the immediate source of the present outbreak lies near at hand. The real author of the revolt is the German Emperor. It was his sudden seizure of Kiao-Chau that started the whole thing. He was the first to give practical effect to what may be called the plum-cake theory of China. Speaking at the Bankers' Banquet in the City on the 27th ult. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said:

Ever since the war between China and Japan there have been persons, not in this country alone, who have seemed to look upon the great Chinese Empire as if it were a kind of plum-cake which might be divided among the different civilized Powers of the world as easily and unresistingly as a cake is cut up by schoolboys, provided the Powers did not quarrel among themselves. I doubt if any one would put forward that view now. It has never been the view of her Majesty's Government. We have always desired that there should be a stable Chinese Government in China, able to enforce decent order and security, and ready to give the facilities to which we are entitled by treaty, and increased facilities, if possible, for our commerce and our trade.

-AND ITS RESULT.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer forgets that, whatever may have been the theory of Her Majesty's Government, they insisted upon taking a slice of the Chinese cake despite all protests. The chief outbreak of the Boxers has taken place in Shantung, the province in which both Kiao Chau and Wei-Hai-Wei are situated. A well-informed correspondent of the *Times*, signing himself



South-East Tower of City Wall, Pekin.

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"Shanghai," in describing the origin of the outbreak, says:-

The seizure of Kiao Chau by Germany, as one of the measures of punishment for the murder of two Catholic missionaries in Shan-tung, and the consequent acquisition (practically seizure) of Port Arthur and Ta-lien Bay by Russia, of Wei-Hai-Wei by England, and of Kwang Chau by France, gave rise to a general belief among the Chinese that the chief source of international complications lies in missionary propaganda, and that if missionaries and converts could be once got rid of things would run smoothly.

That was the idea which led to the present revolt.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF MISSIONARIES-

Prince Kung long ago remarked that but for opium and missionaries there would be little trouble for Europeans in China. Official reports received from the Belgian

Minister in China, as also from the Belgian Consuls at Tien-Shanghai, tsin, Canton, Han-kauand Nanking, declare that the foreign missionary associations, and in particular the Roman Catholic communities, are mainly responsible for the present unfavourable state of affairs in China for foreigners. The Jesuits and other religious orders engaged in propa-Chrisgating tianity in the Far East have not always fulfilled their duties with the necessary tact and consideration.

That it is not only the Roman Catholic missionaries who are

lacking in tact may safely be assumed from Lord Salisbury's fervent appeal to the English Church missionaries to temper their enthusiasm by Christian prudence. Hence it is not surprising that the fury of the Boxers should be directed principally against mission houses and churches. The Chinese prefer the Russian to all other Europeans, as they do not dream of making propaganda for the Greek Orthodox faith in China. The Boxers are not by any means the only secret society which aims at the extirpation of the missionaries. The Society of the Long Knife, which attacked the Franciscan missionaries on the borders of Shantung, offered to spare the lives of the Christians on the following terms:—

Firstly, renunciation of the Roman Catholic faith in a written document to be certified by the mandarin of the district; secondly, all church vessels and religious pictures and books to be burned; thirdly, the churches to be transformed into pagodas and provided with heathen images; fourthly, the expulsion of

the missionaries; and fifthly, the payment of a contribution of 4,000 oz. of silver.

We may therefore take it for granted that the political and religious factors act and react upon each other. The missionary is hated because he is the most conspicuous foreigner, because he directly attacks the superstitions of the people, and most of all because he is constantly used as a pretext by encroaching Governments for the seizure of Chinese territory, or for levying fines on the Chinese Exchequer. Therefore it was inevitable, whenever the day of the rising took place, the first brunt of the popular fury would fall upon the missionaries.

-AND OF RAILWAYS.

Another contributory cause was the making of railways. Railways in the long run increase the demand for labour, but at first they create an economic revolution

in which many are thrown out of work. Many of the Chinese regard railways as the drivers of stage coaches regarded them in this country 70 years since.

II. THE EXTENT OF THE OUTBREAK.

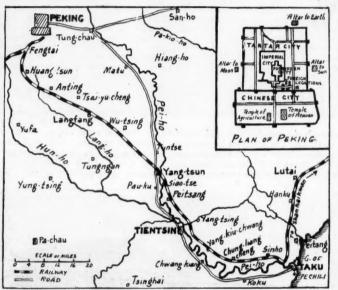
In the month of May, the movement of the Boxers, although troublesome, was generally poohpoohed as a comparatively insignificant manifestation of riotous and predatory individuals whom a slight display of vigour would reduce to obedience. The attack on the Belgian

the Taku Forts to Pekin.

reduce to obedience. The attack on the Belgian railway line in the province of Shansi, in the neighbourhood of Pekin, created something of a scare, but those who wrote most seriously about it were derided as alarmists. Governments, however, were uneasy, and on May 31st the railway from Tientsin brought to the Chinese capital a composite force of 340 armed men, of whom seventy-five were British. Some demur was made by the Chinese Government to admitting them within the walls, but ultimately they were received and allowed to garrison their respective Legations.

AT FIRST OFFICIALLY DISCOUNTENANCED-

The popular ferment, however, shows no signs of abating. On June 3 Hung-tsun was sacked and burnt. Two days later two Anglican missionaries, Messrs. Norman and Robinson, met a martyr's death in Yung-Chen, where they were put to death with the usual fiendish concomitants of Chinese executions. The following day came out an



Map showing the road from the Taku Forts to Pekin.

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days n and te they nitants out an Imperial decree blessing the Boxers with faint blame, and giving all men to understand that no reliance could be placed upon the Government of Pekin. A show, however, was made of showing a stern front towards the Boxers, and General Nieh was ordered to take some troops and disperse the Boxers who had fastened upon the railway line from Pekin, destroying it to within thirty miles of Tientsin. General Nieh went up by train to Lofa, where he dispersed and killed some of the Boxers, but soon abandoned the attempt as hopeless. From that day the Boxers appear to have kept undisputed possession of the northern half of the Tientsin-Pekin line.

-BUT REALLY APPROVED.

There appears to be no doubt that the Empress really approved of the movement. A secret order is said by the Tientsin correspondent of the *Hong Kong Telegraph* to have been addressed, about three months ago, to the Governor of Shan-tung:—

In reply to the Governor of Shan-tung, who reports that he has found it necessary to repress the Patriotic Boxer Society with a strong and heavy hand, we remark that it cannot be expected that such a simple people can know that they have done anything amiss. If the strong hand is manifest, will there not be a permanent grudge against the Governor? We assure the Governor that if future trouble arise he himself must bear the consequences. Let the good people be dealt with in a merciful and generous way, to the benefit of all.

THE SPREAD OF THE MOVEMENT.

On June 8th the American missionaries fled to Pekin, leaving their college at Tung-Chan to be pillaged and burnt. This punctually took place next day, and was accompanied by the massacre of some seventy-five Chinese converts to Christianity. In many other districts in China the missionaries began to flock to the treaty ports, where they could at least feel secure against massacre. From the West River they began to pour

down to Canton and Hong Kong. From the districts in the Yang-tse-Kiang valley they came flocking to Shanghai. One hundred and fifty American and British missionaries assembled at Chefoo; fifty French missionaries came down to the mouth of the Yellow River. Everywhere there was anxiety and alarm. Hung Chang in vain asserted his authority to dispel panic in Canton. The Viceroys in the Yang-tse-Kiang valley declared that they could answer for order; but the merchants in the, river trembled before the mere report that an emissary from the palace was coming to raise the cry, "Death to the devils—death!" In China there are between 10,000 and 15,000 Europeans, of whom 5,000 are British and 2,000 American. The majority of these are in the treaty ports, and therefore comparatively safe. But all who lived inland felt that they were in peril of their lives, and under the shadow of that great dread began the great trek to the sea.

THE MASK THROWN OFF.

June 9th appears to have been the decisive date. On that day the Empress with the Emperor in her train returned to Pekin. The Tsung-li-

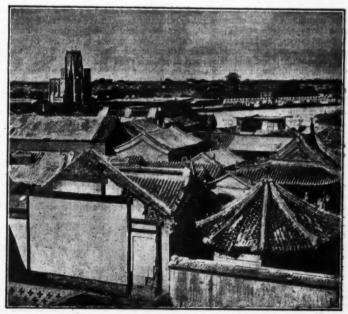
Yamen was strengthened by the addition of four pure Manchus, while Tuan, the father of the Heir to the throne and a notorious patron of the Boxers, was made president in the place of Prince Ching. From that moment the die seems to have been cast. The Empress and her Ministers arrayed themselves behind the Boxers.

Events followed each other in quick succession. Telegraphic railway communication had been severed between Pekin and Tientsin for some days. The Siberian wire, however, still afforded the Ministers at the Chinese capital a means of communicating with the outer world. The small force that had been sent up to Pekin on May 31st to protect the Legations was felt to be inadequate for the protection of the European residents.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Admiral Seymour got together a relief command of 2,000 men: British, 915; German, 350; Russian, 300; French, 158; American, 104; Japanese, 52; Italian, 40; Austrian, 25, and started by rail on June 10th. The distance is covered in a day if the railway is open, and the little column only took one week's rations and 150 cartridges per man. For the first eighteen miles, as far as Yang-tsun, the line was practically uninjured. Beyond Yang-tsun the trains had to creep warily along, for it was evident that the Boxers had made various attempts to destroy bridges and damage the line. The country was deserted. The railway was repaired as rapidly as possible, but the progress was slow, and it was not till late at night that the little army steamed into the station at Lofa.

Next morning, the 11th, the advance was resumed. But the Boxers had done their work much more thoroughly, and by nightfall Admiral Seymour was only three miles nearer Pekin than in the morning. The Boxers had attacked the working party and had to be



A View of Tientsin,

driven off by the marines. In this first skirmish the Boxers lost some two score killed and wounded. It was hoped the lesson would lead them to abandon the attempt to block the line. It did no such thing. Next day the Admiral's little force succeeded in forging ahead till it reached Lang-fung, the midway station between Pekin and Tientsin. There it halted.

A CHINESE ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

Threatened by the advance of a hostile army to their capital, the Chinese dealt their counter-stroke. same night on which Admiral Seymour had encamped at Lang-fung, a storm of popular fury burst out in the city of Pekin. Some of the finest buildings in the eastern part of the city, including the Roman Catholic Cathedral and the large premises of the London Missionary Society and the American Board of Missions, as well as those occupied by the employés of Sir Robert Hart, were burnt to the ground. Hundreds of native Christians and servants employed by foreigners were massacred by the mob. The Chinese troops do not seem to have made even a pretence of opposing the popular frenzy. that moment it may be said of the Chinese soldiers that they are all Boxers now. The Chinese St. Bartholomew marks the definite acceptance by the Chinese Government of the gauge of battle hurled at them by the West.

THE EMPRESS'S COUNTER STROKE.

The Empress did not lose any time. The troops under her favourite General Tung-fuh-siang, a man famous for the ruthlessness with which he suppressed the Moslem rebellion in the Western Provinces, were placed in battle array to resist the advance of Admiral Seymour upon Pekin. She then organized a counter attack. The Boxers cut the railway line twenty miles behind Admiral Seymour, severing his communications with his base, which itself became the object of a fierce attack by a large force of Chinese troops well supplied with heavy artillery.

On June 11th the telegraph from Pekin to Siberia was cut, and all means of communicating with the Legations was lost. On the 15th Tientsin, which was held by a foreign garrison of 3,000, was also cut off from communication with the outer world. The Boxers attacked the European quarters, and the garrison, which was but scantily supplied with munitions of war, stood at bay.

Meantime in the far south of China similar disturbances broke out, the French and British missionary stations in Yunnan were destroyed, and the French Resident was made prisoner.

THE CAPTURE OF THE TAKU FORTS.

News reached the international flotilla at Taku that a determined attempt would be made to close the mouth of the Peiho against the foreigner. On the 16th an ultimatum was despatched to the Chinese officer in command, insisting upon the immediate disbandment of the troops which were being massed at Taku. A mixed force of 1,200 men was landed to take the forts in the The ultimatum was to expire at two o'clock on the morning of the 17th, but at 12.50 the Chinese took the initiative by opening fire upon the gunboats in the harbour. A fierce conflict ensued. six hours the firing was incessant. The allied force under Russian command consisted entirely of gunboats, sloops, and torpedo-destroyers. The larger ships could not approach near enough to fire with effect. The Russians, who had three gunboats, appear to have borne the brunt of the fighting. The French and Germans had one gunboat each; the British had one sloop and two torpedo-destroyers. Two of the forts were blown up;

the others were attacked and stormed from the land side. Two of the Russian gunboats were seriously injured. The allies lost 120 men killed and wounded, of whom eighty-seven were Russians. The slaughter of the Chinese was terrible; over 1,000 corpses were collected by the victors and burnt. The forts were charnel-houses reeking with blood. The Taku forts passed for the second time into the hands of the foreign devils.

Meanwhile Admiral Seymour was hard pressed. His rations were only calculated to last him till the 17th. He was confronted by an overwhelming force of Chinese troops, which barred all access to Pekin. Tientsin in his rear was besieged by an army of 10,000 men with quickfiring guns and heavy artillery. On the 16th he decided to fall back on Yang-tsan.

On the 19th, when the news of the capture of the Taku forts reached Pekin, twenty-four hours' notice was given to the Foreign Ministers to clear out. Where they were to go, and in what direction, did not exactly appear.

THE MUSTERING OF THE WHITE MEN.

On the 20th a message was despatched from Tientsin saying that the need for reinforcements was urgent. Supplies were running short, and the Chinese kept up an incessant fire with heavy guns. The Powers were hurrying up all available forces from every direction. On the 18th it was calculated that the Russians had 2,500 men at Taku, the British 1,000, and the Germans 1,300. The Japanese were hurrying up 2,000 men. The French had only 2,000 men in Chinese waters. They made haste to despatch 2,000 more. Germany got ready reinforcements of 2,800 marines. Britain gave orders for the despatch of 10,000 troops from India. The Tsar ordered his army in Eastern Siberia to be put on a war footing. For the immediate relief of Tientsin an army of 8,000 troops, of whom 1,300 were Germans, was despatched from Taku, and Europe waited in suspense to hear the news of its fate.

THE RELIEF OF TIENTSIN.

Not till the 26th was the welcome news received that the relief column entered Tientsin on the 23rd. It appears to have been under the command of the Russian General Stössel, who had with him a small contingent of American and Japanese soldiers. Another report says that the force was under the command of a Japanese general, and that the British Naval Brigade led the van.

Admiral Seymour was reported to be at Peitsang, nine miles north of Tientsin. Heavy firing was heard. He was known to be short of food and encumbered with sick. Sixty-two of his gallant force had been killed. After another day of terrible suspense, the welcome news came to hand that on the night of the 25th a Russian detachment of four companies, with an equal number of allies, had succeeded in reaching Admiral Seymour and brought his wounded back to Tientsin. The honour of his relief is claimed by the British under Colonel Durward. There is some danger lest international rivalry may mar the fruits of the international alliance.

THE REVOLT SPREADING.

The situation, although the immediate tension was relieved, continued to be formidable in the extreme. Admiral Seymouf had failed to reach Pekin. The Chinese counter-attack on Tientsin had been beaten off, but the Legations, with all the European residents, were at the mercy of the Chinese authorities, whose armed forces were estimated at 60,000 men. It would be weeks before the Indian contingent could arrive. The Japanese were hurrying up 13,000, and the Russians were sending on all the men they could apare. The need for troops, however, increased daily. The Boxers threatened

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Neu Chwang, and destroyed the military school at Mukden. More massacres of missionaries were reported from the interior. More appalling than the slaughter of the few missionaries were the reports reaching the coast of horrible massacres committed upon their unfortunate converts. The Protestant Mission station at Kwei-hsien was burned down on the very night Admiral Seymour was relieved. The Boxers burnt down the city of Wa-hsiou, three days' march from the British fortress of Wei-Hai-Wei. From all the great rivers fugitives came streaming into the seaports. Trade was at a standstill. Scores of thousands of Chinese labourers suddenly found themselves thrown out of work. In Hong Kong and at Shanghai all thought of business, or of anything save self-defence, was abandoned. And at this point, with panic on the coast and massacre in the interior, the curtain falls for the moment.

A pretty commentary upon the plum-cake theory upon

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THE SLUMBERING KRAKEN.

The mariners in the old legend who disembarked upon the back of a monstrous kraken, mistaking it for an island, were very comfortable for a while. But when they proceeded to light a fire upon their island, the heat woke the slumbering monster, and their "island" suddenly disappeared, leaving them floundering in the waves.

It is even so with the white men in China.

III.-THE OUTLOOK.

The question of what is to happen now depends chiefly upon whether the present revolt is really Chinese or only Manchu. If it is only confined to the Manchus, and the great mass of the Chinese are indifferent, the Empress may be dethroned, Pekin occupied, and everything may go on pretty much as before. But if, as seems not improbable from the widespread nature of the rising, the Chinese masses have decided that the hour has come to kill out the foreign devils once for all, anything may happen. The Chinese stood to their guns under the hail of modern explosives at the Taku forts. They appear to be armed with good artillery, and they are not likely to want for cartridges. Admiral Seymour reports: "Boxers (?) when defeated in one village retiring on next, and skilfully retarding advance by occupying well-selected positions from which they had to be forced often at point of bayonet in face of galling fire difficult to locate." The Boxer, it would seem, is not unlike his brother the Boer. They are not likely to stand up in pitched battle against the allied forces. If they do they will be defeated. But the assumption that, because we can defeat them in a pitched battle and take their capital, we can settle the question, is a fallacy which our South African experience should be sufficient to dispel.

THE TACTICS OF THE BARE-FOOT MAN.

The author of "Village Life in China" says :-

It is a common saying that "the barefoot man (otherwise known as 'mud-legs') is not afraid of him who has stockings on his feet," for the former can at once retreat into the mud, where the latter dare not follow.

The Chinese tactics will be those of the bare-foot man.
General Gordon when he last visited China indicated with the unerring precision of genius the method which the Chinese will of necessity employ in their war against the world:—

China's power lies in her numbers, in the quick moving of her toops, in the little baggage they require, and in their few wants. It is known that men armed with sword and spear can overcome the best regular troops equipped with breechloading rifles if the country is at all difficult, and if the men with the spears and the swords outnumber their foe by ten to one. If this is the case when men are armed with spears and swords, it will be much truer when those men are themselves armed with breechloaders. China should never engage in pitched battles; her strength is in quick movements, in cutting off trains of baggage and in night attacks not pushed home—in a continuous worrying of her enemies.—Boulger's "Life of Gordon," Vol. II., p. 52.

WHAT WILL IT COST?

The conditions of modern war have immensely improved the chances of the defence. They have also enormously increased the cost of conquest. If it costs us £60,000,000 to conquer 250,000 Boers, how much will it cost Europe plus America and Japan to conquer 400,000,000 of Chinese?

Of course, if we are dealing only with the Manchus that is another matter. We should then only need to put the Russians in the place of the Manchus, and the Middle Kingdom would continue to exist in the future as

it has in the past.

GORDON'S PROGNOSTIC.

But are we only dealing with the Manchus? Gordon, who knew China with the knowledge that is only possible to those who, to use his own expressive phrase, can put themselves inside the skin of the Chinese, constantly contemplated a revolt against the foreigner, as the outcome not of Manchu, but of Chinese sentiment. For instance he wrote on one occasion:—

There is the probability that a proud people like the Chinese may sicken at this continual eating of humble pie, that the Pekin Government at some time, by skirting too closely the precipice of war, may fall into it, and then that the sequence may be anarchy and rebellion throughout the Middle Kingdom, which may last for years and cause endless misery.

That was Gordon's prognostic. And a gloomy one it is. Gordon was Chinese Gordon, not Manchu. He regarded the Manchu dynasty as doomed. He wrote:—

If I were the Government I would consider the part that should be taken when the inevitable fall of the Manchu dynasty takes place, what steps they would take, and how they would act in the break-up, which, however, will only end in a fresh cohesion of China, for neither we, nor any other power, could ever for long hold the country. At Penang, Singapore, etc., the Chinese will eventually oust us in another generation.

GORDON'S WARNING.

That was Gordon's deliberate judgment. Neither we nor any other Power can ever hold China. Against this, of course, we shall have the confident assurances of the Anglo-Chinese merchants. But as to their vaticinations Gordon also had a word of warning. He said:—

As for the European population in China, write them down as identical with Europe in all affairs. Their sole idea is, without any distinction of nationality, an increased power over China for their own trade, and for opening up the country as they call it, and any war would be popular with them; so they will egg on any Power to make it.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

What then is to be done? As little as possible. Stand shoulder to shoulder with Russia, whose Tsar loathes the very idea of undertaking fresh responsibilities in China. Keep the Concert together on the basis of no conquest, and let Japan clearly understand that there is to be no disturbance of the general peace for the gratification of Japanese ambitions. Above all, let our aim be to leave the Chinese as much alone as possible to manage their own affairs in their own way. More than that it is at present impossible to say.

XUM



1.—A certain man had two sons. And the younger said to his father: Father, give me the portion of goods that falleth unto me. And he divided unto them his living.



II.—And not many days after the younger son gathered all together and took his journey unto a far country.



III .- And there wasted his substance with riotous living.



IV .- And when he had spent all.



V.—And he would fain have filled his belly with the husks that the swine did eat, and no man gave unto him. And he said, "I will arise and go to my father."



VI.—When his father saw him he had compassion on him, and ran, and fell on his neck, and kissed him.

THE STORY OF THE PRODIGAL: BY MURILLO. 42

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PICTURES FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS-ROOMS.

OUR SECOND PORTFOLIO: RAPHAEL AND MURILLO.

WHY cannot you give us some pictures for our Sunday schools?"

"I'll try. What do you say to Portfolio No. 2?"
Portfolio No. 1 has been sold out and reprinted. But fine art collotype pictures like "The Golden Stairs" cannot be printed off as rapidly as the sheets of a daily paper. To produce a portfolio time is essential. I hope, therefore, that impatient correspondents will excuse the unavoidable delay now that their orders have at length been executed. Those who want No. 2 had better order it immediately.

No. 2 is an attempt to meet the demand for pictures that will help to relieve the bare walls of the Sundayschool class-room, the mission-room, and other buildings devoted to the teaching of religion. I am necessarily restricted by the price to reproduction in black and white—the more's the pity. I was in Christ Church Cathedral at Oxford last month, and as I sat under the ministry of Burne-Jones's windows I could not help longing that every church and every chapel and every Sunday-school in the land could place at the disposal of its attendants the same soothing and inspiring influence of beauty, grace, and colour. That, however, is, alas! impossible. Not even Mr. Carnegie, that modern Crossus, could meet the expenditure that would be involved in putting "storied windows richly dight" with the masterpieces of Burne-Jones's brush in every place of worship in the land. But because we cannot do everything that is no reason why we should not do something; and although it s a far cry from a Burne-Jones's window to a shilling portfolio. I venture to hope that those who have enjoyed and profited by the former may not despise the latter. Its contents will at least do something to relieve the flat monotony of plastered wall.

THE IMPORTANCE OF EYEGATE.

It is an old text on which I have inflicted many a sermon upon the readers of this Review—the Importance of Eyegate as an entrance to the Soul of Man. We Protestants rely far too exclusively upon Eargate. Because pictures abound in Roman Catholic churches, therefore we must make our sacred edifices as bare as a barn, and as hideous as whitewash can make them. Such was the Puritan reaction. Puritanism is one of the best things the world has ever seen. But it is unjust to Puritanism to saddle it with an antipathy to pictures. Idolatrous pictures no doubt it hates as the Moslem hates sculpture. But no poet ever revelled more in the glory and the beauty of art than the Puritan Milton.

We have no more right to rob our children and our children's children for ever and ever and evermore of the privilege and the joy of seeing pictures on the wall of school-room and church because some people made an idol of art centuries ago, than we have to starve the scholars in our Board schools year after year because of the gluttony which some schools indulged in twenty years ago at a school treat. To-day everything that succeeds is illustrated. Magazines without pictures are magazines without circulation. Newspapers find it more and more necessary to employ the pencil as well as the pen in appealing to the multitude. Eyegate can no longer be neglected. Those who will not illustrate what they want to teach will have no scholars. A school without pictures

is a school without windows. Pictures let in the light of another and a different world.

SOME PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Those who, like myself, have had the unspeakable privilege of an actual compulsory sojourn in a convict prison can testify to the hunger of the eyes for something more human and more beautiful than the stone wall, the barred skylight, and the locked door. The Russians in this, as in many other things, are more humane than the English. A Russian prison chapel is ablaze with colour. The walls glow with pictures, and the convicts have at least the consolation of once a day coming out of their grey grim cells into the light and glory of a radiant art consecrated to the service of religion. The contrast between the St. Petersburg prison chapel and the chapels of Coldbath-in-the-Fields and Holloway impressed me very much.

There is the same contrast, to a greater or less extent. between the churches and class-rooms of the Protestants and the Roman Catholics. I am well aware that to many good people nothing can prejudice my plea for pictures more than this reference to the practice of Romanists. But descending to the level of such critics, may I remind them that the famous maxim that there is no reason why the devil should have all the best tunes. expresses a sound principle which may equally well be applied to pictures. Why should the staunch Protestant give the Papist a monopoly of pictures? There is nothing papistical in a picture per se. Fas est et ab hoste doceri. It is not only lawful but wise to take lessons from the enemy. And the wise man, instead of confounding all pictures in Sunday-schools with the anathema hurled against the Scarlet Woman of Babylon, will carefully utilize all that is good in pictures in the mural decoration of school-rooms and mission-rooms, and only avoid that which is evil.

A CONCESSION TO PREJUDICES.

These considerations led me to select as the subject for my second Portfolio a series of pictures suitable for the decoration of the walls of Sunday-schools, class-rooms, and mission-rooms. As a concession to Protestant prejudices, I have made no attempt to embody in my series of pictures the leading events in the Evangelical story. From one point of view the Sunday School Portfolio should have contained pictures of the Annunciation, the Nativity, the Baptism, the Transfiguration, the Lord's Supper, the Crucifixion, and the Ascension. But the best artists who have treated these subjects are not Protestants, and these themes form the common stock-in-trade, so to speak, of the decorators of every papistical conventicle. To make visible the story that transformed the world. men carved it in stone and built it in the cathedral, and then, lest even the light of Heaven should come to the eye of man without bearing with it the Story of the Cross, they filled their church windows with stained glass, so that the sun should not shine without throwing into higher relief the leading features of the wonder-working epic of His life and death." But this method of enforcing the salient features of the Evangelical story upon the multitude has, in the minds of many, almost come to have a Romanist taint. Therefore I have adopted another line.

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THE WORLD ROMANCE OF THE PRODIGAL SON.

Instead of twelve small pictures, such as those in Portfolio No. 1, I am publishing six twice the size, in order that they may be the more easily seen on the walls. When once the central episodes of the Life of Christ are excluded, there is nothing in the Gospel which embodies more of the essential truth of Christianity than the parable of the Prodigal Son. Nor is it only Christianity that this parable embodies; it is instinct with humanity. Men of all religions and of none recognise the pathos and the truth of the story, which touches the highest height and the lowest depth of human experience. It is a worldromance told in the compass of the shortest of short stories. It contains every ingredient that makes up the tragedy and the comedy of life—youth and age, wanton pleasure and sad remorse, feasting and starvation, opulence and poverty, reckless selfishness and humble penitence, the joy of life and the dregs of despair, the whole redeemed and glorified by the tender, forgiving love of the father. There is no parable like it in literature, no teaching more universal, more direct, or more true. The parable of the Prodigal Son is the storied commentary and explanation of the first words in the Lord's Prayer.

MURILLO FOR THE MULTITUDE.

Murillo, the Spanish artist, devoted his genius to the painting of a series of six pictures, which in six acts or scenes set forth the whole parable. These pictures have never been photographed or engraved, or rendered generally accessible to the public. Five of them for a long time belonged to Lord Dudley, but the gem of the collection, which was regarded as one of the treasures of the Vatican, belonged to the Pope. It was only in recent years that Lord Dudley was able, by arts into which it is well not to look too closely, to gain possession of the sixth picture. The whole set subsequently passed into the possession of Mr. Alfred Beit, and they now hang in his beautiful palace in Park Lane. I first saw them when dining with Mr. Beit and Mr. Fitzpatrick just before the outbreak of the present war, and was immensely struck with the life and vigour of the pictures. Hence when I began the publication of the Portfolios and I wanted a scripture subject for our Sunday-schools, I at once recalled these splendid Murillos. If Mr. Beit had been like many of my friends—friends who in their zeal to slay their brother Boer have excommunicated me for pleading for mercy, justice, and arbitration-I should have hesitated to apply to him for the privilege of reproducing the pictures of the Prodigal Son. But Mr. Beit being of the school of Mr. Rhodes, does not allow honest differences of opinion on political matters to prejudice his private friendships. He at once gave me leave to photograph the Murillos. And so it comes to pass that our Sunday-schools for the first time have the opportunity of securing copies of the six best pictures of the Prodigal Son in existence for the decoration of

Each of the pictures measures 13 ins. by 10 ins. without the margin. The full size of the plates for framing is 16 ins. by 13 ins. The set of six, framed complete in neat black frame and glazed, will be sent by parcel post to any one in the United Kingdom for a postal order or 7s. 6d. And with the six pictures of the Prodigal will be sent as a presentation plate a collotype reproduction of the Sistine Madonna, Raphael's masterpiece. If any friend and sympathiser with Sunday-school work wishes to help the Sunday-school in which he is interested, he can give the Prodigals to the Sunday-school and keep

the Madonna for himself. The Portfolio, unframed, will be sent anywhere in the United Kingdom for 1s. 4d., or to any foreign address for 1s. 6d.

A SUGGESTION FOR FRIENDS OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

It has occurred to me, as an old Sunday-school teacher, that the issue of this Portfolio affords superintendents and teachers an admirable opportunity of interesting their scholars in the decoration of their class-rooms. Why should not each class be asked to collect the sum necessary to buy, framed and glazed, the set of the Prodigal Son? Or, in poorer districts, why should not the same appeal be made to buy the Portfolio without frames? Fastened with drawing pins to the wall, they look very well. There is no class so poor but it could collect 1s. 6d. Very few would find any difficulty in collecting 7s. 6d. A penny per head in a school of 100 would more than defray the cost of the set, framed and glazed. A penny a head in a school of twenty would more than pay the cost of the Portfolio. In a circular to the Sunday-schools I propose to issue a small collecting card, so that any scholar desirous of brightening the walls of the schoolroom can find an immediate and easy method of gratifying his pious ambitions. And at the foot of each picture bought by such means and presented to the school the name of the donor or collector might be written in a space left blank after the words, "Presented by ." There are many, from the great Popes downwards, who are willing to do great things and give great sums for the adornment of sacred edifices, but they like to have their name inscribed thereupon. The collector could in all cases have the presentation plate for his pains, if, as sometimes would be the case, some of his fellow-teachers objected to the appearance of the Madonna on the walls of the schoolroom. The words "presented by" are only printed on the Prodigal Series supplied direct to schools which have raised the sum for the Portfolio in this fashion.

The Sistine Madonna is too well known to need any description. It has long been recognised as the most ideal type of proud motherhood and happy childhood that has ever been placed on canvas. The Prodigal Son Series can best be judged by a glance at the reproductions in miniature which form the frontispiece of this article. The diminutive size of the reproduction does no justice to the clearness and excellence of the picture. But they tell the story.

TEN PORTFOLIOS FOR TEN SHILLINGS.

A North Country Vicar, writing to me about Portfolio No. 1, says:—

I have just procured Part I of your Portfolio, and am fairly astounded at the beauty and tone of the thirteen pictures it contains. The working-classes have now absolutely no excuse for not possessing tasteful works of true art. I trust that such as these will quickly take the place of the daubs and caricatures so extensively found in the homes of the poor.

In the provision of cheap literature and art you have made yourself a national benefactor. I shall certainly recommend this Masterniece Portfolio to my parishioners.

this Masterpiece Portfolio to my parishioners.

P.S.—Cheap as these pictures are—surprisingly so—could any arrangements be made by which a man like myself could supply them to others without cost of carriage, etc.?

In answer to his postscript, I can only say that any one who will buy ten Portfolios can have them for 10s., carriage paid, to any one address in the United Kingdom, which will render it possible for our North Country friend to carry out his benevolent desire.

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From Portfolio No. 1.

LEAR AND CORDELIA.

By G. W. Joy.

AN ARTIST'S TESTIMONY.

I have received many other letters from near and from far in praise of the contents of Portfolio No. 1. An artist writes from Hastings :-

Allow me as an artist to add one more to the many congratulations you must have received on the excellent Portfolio of pictures you have issued. They are simply wonderful for the money, and for the most part very well chosen, though I think pictures like the "Israel in Egypt" too elaborate and confused in composition for reproduction on so small a scale.

If you can only, to use your own words, "introduce some elements of beauty in the daily lives of your fellow-men," and can, by the subtle yet far-reaching force of art, in any way "sweeten the temper, soften the heart, and soothe the nerves, you will have put past achievements in the shade, and have gone far (excuse me) to atone for your attitude on the present war!

If it is possible to obtain them, might I suggest "The Briar Rose" of Burne-Jones, and some of the late Albert Moore's pictures for pure beauty of line and composition, some of Turner's from the National Gallery, or a portfolio of famous statues, so that people might learn that there is something in a work of art besides the subject?

English people are, as a rule, so profoundly ignorant of even the elements of art, so much more literary than artistic both by nature and training, that subject is all they care for. If that interests them, they like a picture; if it does not, they dislike it. As for beauty of line, of colour, of composition—in fact, all things an artist strives for—they understand nothing about it; it is a dead letter to them.

I am only afraid the vulgarity of taste innate in the average Briton will still make him prefer his hideous chromos in sham gilt frames, and consider them more decorative than simple black and white. I have been invalided for some years, and obliged to pass most of my time in lodgings at various health resorts, and the awful chromos and terrible oil-daubs that invariably disfigure the walls have been a continual source of suffering. May your good endeavours bring forth fruit.

A LESSON FROM AMERICA.

The Art for Schools Association has been carrying on excellent work for some years past. But nothing that we

have done in this country approaches the systematic fashion in which they have attempted to give schoolroom instruction in some of the American States. "The photographic art," says a writer in the Educational Review. "has made possible schoolroom instruction in the great works of architecture, sculpture, painting." He suggests that every school should have photographs, although good collotypes would be quite as good, of the following masterpieces in architecture, painting and sculpture :-

1. Architecture. The Parthenon. Cologne Cathedral.

2. Painting. Raphael's "Transfiguration," "Sistine Madonna," and "St.
Cecilia"; of Holbein's "Dresden Madonna"; of Coreggio's "Holy Night,"
and Da Vincis" (Last Supper."

3. Sculpture. The "Apollo Belvedere,"
the Laocoon," Michael Angelo's "Moses,"
and the Mudici merches and also of the

and the Medici marbles, and also of the antique busts of "Zeus Otricoli" and "Hera Ludovisi."

He suggests that the teachers should "on stated occasions, say twice a month, explain to the pupils

the motives that the artist has depicted in the composition of his pictures—for the composition is the first thing to study in a work of art. The pupils will become skilful in interpreting pictures after the analysis of a few famous ones from the great masters."

A NEW PORTFOLIO FOR THE DAY SCHOOLS.

This programme is, I fear, a little above the heads of us poor Britishers-at least at present. The immediate want most felt by our elementary school teachers is pictures, not of the classical order, but pictures which will interest their children and at the same time afford them texts on which to tell them stories. It has been specially impressed upon me that the Board schoolteacher wants to have good pictures of animals and living creatures, for the purpose of inculcating kindliness and sympathy in our dealings with our poor relations in fur and feathers. So, in order to meet this need, I have in preparation a third Portfolio, differing from both No. 1 and No. 2, in that it will be solely devoted to pictures of animals. By dispensing with a presentation plate, Portfolio No. 3 will contain eighteen beautiful reproductions of some of the best pictures of animals and birds that are accessible in any of our galleries. I do not expect to be able to publish No. 3 before the middle May I suggest to managers of schools and others what a pleasant surprise it would be, both for teachers and scholars, if in the summer holidays the schoolroom were to be decorated by placing these eighteen pictures on the walls?

Portfolios by Post.

The Portfolio can be sent by post direct from this Office, and when properly packed and posted the cost of No. 1 Portfolio is as follows:

To Addresses in the United Kingdom.—One Portfolio for is. 4d.; two for 2s. 4d. (if sent in one parcel); three for 3s. 5d.; four for 4s. 6d.

To Addresses Abroad. - One Portfolio for 1s. 6d.; two for 2s. 8d. (if sent in one parcel); three for 3s. 11d.; four for 5s. 1d.; or five for 6s. 4d.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

OUGHT WOMEN TO CYCLE, ROW, ETC.?

AN INTERESTING FRENCH SYMPOSIUM.

OUR enterprising contemporary, the Revue des Revues of Paris, henceforth to be known as La Revue et Revue des Revues, published in its July number a most interesting symposium upon "Women and Modern Sports."

The questions submitted to a great number of eminent persons were these:—

I. Are women ceasing to be women through their devotion to the physical exercises known under the general head of Sports?

2. Are these out-of-door recreations a healthy diversion, or are they to be considered as a kind of infatuation prejudicial to her future?

The balance of opinion in the replies received was undoubtedly in favour of women enjoying themselves in out-of-door sports. Although few are quite so enthusiastic as M. Berenger, who sees in the movement a possible reconciliation of Minerva and Aphrodite, most of the women and many of the men are strongly opposed to excluding women from the healthful recreation supplied by out-of-door sports.

M. ZOLA ON THE CYCLING SKIRT.

The most elaborate reply is that of M. Emile Zola:-

I am a partisan of all physical exercises which can assist in the development of woman, always providing that she does not abuse it. I am not speaking simply of physical beauty, but chiefly of moral development, the manifestations of individuality which the practice of sports brings more rapidly to young girls.

The bicycle, which one can take as a type par excellence of modern sport, seems to me to be capable of contributing in a large measure to this individual development.

As for the comradeship which sport quickly establishes between young men and young women, I think that it cannot but aid to better knowledge in view of marriage. I have always contended for mixed education, which as you know has had such splendid results in England and America. The bringing together of both

sexes in youth gives excellent results.

As regards the costume of sportswomen, I do not find it so disgraceful as some pretend. It is comfortable, practical, and a well-built woman would always know how to show off her figure even if the costume in which she was dressed resembled somewhat that of a man. At bottom it is a question of fashion, which a clever costumier can change from day to day. I must confess that English women have reconciled me to the skirt. The provision centres of London are sufficiently far removed from the smiling cottages of the outskirts, to cause young ladies to go awheel for provisions in the morning, and however uninteresting they may be on foot, I always watched them pedalling to market with the greatest pleasure. Turn over the leaves in some drawing-room of an old album containing the portraits of the ancestors of the family, or better still before the time when photography was discovered, pass round the fashion plates of the time of the restoration, or of Louis Philippe, and you will hear the young ladies of to-day ask how people dared go out dressed in that way.

You fear that the introduction of sports amongst women will make them so virile that their companions will not show them that respectful deference, that particular courtesy towards all women, which is called gallantry. Reassure yourself. While retaining the observation of that politeness which is due to her, I do not think that one should see in woman an idol whom one should only address with timid respect. That familiarity which shocks you amongst sportsmen, is a manifestation of audacity, and audacity pleases women better than timidity.

THE QUEEN OF ROUMANIA.

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I would allow all modern sports to woman if she remains gracious and sympathetic like Sakountala, if she succours the unhappy like Saint Genevieve, if she composes music like Saint Cecilia, if she spins like Queen Bertha, if she weaves like Penelope, if she embroiders like the ancient Roumanian Princesses, if she paints books of hours like Ann of Brittany, if she cares for the wounded like Florence Nightingale, if she makes verses like Margaret of Navarre and like the Empress Elizabeth of Austria. . . .

As for courage in women I do not think there is need to recall Joan of Arc, or the daughter of the Dacian King, who used her arm in place of a bolt across the door which barred the last retreat of her Father Decebal, or the martyrs, or the mothers: the courage of woman is proved, she has no need of sport to convince the world of it.

If sport gives rise to any disquietude within me it is because I fear to see the chivalrous man slain by the modern Amazon.

CARMEN SYLVA.

THE DUCHESSE D'UZES.

Certainly I approve. All sports are hygienic up to the moment when they cause too much fatigue.

I think that this style is not the result of a simple fashion or chic, but is the necessary environment of new manners. Everything changes. The time has passed for the womanlets of the lounge chair, who are not women, but mere articles of furniture.

I am a feminist, but I trust in a good way. Because woman is the guardian of the cradle, the more you elevate woman the more you elevate the family. That is why I am not afraid when the mother, the wife, the sister, the daughter follows more or less her sons, husband, brother, or father in sport.

Could the woman who knows how to confront every danger bear a son who knows fear?

BARONESS BERTHA VON SUTTNER.

Everywhere there is evolution, everywhere change. Take care, my contemporaries, my brothers, to change your ideal also. Do not think that the type of woman whom you prefer, either by conviction or by habit, represents "woman," and that every woman who wishes to introduce a new trait into her life ought so to modify it that she may always remain the "lady of your dreams."

Modify your dreams, rather, gentlemen!

Sport is health. Therefore it is an element of happiness for the individual and for the race.

Thus riding, swimming, cycling, gymnastics, all these should form part of a young girl's education. I would like to see hunting excluded from sports, for, while I admit that it strengthens the muscles, I fear that it hardens the heart.

DR. MAX NORDAU.

Whatever she does, I believe that psychically a woman remains a woman. In sports, even of the most masculine character, she has other ambitions and other aspirations than man. The question of dress pre-occupies her. She tries to please by her provess.

It is another form of coquetry, it is always coquetry. I have often thought that Diana, if she had worn a pretty hunting costume, would have been happy to have excited the admiration of Actæon. She had him slain simply because he had the indelicacy to look at her before the seamstress had done her work.

The adventures of Penthesilea prove, it seems to me, how much even the belligerent Amazon remains a woman even to die for love!

Why do women give themselves up to sport? I am not competent to answer this question; it should be asked of the women.

THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE.

A NEW RÔLE FOR FRANCE.

M. ANATOLE LEROY-BEAULIEU, the eminent member of the Institute, contributes to the Revue des Revues of June 1st a powerful and eloquent essay on "The United States of Europe." He argues that a rapprochement of the European peoples is not only a possibility, it is also a political and economic necessity. Not even the most sceptical statesmen, he says, will venture to assert that Europe is condemned for ever to remain a mere geographical expression, and that all efforts to constitute a living and compact federation will always remain

M. Mielle takes up the discussion in the Revue of June 15th, in an admirable paper entitled "Patriotism He argues with fervour and and Internationalism." conviction that the transformation is inevitable, and that France ought, as the international country par excellence, to take the initiative in bringing it about. France, says this fervid patriot, is the natural nucleus round which other nations would group themselves and form the United States of the future. In the fulfilment of that beau rôle, he declares, lies the secret of her glory and the fulfilment of her destinies. France must become the point of union of the peoples, the heart of Europe, the heart of the civilised world. Internationalism is the watchword of the future. It rests with Frenchmen to say whether it will be for them or against them. If France does not take the lead the task will inevitably be accomplished at her expense. France must be international or there will be no more France.

Shields in Warfare.

BEFORE Lord Roberts left for the front he kindly

accepted a shield or breastplate of aluminium which was sent him by its inventor, Miss Helen S. The Chinese Murphy. since then have been making inquiries as to the supply in large numbers of this bullet-proof breastplate, although, with characteristic precaution, they wanted them doubly thick. Miss Murphy is one of our few women inventors, and she is naturally pleased at the thought that in these feminine days it has been left for a lady



to replace Vulcan in forging the breastplate of Mars.

THE COUNTESS DE LA WARR contributes very interesting "Gleanings of the Past" to the May Humanitarian. Among other curious facts she mentions this :-

In an old copy of the Spectator, published just when railroads were beginning, I have read an article in which the writer said that anyone must be mad who could believe that a speed of twenty miles an hour could ever be attained without danger to life. He added, you might just as well talk of being shot out of a cannon from Woolwich to London, as to hint at such a thing. that the mere fact of going through the air at that speed would kill you.

TOWN AND COUNTRY IDEALS.

ONE of the most interesting articles in the Nineteenth Century for July is that of Mrs. S. A. Barnett, entitled, "Town Children in the Country." It is an account of an attempt made to get from city-bred children their impressions of country life. Various questions were put to the children, and many of the answers are well worth

In reply to a question as to the names of the young of various animals, the following answers were given :-

- "A baby horse is a ponny."
- "A baby fox is an ox-a thorn."
- "A baby deer is a reindeer-a oxen."
- "A baby frog is a tertpol-a fresher-a toad."
- "A baby sheep is a bar lamb."
- "A baby rabbit is a mammal."

ASTRONOMY FROM THE SLUMS.

The following are some of the replies of fifth and sixth standard children to the question, "What causes the moon to shine?"

- " Electricity causes the moon to shine."
- "The moon revolving round the sun, which gives light by unknown planets.
 - "It is the darkness which shows it up."
- "The moon is the shadow of the earth on the clouds."
- "The eclipse of the sun."
 The clou ls."

RABBITS AND BOARHOUNDS.

In reply to the question, "Why does a rabbit wobble its head," some strange answers were given :—

- "To make holes in the ground," wrote one child.
 "To account for the formation of its head," was the philosophy
- "It does it when it does what a cow does digests it food," is
- a profound but an unsatisfactory explanation.

 "Its washing its face," shows more credulity than observation; while another discarded reasons, and declared in large round text-hand, regardless of grammar: "I have seen a number of rabbits wobblings its nose!"

Seven only answered the question rightly; but one child, although no inquiry was put concerning dogs, volunteered the information that "French puddles are kept for fancy, Irish terriers as ratters, but the boerhounds are kept for hunting the Boers."

THE JOYS OF THE COUNTRY.

In reply to the question what they most enjoyed in the country, the children replied :-

- "The country boys taught me to swim."
- "The head lady who was Mrs. MacRosee what paid for me at the sports,"
 - "The drive a gentleman gave us in his carriage."
- "The food I had."
- "A game called 'Sister come to Quakers' meeting."
- "A laddie where I stayed. She was a kind and gentle laddie.'
 - "The party which Mrs. Cartwright gave us."
 - " Paddling at a place called flood gates."

"Watching a woman milking a cow. She held the can between her knees and pulled the milk out of the cow. I should like," adds this observer, "to be a farmer."

"I also liked the way in witch I was treated and also liked

the respectability of Mrs. Byfield my charge," writes one young prig; but many, both boys and girls, wrote the same sentiment in simpler language—a delightful tribute to our working-class

AMONG the English periodicals containing articles on the Paris Exhibition are the Art Journal and the Temple Magazine for May.

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GLIMPSES OF TRAVEL

IN OUT-OF-THE-WAY PLACES.

HOLIDAY-READING is an order of literature distinct yet undefined. Everyone has some sort of an idea of what he wants to read on his vacation-trip. He will probably express his preference by negatives; he craves for literature that is expansion and escape. "The common round, the daily task," and all connected with them are precisely what he most wishes to avoid. He takes to poetry rarely. Fiction and works of humour more often form his mental fare. But he probably finds most congenial pasture in the travel papers of the magazines. They suit his mood, and take him furthest from use and wont. The July magazines show a quickening sense of these needs. They cater plentifully for hot weather and the holidays, and samples of the supply they offer may fitly find place here.

AMONG THE JUNGLE-FOLK.

About as far away as could well be from our crowded civilisation are the jungle-folk whom Mr. Edward A. Irving, writing from Perak, introduces to the readers of Blackwood as "primitive socialists." They call themselves the Upland people and inhabit the highlands of the Malay Peninsula. Mr. Irving got to know them by an Italian whom the British Government employs to keep a bridle-path clear of obstruction, and who in his turn employs the Upland people to do the work. They are small of stature, very few of the men over five feet; far from muscular; of brown skin and curly black hair; and not ill-looking. They live in one-roomed huts about fifteen feet by twelve, with walls about two feet high. Their livelihood was won by snaring and killing game, including rats; but the Italian official has brought them some of the rudiments of civilisation. "He has given them clothes, he has made them plant corn." The harvest supplies them with a mighty orgy of feasting. Every month he replenishes their stock of farinaceous food, tobacco and betel nut. He sees in them the archetype of what Italy ought to be, no political superiority, no use of service, of riches or of poverty, no soldiery, no police, no Pope. Mr. Irving is first impressed with their inoffensiveness:—

Pugnacity seems to be an idea foreign to them. They possess a deadly weapon, the blow-pipe; but I never heard of its being turned against a fellow-man. It may be that the severity of their life has been sufficient to keep down their numbers: the jungle being wide enough for all, competition has never enforced the lesson that the fighter alone is fit to survive. The same gentleness governs their household relationships. . . . But that which most strikes an Englishman on coming into contact with these little creatures, and which draws him at once towards them, is the remarkable openness and candour of their expression. They look at a stranger neither defiantly nor in any way cringing, but carefully and steadily, as if ready for unforeseen action on his part; but when they are reassured, with an expression that is dignified in its simplicity.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE MOOSE.

Another writer in *Blackwood* describes his adventures "'mid the haunts of the Moose." This is his opening picture:—

No camera can ever reproduce the still beauty of that morning scene when we left the train at 5 a.m. and made ready to leave the little outpost of civilisation. The cool autumn air, fragrant with a hundred scents from the surrounding woods, was still hazy with the smoke of forest-fires that had been smouldering all the summer. Through this gauze-like veil the maples and birches, already turned to gold and crimson beneath the touch of early frosts, shone with a strange luminous beauty that for miles in every direction lit up the ocean of trees with flaming patches of

glory. And all was still and silent. There was no wind astir, and the air only trembled very faintly to the musical roar of the waterfalls and tumbling rapids of the Ottawa below.

The party pushed on to Lake Cogawanna, the favourite resort of the moose, on the northern shore of which they

pitched their camp :-

When the sun finally disappeared, the shadows of the night fell over a camp as cosy as any hunter could desire, and perhaps a little more comfortable, because one of the party happened to be a young lady. The stillness was almost undearthly when the moon rose over the lake, silvering untold distances, and throwing impenetrable shadows under the trees.

The writer sighted and shot his game, a huge beast, with horns measuring fifty-two inches across and numbering twenty-eight points.

AMID THE VINES OF BURGUNDY.

Blackwood is strong on travels. Mrs. P. G. Hamerton sketches village life in the Val d'Or, amid the vinegrowers and vine-dressers of Burgundy. It is a land not of grapes alone, but of peaches, apricots, and all manner of fruit. The people, she says, generally live in their own inherited houses. Even the vine-dressers are independent:—

Girls of the working class enjoy a great deal of liberty. They are constantly out of doors, know everybody, and laugh and joke with every passer-by. They often dance at night, for it is a custom of the place to grant free entrance to all the balls which take place at the hotel—even to private ones, such as those given

at a wedding-feast.

The population is poor, but impressed the writer with its general expression of satisfaction, which she regards as a survival of the old prosperous days, before the deadly

phylloxera appeared :--

They are cheerful, light-hearted, sociable, and obliging, though they lack the pleasant politeness of the peasantry. They are proud and democratic, and assume towards everyone a tone of familiarity which it is not always easy to repress without appearing harsh or self-asserting. A little incident which I witnessed may be given as an illustration. A lady of rank, who was driving in her carriage on the main road, stopped her coachman, and addressing a vigneron at work close by, said, "Mon brave homme" (My good man), "what is the name of the village on the top of this hill?" "Ma brave femme, c'est Alluze, pour vous servir," he rejoined with a chuckle.

"No occasion for conviviality is neglected"; but the writer regrets the excessive consumption of wine which, though rarely producing outward signs of drunkenness,

impairs the popular physique.

IN A MOORISH GARDEN.

"Moorish Memories" is a vivid sketch in Cornhill of the experience of a concession-hunter. He declares:—

Morocco is the true land of rest, the country of to-morrow, whence are banished by Shereefian decree and national inclination all the discomforts attending ambition, progress, and punctuality. Here, disgusted with the haste of a hurrying world, sick of the obligations and exactions of a pretentious civilisation more tyrannous than the slavery of the East, the pilgrim on life's toilsome journey may rest as a storm-tossed vessel in a mangrove swamp—rest and rust and be thankful for the chance.

... In his Moorish garden, hammocked between two overladen orange trees, inhaling the fragrance of lime and lilac, shaded from the fiery enemy overhead by the cool verdure of mulberry, fig, and pomegranate, the wanderer may here realise the true art of living, with no regret for the past, no unrest about the future.

... What on earth do all these episodes of the civilised life signify to one breathing the atmosphere of Bible days, battling with mosquitoes and sun-rays, lost in a white crowd of worshippers of a creed that scorns innovation as it scorns women? Having, with a wet towel in lieu of white flag, patched up a truce with the sand-flies and mosquitoes, he muses

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peacefully on the beauties of the Moorish life, and the music of water plashing from a marble basin on the cool mosaic pavement below is soothing to him in this mood.

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The exquisite beauty of a moonlit evening, the writer observes, is felt only vaguely by the Syrian, not at all by the Moor; "it is the imperturbable Englishman, the shopkeeper, the unromantic slave of Shaitan and fluss," who is impressed by it.

By Norwegian Fjords.

H. Schütz-Wilson, in *Gentleman's*, gives a pleasing account of a tour along the Norwegian coast. Here is one picture:—

The body supine but the mind active, we saunter down the great Hardanger Fjord. It is, perhaps, a quarter to half a mile in breadth. On the left, islands, and beyond them the sea; on the right, hills, which grow grander and wilder as we swim along. In a day long, long past, all these romantic fjords were filled with ice. On our day the sun shone softly on the Hardanger, and the placid sky was studded with cirro-stratus and with cumulus clouds. These fjords are often very deep. We hear of 600 to 800 fathoms, and the ship cannot sometimes anchor. Nowhere is water purer, clearer, or more lovely in tender colour. The reflections of the shore are most vivid in the mirror of the calm fjord; and the green of grass, the dark grey of rocks, are reflected in colours which surpass in quality the hues of the actual objects. From the Hardanger we pass into the Sór Fjord. The trees chiefly seen are pines, alders, birches; and, now and then, there is a patch of coast which looks as desolate as a bit of Greenland shore. At last, our ship stops at Odde.

WITH THE KIRGHIZ TATARS.

A singular instance of the way in which Western culture is flowing through Russian universities to the innermost recesses of Asia is furnished by Dr. H. Turner's paper in the July *Humanitarian*. The son of a Kirghiz Sultan, studying at Moscow University, invited the writer to go home with him. By rail, by steamer, and by horse, they travelled into the land of the Kirghizes, and the English guest was entertained in their tent or tourta. He says:—

Viewed from the outside, a tourta, except when it is quite new, looks rather like a large marquee tent that is very dirty. It is, however, constructed differently. A circular trellis-work of wood in three or four parts forms the frame of the tourta. From this trellis, which is about four and a-half feet high, branch out the supports for the roof. These supports are fastened to a wooden hoop, which is kept in position by two cross-pieces, which meet at right angles in the centre of the circle. This frame is covered with large pieces of thick felt, which overlap each other, and reach down to the ground. The felt, which covers the wooden hoop in the centre, is not fastened like the rest, but is drawn backwards and forwards, as occasion requires, by ropes which hang down the sides of the tourta. This hole admits light and lets out smoke when there is a fire. There is a door which is left open during the day, its place being supplied by a piece of felt or mat. At night the door is fastened by ropes on the inside, and when all the inhabitants are out during the day, it is fastened with a padlock. The only furni-ture usually is a bedstead, which stands opposite the door. It is generally of wood, and is overlaid with bone, more or less elabo-

A NEST OF ROSE AND PALM IN SIGHT OF ALPS.

"Bordighera, Past and Present," is the theme of a pleasing paper in the Westminster Review by W. Miller, who describes himself as one of the most devoted lovers of the place. Lying on the Riviera, just three miles beyond the French frontier, it has one of the worst rail-way services to be found in Italy. It is consequently isolated, unspoiled, and unspotted from the world. "It is the most celebrated place in Europe for its palms."

It supplies Rome with the palms required for Church festivals. It has a great trade in roses and carnations. George Macdonald is the uncrowned king of the British colony, of which Mr. Clarence Bicknell and Lord Strathmore are distinguished members. Mr. Miller says:—

The peculiar charm of Bordighera is the great number and variety of its walks and drives. Each of the valleys near it abounds in picturesque sites, where villages rise on the side of olive-clad hills, and streams meander over beds of stone between vineyards and oliveyards. These villages have each some special feature. . . But one need not stir from Bordighera itself to find picturesque houses and charming views. While the new town that has grown up down in the plain near the sea is not strikingly interesting, the old town on the cape is a model of a medieval city on a small scale, with its high walls, its steep and narrow streets, its tall houses and its quaint gateways, one of them still bearing the cross of St. George, emblem of the Genoese Republic. . . From the old town the prospect is splendid. . . . On a clear day, after snow has fallen on the high peaks of the Maritime Alps, one has the additional charm of a glimpse of Alpine scenery under a southern sky.

WITH THE HEROES OF THE LIFEBOAT.

Mr. A. E. Fletcher, in the Windsor, sketches what he calls "A Danish Newlyn," the fishing township Skagen, the northern tip of Denmark. Although it is now accessible by rail, Mr. Fletcher does not anticipate it will lose its unconventional character. "The Skagen folk rather pride themselves" on being said to be "beyond the confines of civilisation." He tells how the shifting sand-dunes have been secured by a grass called "marchalm," which holds the grains together, and in a few years forms a soil on which firs can grow. So "thousands of acres of barren sand have been converted into forest." He says:—

For the artist and man of letters this quaint seaboard parish is never likely to lose its charm. Not only has Nature here as a colourist done some of her best work, producing atmospheric effects of rare richness and variety, but she has peopled the place with as sturdy a race of men as ever braved the hurricane or gave inspiration to bards of heroic song. . . As some three hundred vessels pass the lightship off Skagen Point every day, and as near that lightship there is a very dangerous reef, the services of the Skagen lifeboatmen are more often needed here than elsewhere on the Danish coast.

than elsewhere on the Danish coast.

Like our own delightful fishing village of Newlyn, on the Cornish coast, . . . Skagen and its wild surroundings have given inspiration to a school of painters. Three of Denmark's most famous artists, Peter Severin Kröyer, Michael Peter Ancher, and his wife, have made Skagen their home, and other artists, not only from Denmark, but from Norway and Sweden, have chosen it from time to time as their headquarters. Kröyer is the most famous of this group. . . . Kröyer is now generally regarded as the head of the new school of Danish painters—that is to say, the school which has broken with the Eckersberg tradition which dominated Danish art.

Mr. Fletcher, whose paper is adorned by reproductions of the works of Kröyer and Ancher, closes with this fine remark:—

The more I study the works of Kröyer and Ancher—the more I gaze upon the sturdy forms and look into the calm, beautiful, heroic faces they have grouped and painted, the less I wonder why Christ should have chosen fishermen for His companions.

CHURCHES built at a cost of five shillings, ten pounds and upwards are a rudimentary form of ecclesiastical architecture which Mr. F. M. Holmes introduces to the readers of the July Quiver. From a few poles hung with mats, or mere wattle and daub structures, these "native-built churches" advance to stone buildings and vast cathedrals.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

MR. NORMAN'S AXIOMS.

THE first article in the Nineteenth Century for July is by Mr. Henry Norman, and is entitled "Our Vacillation in China and its Consequences." The consequences, Mr. Norman points out, have been a long string of humiliations. Owing to the vacillation of the Government we have failed in China wherever we have taken a hand, and have got nothing from all our scheming except Wei Hai Wei, which is entirely useless, and which, indeed, we have never attempted to turn to any use.

Mr. Norman lays down four axioms which should govern our future relations with China. The first is that there is no such thing as China as a distinct entity:—

It is because there is no such thing as "China" that the military caste of the Manchus, comparatively infinitesimal in numbers, have been able to impose their rule upon the enormous masses of Chinese. Thus it is unwise to predicate anything of China as a whole, or to believe that what suits one part will necessarily suit another. To this extent the partition of China would rest upon a scientific and practical basis.

The second axiom is that China will never reform itself:—

There is not the slightest possibility of the establishment by Chinese authority of a national army, or navy, or civil service. And the corruption which is the fatal curse of China is directly due to the fact that there is not and cannot be any central authority to exercise control over local officials, or, in the absence of this, to pay them. The Chinese people, in the language of physics, is a mechanical mixture and not a chemical compound, and therefore it is irresponsive to the action of any single reagent, and incapable of exhibiting any common property.

Thirdly, Mr. Norman postulates that "Russian ambition has no limits":—

Russia will take all she can possibly get, and, like the rest of us, what she cannot get she will do without. Instead of abusing her, it would be wiser to emulate her qualities, and so seek to put a barrier in her way at the points where the interests of our own country become imperative. It is easy for a strong nation to come to a durable understanding with her—witness Germany and Austria. But we shall never do it by writing sarcastic despatches and making rude speeches, and then meekly accepting her fact accomplished to our injury. That is the policy of the boy who puts his finger to his nose and runs away—and it has been ours for too long.

And the fourth is that "Japan is face to face with a life and death issue in the Far East." If Japan fights it must be not later than six months hence.

Mr. Norman recommends that the Empress should be deported, and the Emperor replaced under the control of representatives of the Powers. The Open Door Policy being dead, each Power should keep order in its sphere:—

Every Power would enter into a formal engagement with all the others that no duties beyond those agreed upon by all should be levied, that no preferential or differential railway rates should be imposed in its sphere, that no force should be raised beyond that necessary to keep order, and that all matters of intercommunication should be decided by the Council of foreign representatives.

An advisory committee of Chinese experts should be formed in London, and Mr. Norman suggests Professor Douglas as a member.

WHAT "DIPLOMATICUS" THINKS.

In the Fortnightly, "Diplomaticus" finds grave fault with the apathy and inattention of the Powers while the present storm was brewing. They have been surprised, he says, but there is absolutely no excuse for their surprise. The coup d'état of the Empress, the decrees she issued, the growth of the Boxer movement, had been the chief

topic of discussion in the Far Eastern press, and their gravity proclaimed on the housetops of the Treaty ports. And yet the Powers took no notice and no precautions. "The reforming efforts of the Emperor should have had all our sympathy, and, as far as possible, our active support." For the future, the writer urges that we should cultivate the friendship of Japan rather than that of Russia. He proceeds:—

Our wisest policy is to keep our hands absolutely free, and to be prepared to defead our interests and the status quo ante with adequate strength, both in the north and the west of China, should the occasion arise. We should hold the balance fairly between all the Powers. For the moment there is no necessity to take sides, as in the work of pacification all the Powers are equally interested. Japan is not a whit less interested than Russia, and I can see no reason why she should not participate in the restoration of order on an equality with her great rival. When the pacification is accomplished, our policy is clear. We have to take our stand by the Integrity of China and the Open Door, and we have to insist on the restoration of the legitimate Emperor, with a guarantee of his absolute independence.

A "SCRAMBLE FOR CHINA."

Mr. Demetrius Boulger puts no faith in the Policy of the Open Door as a means of holding China together. In an article in the *Contemporary Review* he denounces the Open Door as a sham, and prophesies that we are about to witness a scramble for China. Russia, he asserts, is at the back of the Dowager-Empress, and Russia will not consent to her punishment or removal:—

As I have several times pointed out in these pages, our diplomacy has no chance of success in a game of fence with Russia at Pekin, because the trumps are in her hand. Her base of operations is near the scene and drawing closer and closer, the high officials in the capital are under the spell of her power, and in many cases have been suborned from their allegiance by the effect of her money. At the utmost we can only avert the inevitable for a few years, unless the country can be brought to face what would be a colossal struggle with Russia. There is no middle course between opposing Russia tooth and nail on behalf of a worthless and condemned administration, and leaving her undisturbed to realise her objects at Pekin so far as she can, and in accordance with general requirements.

WHAT BRITAIN MUST TAKE.

China is to be divided into spheres, and what Great Britain must do is—

to acquire a base for operations in the Vangtse Valley similar to that Russia possesses in the north with regard to Pekin. There cannot be two opinions as to what that base is. The island of Chusan with its unequalled harbour of Tinghai represents exactly the position of which we have need. We occupied it during both of our China wars, and by the Davis Convention we retain the right to prevent any other Power occupying it.

Using Chusan as a base, we could raise any number of local troops; and—

in a few years we should have created the best force for controlling our sphere by the successive occupation of Chinkiang-fu, Nanking, Ganking, and Hankow. Our occupation would begiven a Chinese colour, and without direct annexation we could organise dependent governments, or, better still, revive in Central China a kingdom of Nanking.

THE REAL ORIGIN OF "BOXERS."

Another article in the *Contemporary* on China is that of Mr. Arthur Sowerby, a twenty years' resident in China. Mr. Sowerby has nothing very new to say, but he believes in the capacity of the Chinese people. In the Emperor, however, there is no hope. He is not an able man, and his health is bad. The following is Mr. Sowerby's explanation of the origin of the Boxers:—

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is that China. believes imperor, an, and owerby's The "Boxer" movement is the work of Yü Hsien, ex-Governor of Shantung. He took advantage of a spirit of discontent that had arisen from two or three causes in Chih-li and Shantung. The occupation of Kiao Chau by the Germans, the scarcity of rain last autumn—for which the Buddhist priests blamed the Christians—and some differences between the Catholics and their neighbours in Chih-li, were the chief sources of the trouble. No serious difficulty would have arisen had not Yü Hsien given the malcontents his protection and assisted them to organize themselves into the "Great Sword Sect." The movement increased under this patronage, and the winter days, when the villagers and canal population can afford to be idle, were spent by them in drilling, combined with a good deal of rhodomontade. Yü Hsien, through the pressure of the German Government, was removed from Shantung; but he was received at Pekin with great favour and high rewards, and has been appointed Governor of Shansi. He should be marked for severe and condign punishment. The "Boxers" assumed the name "I Ho Chüan," which means "Righteousness conjoined with Protection," and by a pun it becomes "I Ho Ch'uan," "Righteousness and the Fist," hence the nickname "Boxers."

The ranks of the Boxers are composed of the scum population on the banks of the Grand Canal and the peasant farmers in Chih-li and Shantung. They could be easily subdued by a few disciplined troops. Mr. Sowerby recommends the removal of the Empress and the extinction of the Manchu dynasty.

CHINESE COMPETITION WITH AMERICANS.

It is well to be reminded that Europeans have obligations to China as well as China to Europe. Mr. Ho Yow, the Chinese Consul-General to the United States, contributes to the Forum for June a very interesting article, in which he protests against American exclusiveness in dealing with China.

Mr. Ho Yow points out that the Chinese are not really a migratory race. They have never overrun the smaller States which surround them; and the Chinese in the United States have all come from two or three districts in the Kwang-tung province. When they did emigrate to America, it was not with the intention of settling there permanently, and many thousands of them returned to China without any savings. At the present day, in California, so far from cutting down wages, they will not work for wages at which white labour can be procured:—

Chinese cooks and household servants command from forty to fifty dollars per month, and are the best servants on the coast. Chinese labourers get thirty dollars per month, while in San Francisco alone hundreds of white men are daily taking jobs which do not pay them more than twenty-five dollars per month, and, in addition, have to board themselves. In San Francisco there is a large firm of Chinese fruit-packers employing perhaps three hundred hands. A few years ago they discharged all their Chinese help, and put white girls in their stead, for the sole reason that the latter would work for less wages than Chinese would accept when the quantity of work was considered. That they found this policy to be wise is demonstrated by the fact that after a trial of three years they are still tabooing the Chinese and employing whites.

An American official, in 1876, declared that the Chinese had up to that time added 289,700,000 dols. to the wealth of California, and they had done this chiefly by taking up industries which white men could not make remunerative:—

Chinese fit into the world's 'industry in ways which do not conflict with white labour. They work up the odds and ends of materials and convert them into useful forms. The tule lands mentioned were reed swamps upon which whites would not work at any price, owing to the prevalence of malaria.

AMERICAN ILL-TREATMENT OF CHINESE.

Yet not only labourers, but Chinese merchants and professional men are subjected to all kinds of restrictions even when merely travelling. They are kept in confinement for long periods while waiting for their certificates:—

In this prison are held, for long periods, Chinese gentlemen worth hundreds of thousands of dollars; men of vast interests, tea merchants, scholars, owners of extensive establishments of chinaware, bankers, owners of ships. They are deprived of their liberty, and subjected to indignities of exquisite refinement, while their pecuniary loss is beyond computation. Indeed, it does not seem possible to devise a scheme whereby greater impediment, discomfort, and hardship could be imposed upon the merchants of China doing business in this country in an orderly manner. By recent rulings of the Treasury Department all Chinese bankers, lawyers, doctors, teachers, and missionaries are debarred from the United States as not being entitled to enter this country—a ruling which was never made or thought of before, and which entails an additional hardship upon the Chinese.

CHINA TOWN IN LONDON.

THE Yellow Problem, which is taking on so sanguinary a tinge in the Far East, may be studied at least in miniature and "on the spot" a great deal nearer home. Mr. George A. Wade reminds us in the English Illustrated that there is a piece of genuine China in England. Limehouse Causeway in the East End of London is the Chinese quarter of the British Metropolis. Mr. Wade says:—

It is probably twelve years or so since the Celestials first settled in this district, where to-day they reign supreme. They have some seven or eight shops there, and these are on the whole fairly clean, even to our eyes, which view things so differently from those of the Chinese. . . . And over the doors and windows of the latter you will see painted in full glory the classic names of Lum Yat Wah, Wong Chung Wei, and such-like.

AH SIN AS A HUSBAND.

John Chinaman readily adopts English names like his own, as, for example, "John Chance," or "Charles King," and also English wives. Such weddings are frequent, and Chinese husbands are popular. Mr. Wade quotes the testimony of an expert. He says:—

I had the pleasure of seeing, while pursuing my researches in this neighbourhood, a voluble Irishwoman who had, in the first case, had for her husband a son of Erin, and then, on his decease, had taken, "for better or for worse," a Chinaman. She assured me that she much preferred the second husband to the first; and, indeed, as she still keeps about the locality, though again a widow, there is once more an opportunity for any Celestial who desires to make Ireland have one injustice the less.

Here truly is a complication of the Yellow difficulty. If the Chinaman beats the Englishman in connubial competition, the outlook becomes appalling.

"HARMLESS, KINDLY, PICTURESQUE."

The Chinaman never quarrels with his neighbours, and they are on excellent terms with him. They bear willing witness to his goodness and kindness to the children around him. The children of the Anglo-Chinese marriages are sometimes unmistakably English, sometimes as pronouncedly Chinese. They are always given English names, both Christian and surname, and wear English dress. John Chinaman's vices are principally gin-drinking and opium-smoking. Mr. Wade sums up his impressions thus:—

Taken altogether, however, the Chinaman in Limehouse is a most peaceable, inoffensive, harmless character. He is on good terms with his neighbours, most of whom speak well of him. He is picturesque in a region where it is sadly needed; his street is unique in this country. It might be thought that the district would somewhat resent his presence there, but, on the whole, it must be confessed that Limehouse is rather proud of the honour done it by his being where he is!

ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

AN INEXPLICABLE RETREAT.

It is a grim picture, terrible in its realism, which Mr. G. O. Moorhead draws in *Cornhill* of his experience with a Boer ambulance in Natal. The effect of the first British victory makes one marvel that it was not at once followed up. There is something painful to an English reader in the cynical account the Boers gave of our troops' advance:—

The troops, they said, had come out into the open in their time-honoured and expected style, had attacked the hill in their best go-ahead manner and had been shot in droves; but the shell fire had been too much for Boer flesh and blood to stand. . . . The Boers were much dispirited at their reverse, and blamed their generals and officers freely. . . On the march we found out how great had been the moral effect of Friday's battle on the Boers, for most of the Commandos were shorn of half their strength. The farmers had in many instances ridden straight home from the field; thus the Piet Retief burghers, who went into action some 400 strong and had lost about fifteen men, now mustered only some ninety—the others had vanished; not for long, however, for they were very soon driven back.

The doctor records the horror of his surprise when he found that the British were in retreat—he uses the word rout. He says:—

To us who knew the demoralised condition of the burghers the retreat seemed inexplicable. Some madness seemed to have seized these hardy troops, who had given so good an account of themselves at Talana, or very possibly some terrible pressure we knew nothing of had caused this ill-omened retreat.

HOW DUNDEE WAS EVACUATED.

Mr. E. E. Easton continues his narrative, "Inside the Boer Lines," in the July number of Harper's Magazine. He deals with the evacuation of Dundee, the battles of Elandslaagte and Rietfontein, and the investment of Ladysmith. When the Boers occupied Dundee they found, writes Mr. Easton:—

Decuments, portfolios, sketches, and maps, all marked "Secret military information." . . . There were portfolios of military sketches of the various routes for an invasion into the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, prepared by a Major Grant, Captain Melvill, and Captain Gale, immediately after the Jameson Raid. One of the documents was entitled "Reconnaissance Reports of Lines of Advance through the Free State," prepared by Captain Wolley, of the English Intelligence Division of the War Office in 1897, and accompanied by the usual memorandum, signed by Sir Redvers Buller, to keep it secret. In one of the papers giving in minute detail the physical features of the Transvaal and the Free State, the fortifications in each, and the population and military resources of the two Republics, it was estimated that possibly four thousand Cape and Natal colonists would attempt to side with the Republics in the event of war. In commenting upon the Boers individually the author expressed the opinion that a large proportion of young Boers had materially deteriorated in marksmanship and horsemanship from the standard of their fathers in the previous war for independence, having entered more sedentary pursuits.

JOUBERT'S GENEROSITY.

Concerning the late General Joubert there are several sympathetic passages, of which the following are the most interesting:—

I saw him almost daily for many weeks subsequent to this, but at no time did he impress me other than as a kind-hearted old man with a fatherly spirit. He was out of place as the commanding officer of the Boers; personally he was too tender and sympathetic for a military officer in the field. He had remarkable ability as a strategist; he had too high an estimation of human life, even that of the enemy, to execute some of his own plans for offensive operations.

And later, after he had received the affidavits of several burghers with reference to the conduct of the Lancers after Elandslaagte—

General Joubert told me that he did not believe the English commanding officers would countenance such acts of barbarism on the part of individuals in their troops. The old Boer general explained these acts as natural on the part of irresponsible soldiers seasoned in numerous wars against savages.

According to Mr. Easton, the memory of Elandslaagte was the most potent influence which led to the investment of Ladysmith.

FRONTAL ATTACKS NOT OBSOLETE.

Mr. J. Bürde, an ex-infantry officer in the Prussian army, has an article in the Contemporary Review on "The War and Modern Tactics," in which he combats the contention that the present war has shown the obsoleteness of modern tactics, and especially of the system of frontal attack. The battles which raised the outcry of obsolete tactics were Stormberg, Magersfontein and Colenso, and Mr. Bürde points out that owing to accidental circumstances Colenso was the only battle which could count. But at Colenso the defeat was caused by failure to carry out the frontal attack properly, and not by the inadequacy of the plan. The bombardment was begun three days before the fight, the Boers repairing their trenches every night, whereas the artillery attack should properly not have been separated from the infantry attack. Another mistake was the neglect to send a sufficient force against Hlangwane Hill. Finally, the loss of the batteries caused the loss of the battle, which Mr. Bürde thinks would otherwise have been a victory. He thinks that General Buller made an error of judgment when he decided to retreat after the battery incident :

And why was the attack broken off? To the student of military history only one cause suggests itself, and that is, the old experience that a general who goes to the front himself is liable to be influenced by local occurrences, and thereby loses the ability of conducting a battle as an organic whole. Steinmetz and Skobeloff had to learn that the front line is not the place for a general, so long as there are still reserves to be disposed of; Prince Kraft narrates another example of the same kind, and warns generals against the danger accruing from their being with the firing line. The Prussian staff insist that officers commanding battalions and larger units should accustom themselves in peace maneauvres to conduct the fight from behind. A British officer who served with distinction in the last Egyptian campaign made the following remark to me shortly after the war:—"In the battles of this campaign our generals, with very few exceptions, were with the firing line. If they do the same thing when fighting with a force trained on the European model, then I do not know how they will be able to conduct a battle."

Colenso was therefore lost owing to the bad execution of the plan, not to its inherent inadequacy, and it proved nothing whatever as to the obsoleteness of frontal attacks. As to the superiority of flank attacks, Mr. Bürde points out that Lord Roberts's success was due, not to flank attacks, but to strategical turning movements executed by his mounted arms.

THE PRESS AT THE FRONT.

In Harper's Magazine, Mr. F. A. Mackenzie writes concerning the correspondents in South Africa. Special mention is made of Mr. Pearse, of the Daily News, Mr. Steevens, of the Daily Mail, and Mr. Knight and Mr. Winston Churchill, of the Morning Post. The writer gives a very good account of the hardships attendant upon a special correspondent's life, and deals especially with the censorship of despatches in South Africa. He gives a very good example of the effect of the censorship:—

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The correspondent writes: "Heavy Boer attack. Guns rain shell fire on position. Severe losses, both yesterday and to-day."
The message reaches the foreign editor in London thus:
"Heavy rain yesterday and to-day."

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IN DEFENCE OF ARTILLERY.

Major-General C. H. Owen writes in the *United Service Magazine* on "The Employment of Artillery in South Africa." He does not share the general belief that artillery has been shown to be ineffective by the experience of the war. The Boer artillery did little damage only because it was posted at extreme ranges, and the British artillery was ineffective only because in most cases it was employed against entrenchments constructed long in advance. General Owen says:—

In Sir R. Buller's attack on Pieter's Hill, when the field guns and howitzers were massed and could get a cross or enfliade fire, the effect of their shells was very destructive, as well as in the other attempts to force a way to Ladysmith. Against the strongly entrenched positions in Natal, firing direct, the field guns could of course do little, but the field howitzers were in many cases effective. Official despatches show that both horse and field artillery have been of the greatest assistance on the west side of the operations, both before and after the arrival of Lord Roberts.

As to the complaint that the British artillery was inferior to that of the Boers, General Owen says:—

It is true that our field artillery has been frequently out-ranged; not, however, by field artillery, but by position and siege guns brought into entrenched positions. This does not, as the public have been led to believe, show that our field guns are not sufficiently powerful. We have, perhaps, the most formidable heavy field piece that has yet been used in warfare—the field howitzer, which fires a shell weighing 50 lbs., with a bursting charge of lyddite.

The neglect to provide position artillery was due to the fact that for years we had been fighting enemies who had no artillery at all. It is doubtful whether most of our generals have ever heard of such a class of ordnance.

DEMAND FOR SERVICE REFORM—A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

The widespread demand for reform in the public services, which is about the only good thing that has come out of the South African adventure, is about to take organised form at last. The Nineteenth Century opens with the announcement that it is proposed to form a new association, having for its object to fix public attention steadily upon the more important lessons taught by the war. Foremost among such lessons are:—

(1) the necessity for examining the condition of the defences of the Empire and their administration by the public offices charged therewith; and (2) the need for conducting the business of the country, as administered by all the various Departments of State, upon ordinary business principles and methods.

It is a pity that the new association did not set among its foremost "lessons taught by the war," the lesson that such wars ought not to be made again. If it would only include this in its programme it would promise well.

Among the members already secured are Lord Rosebery, Cardinal Vaughan, the Bishop of London, and a number of prominent M.P.'s.

POINTS FOR HOME GENERALS.

The Nineteenth Century for July contains an article by Colonel Lonsdale Hale, entitled "The Home Generals and their Work in the Coming Autumn." The problems before the home generals this autumn will be of a kind which will necessitate a complete break with the system which has been in vogue at our great training centres. The study of ground will be the first problem. Colonel Hale thinks it is very doubtful whether the Boers constructed

their deep trenches, and believes that the greater part of the work was done by Kaffirs, and if so we must take a lesson from them, and provide willing arms beforehand to aid our fighting men in obtaining the necessary cover:—

Heavy manual labour seems hardly compatible with maintaining fighting men in the physical condition necessary for actual fighting in the field. A soldier can scrape a hole for himself, but he won't be much good with his rifle if before using it he has to dig out a human rabbit-burrow.

Another serious problem before our generals is how to raise the spirit of initiative in the lower ranks:—

Besides the study of ground and learning all about it, there is yet one other matter which our Generals must insist upon in the elementary stages of the training, and without which the troops will be but ill prepared for the further work. During this preparatory period, there must be fostered, in and out of barracks, on the parade ground or at the tactical exercise, the habit of delegation of command and control to the lower leaders, and of co-operation of these among themselves. Never mind how little many captains may know of their work as company commanders, and how helpless a colonel would be if compelled to rely on them only with no adjutant at hand, this habit must be inculcated and practised now, no matter how great the inconvenience may be—a battalion dependent in close country on its colonel or its adjutant for guidance had better be excluded from the Ordre de Bataille.

"Minister for London."

THE future of Lord Rosebery is exercising many minds, among the rest the mind of Mr. Arthur Mee, who writes on the subject in the Young Man for July. He says:—

There is one post to which Lord Rosebery could elect himself, in which he would render incalculable service to the State and establish for himself a unique place in the Empire. The situation is vacant, and Lord Rosebery might step into it tomorrow, with the united support of six millions of people, and the sympathy and goodwill of the nation. It is the post of Minister for London. The office does not exist, but that matters nothing. The great man makes his own place. Nobody knows better than Lord Rosebery the needs of the Capital of the Empire; nobody understands better than he how they might be It may be said that the work would be too local, but it is Lord Rosebe y himself who says that the problem of London is the greatest problem in the British Empire. He would make London a city worth living in, and if, as he darkly hinted, he paid the price with his head, he would surely give his head without a growl for the glory of solving the greatest problem ever set a statesman-the organising and civilising of the kingdom of London, the heart and soul of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen.

One of O'Connell's Stories.

COUNSELLOR O'CONNELL is the subject of a sketch by Michael MacDonagh in *Temple Bar*. Here is one out of many stories told of or by the great Irishman:—

Some years ago, while attending the Clonmel Assizes, I witnessed a trial which I shall never forget. A wretched man was charged with the murder of his neighbour. The evidence was running strong against the prisoner. In fact it was the strongest case of circumstantial evidence I have ever met with. As a matter of form—for of his guilt there was no doubt—the prisoner was called on for his defence. He called, to the amazement of the whole Court, he called—the murdered man. And the murdered man came forward! The case was clear; the prisoner was innocent. The judge told the jury it was unnecessary to charge them. Yet they requested permission to retire. They returned to court in about two hours, when the foreman, with a long face, handed in a verdict of guilty! Everyone was astonished. "Good God!" cried the judge, "of what is he guilty? Not of murder, surely?" "No, my lord," replied the foreman, "but if he didn't murder the man, shure he stole me grey mare three years ago."

QUESTIONS OF SOUTH AFRICAN RECONSTRUCTION.

MAKE TWO GREAT COLONIES?

THE North American Review for June contains an article by Sir Sidney Shippard, in which he gives his views as to "How England should Treat the Vanquished Boers." The principle which should govern the settlement is, he says:—

A statesman's first duty is to safeguard the interests of his own country, and if this cannot be done without hurting the feelings of others, tant pis pour les autres.

As to the concrete application of this principle, he says that the capital should be removed to Johannesburg:—

The advantages of uniting the present colony of Natal and the Transvaal and Orange territory in one great colony would, I think, be very great. It would have an excellent seaboard. It would be a fair political and commercial counterpoise to the Cape Colony. An Appeal Court for all South Africa below the Zambesi might at once be established at Cape Town, with rights of ultimate appeal to the Privy Council. The Cape University system might be extended over all South Africa. The postal and telegraph systems would be uniform, and could be worked from one centre. Due provision would be made, of course, for extradition and for the reciprocal enforcement of legal process. Union as between the great Eastern and Western Colonies for defensive purposes could be easily arranged. The laws of Natal and of the two extinct republics would have to be examined and compared, and a law commission should be appointed to draft a series of consolidating enactments applicable to the entire territory. These enactments, of course, would have to be submitted to the present Natal Legislature, whose consent would be a condition precedent to any such arrangement; but, as regards the conquered territories, legislation should be by proclamation, pending the establishment of a limited form of representative government. Full Parliamentary institutions with responsible government could not be safely introduced until all danger of disturbances shall have been finally removed.

CALL IN MR. RHODES?

Mr. Edward Dicey, writing in the Fortnightly on the Policy of Peace, recognises that British supremacy in a self-governed South Africa can best be secured by an increase in the British resident population. Government irrigation works might make it worth while for younger sons of good family, now serving under Lord Roberts, to settle on the land. But his chief hope is that the staffing of the railways, the building and mine-sinking which will follow the war, will retain a large number of skilled artisans among the Reservists, Militia and Yeomanry. He especially urges the development of the mining industry, and pays this tribute to its present chiefs:—

I know of no mining community where the capitalists have done so much to provide for the comfort and convenience of the workers in their service, have lavished money so freely on all works of public utility, or have so identified themselves with the interests of the industry by which they have made their fortunes.

He also insists :-

The time has come to put aside the prejudices caused by the Raid, and to avail ourselves freely of the services of the British party, of which, in fact, if not in name, Mr. Cecil Rhodes still remains the leader. We have a hard task before us, and we need the help of all South African statesmen who, whatever errors they may be deemed to have committed, have always been loyal in their allegiance to the Mother Country.

SETTLE SOLDIERS AS FARMERS?

Colonel J. G. B. Stopford has an article in the Nineteenth Century dealing with the proposals for settling time-expired soldiers in South Africa. The bulk of his article is devoted to a recapitulation of the

difficulties which settlers would meet with, but he does not think the project by any means impossible. He says:—

If the force which it is necessary to maintain in Africa be composed of men chosen because of their wish to settle permanently in the country, they might be divided into regiments of 1,000 or 500, or a less number of men, as the facilities for accumulating water might render advisable, and be settled in communities, whose houses might extend for some miles along α course, the centre part of which would be supplied with water from a dam made by blocking a valley or depression in the ground.

For a year, or two years, or as long as it was necessary to complete the works, these men might receive pay and be under military discipline, and would work under the direction of officers. During this time they would construct a dam, and build themselves houses and fences, and prepare the land for sowing.

As the force, after their recent experiences, would not require much military training, the whole of their time would be available to make the farm, and, when they were released from service, they should be able to continue in their houses and on their holdings at such terms as might be arranged.

"COMMANDEERING THE ALMIGHTY."

The only passage worth quoting from Miss Anna Howarth's sketch in *Cornhill* of the Boer at home is her witness to the strength and sincerity of his religious convictions:—

The Boer is nothing if not religious. . . . He does undoubtedly believe that his cause is a sacred one, and that the Lord is fighting on his side. "What!" exclaimed a profane Englishman, on hearing this sentiment expressed, "have you commandeered the Almighty too?" The phrase was not unapt. The Boer has commandeered the Almighty, and is by this time greatly disappointed that the Almighty has not performed what was expected of Him. "If we do not win in this war," said a sturdy old Boer, "I will throw my Bible in the fire, and never read it again."

THE UNMAKERS OF ENGLAND.

Karl Blind, writing in the July Fortnightly on France, Russia, and the peace of the world, concludes that "there are great perils ahead for England." He says:—

For the calm observer there can be no doubt that the conscience of the civilised world has, in this South African war, been as much shocked as if some Continental Power were to destroy by force of arms the independence and the Republican institutions of Switzerland, or the independence and the somewhat Conservative institutions of the Netherlands. An outcry of indignation at such a deed would ring all over the world. Such an outcry has rung, in the present instance, from Europe to America, and it is being taken up even by cultured Indians of the most loyal character. The friends of England abroad are angered and sad at heart. Her enemies are reckoning upon what may befall her some day, when she will be assailed by a variety of complications. More than one storm-cloud is already in course of formation. The time may not be too far when those answerable for what is done now will appear before history, not as the makers of new Imperial glories, but as the thoughtless unmakers of England.

A VILLAGE INSTITUTE WITH GAMES.—A clerical correspondent in the country writes to ask me if any of my readers can give him information as to whether there is known to exist any country parish where an Institute has been run successfully in which all the parishioners have found their games. He would prefer to hear of a country parish, but the lessons learned in a town would help. If any of our readers can send me any information on this point I will be much obliged.

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CECIL RHODES'S FUTURE.

By PRINCESS RADZIWILL.

A DOZEN years ago Mme. Novikoff introduced me to Princess Radziwill at the Hôtel de l'Europe, St. Petersburg. I saw a good deal of her in those days, for we were all staying at the same hotel, where Miss Maude Gonne was also a guest. Eleven years passed, and I was astonished to receive one day a letter from Cape Town from the Princess enclosing an article upon Mr. Rhodes, which I subsequently published in the Review of Reviews. I was told that Princess Radziwill had divorced her husband, and had gone to South Africa to look after some property in Rhodesia which was left her by her father.

I heard little more of the Princess until Mr. Rhodes's short visit to London after the relief of Kimberley. Princess Radziwill returned to London before Mr. Rhodes left for South Africa, and there she has remained ever since. She has contributed articles to the Pall Mall Gazette, the Review of the Week, and to the North American Review. Last month, however, the robbery of her pearls and of various treasures which she had received from her mother and from her cousin General Skobeleff, made her the talk of the town, and made many familiar with her name who are completely innocent of all knowledge of the political and journalistic sphere in which the Princess moves and enjoys herself.

Princess Radziwill is half Polish and half Russian, but she wields her pen as if she were English born, and she has thrown herself into the exciting arena of South African politics with as great *élan* as if she had been born on the slopes of Table Mountain.

THE PRINCESS'S PROPHECY.

Princess Radziwill contributes to the North American Review for June a vigorous article in defence of Mr. Rhodes from a somewhat unreasonable attack made upon him by an anonymous British officer in a previous number of the Review. Mr. Rhodes's assailant had accused him of misleading the Government as to the fighting capacity of the Boers, and of having deflected the whole plan of campaign in his own interest. The Princess has little difficulty in disposing of these accusations, and then, after having pointed out the absurdity that the Government was dependent, either for its information or for its plan of campaign, upon Mr. Rhodes's action, she proceeds to prophesy as to the future of Mr. Rhodes. She says:—

A great future awaits him, greater than the one Mr. Chamberlain has marked out for himself and obstinately denied to his friend of bygone days, perhaps his accomplice in far-fetched and far-seeking schemes. When this war is over, when commercial peace and prosperity are restored to South Africa, when the political life of the country begins again, the world will see that it will fall to Mr. Rhodes to direct the destinies of the new Empire over which Queen Victoria will preside. He will again, by the very force of circumstances, become the leading and paramount power in it; his genius will urge him on to it; the thousands of people who believe now, and will later on believe in him, will carry him to the zenith of political influence.

AN EMBODIMENT OF ENGLISH PRESTIGE.

Princess Radziwill is not a woman who does anything by halves, as may be seen from the following emphatic declarations of what Mr. Rhodes has done in South Africa. Speaking of his position in that continent, she says:—

English prestige, whatever his enemies may say, is embodied in him. Governors come and go; the claims of the mother country, though recognised, are often not admitted; and, rightly or wrongly, since Majuba a strong feeling of distrust against the Government at home exists amongst a certain class of Colonials. Mr. Rhodes alone is always there. It is he who changed the gloomy wilderness of the past into a settled country, who opened it to the life of people and, it may be said, created South Africa. He worked these mines over the possession of which two nations are fighting now; he joined the country to the civilised world by means of railways and telegraphs; he felled forests, drained swamps, built factories, founded villages and settlements, brought in colonists, put down robbers, defended settlers against Matabele or Basuto raids, maintained the peace necessary for the welfare of the vast territory he had conquered, and introduced the rule of law and justice into it. It is through him that South Africa has lived, grown and flourished; and whatever some people in England may say or do, they will never wipe out the memory of these great deeds, they will never succeed in effacing that man's name from the annals of the land which he has brought before the notice of the world and given to his own country.

THE HOPE OF THE EMPIRE-

As for the notion that he is not to be trusted, which Lord Salisbury appears to entertain, she asserts that as Mr. Rhodes was the first to start the Imperialistic idea in South Africa, he is the indispensable agent by which the Dutch are to be brought into line with the Imperialists at the Cape. She says:—

In the task of pacifying the country and at the same time imbuing the Dutch population with the conviction that England's supremacy must never be disputed again, the Government have not got a more powerful auxiliary than Mr. Rhodes.

-AND THE CHAMPION OF THE DUTCH.

She is even sanguine enough to believe that the Dutch will themselves welcome Mr. Rhodes as their friend and champion. As long as President Kruger reigned in Pretoria there were two men in Africa; now there is only one. Princess Radziwill says:—

Nothing will be left for the Afrikander but to accept the situation, and recognise Mr. Rhodes in his true light, that of the greatest Imperialist of his time, and they will naturally expect him to help them in their difficulty. He will be, and he is, the only man in South Africa capable of enforcing a reasonable settlement, in which the rights of every private individual will be respected, but at the same time where there will be no maudlin attempt to patch up peace and buy loyalty by Imperial concessions. One must have a clean slate, clean to the best interests of Imperialism. In a country like South Africa, with only a million whites, there is no need for five cantankerous states; there has been already too much of home rule and race hatred; the sections must be politically united.

The Dutch, both in the Cape Colony and in the Transvaal, coming more and more in contact with the English, will naturally turn to Mr. Rhodes for at least material, if not political, support. He has so identified himself with South Africa that no one living in it will ever dream of turning in its needs toward any one else. Governors only represent a distant authority; besides, they are changed. Mr. Rhodes is always there, and, as all are aware, never fails to redress, if he can do so, the wrongs of those who come to him in their need.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE RAID.

As for the Raid, Princess Radziwill does not think that this will be an insuperable obstacle in his path. Nay, she even lets fall a pregnant hint that if the truth were told, Mr. Rhodes would be found to be much more sinned against than sinning in that matter. She says:—

The last word has not yet been spoken with regard to the Raid, and perhaps time will show that Mr. Rhodes was in this sad business just as generous as he was imprudent, just as ready as he ever is, when he thinks it necessary for his country's welfare, to sacrifice his person in order to screen its prestige—even when that prestige is embodied in the person of Mr. Chamberlain, who is always as willing to disavow anything or

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anybody he believes to be compromising to himself, as he is forgetful of services rendered to him in the past.

PRINCESS RADZIWILL'S FRIENDS.

Princess Radziwill first came into contact with English statesmen at the Berlin Congress. She met Lord Beaconsfield at dinner at the Austrian Embassy. She went into dinner hating the Turcophile Jew, and came out completely subjugated by Lord Beaconsfield's charm. They continued to correspond until his death. Princess Radziwill made the acquaintance of Lord Salisbury at the same time, and the acquaintance has continued down to the present hour. The Princess is expected to sail to Africa with her son, who is going out to Rhodesia, before the end of this month. Her ideas as to the necessity of conciliating the Dutch are sound, and she would take a hand in the political game, as if, instead of being Polish and Russian born, she were a native of South Africa.

THE BOERS.

THE GREAT TREK.

In the first June number of the Revue des Deux Mondes M. Leclercq writes an interesting paper on "The Origins of the South African Republics." Of these he says that, while it is well known how England seized the Colony of the Cape in 1806, where the Dutch had been established towards the middle of the seventeenth century. it is not so well known how the descendants of those same Dutchmen, unable to bear the foreign yoke, expatriated themselves in that famous exodus which the Boers call the Great Trek. James Anthony Froude describes it in "Oceana." The desire to change one's abode is with the Boers a kind of sixth sense. They are, unlike other peasants, fond of leading a sedentary life at certain times, and at other times they are nomads. That is why every Boer possesses, or desires to possess, several farms separated by considerable distances. If his pastoral occupations are not successful at one farm, the Boer will trek with his live stock and his family to another, perhaps more favourably situated. M. Leclercq compares the Boers to the Irish, who were, he says, similarly expatriated at the same time, and also to the Israelites, who had a similar absolute confidence in God. He assures us that the Voortrekkers always led a pure life, free from drunkenness, luxury, and quarrels, although they had no law courts and no police; and he says that the fact that the people could remain for so many years outside all contact with civilisation without falling into gross barbarism, would be inexplicable if the cause were sought for elsewhere than in the fear of God and the principles of the Decalogue with which the Boers were inspired.

BRITISH CALUMNIES

The moving spirit of the Great Trek was Prinsloo-the Protector of the People, as the Boers called him. Colonial Government attempted to repress the rebellion with ruthless severity; and there is a story of the execution of five rebels, who had to be hanged twice because the first time they broke the rope with their weight, which is still remembered in South Africa. The language question caused great bitterness, for Dutch was not taught in the schools, all legal proceedings were conducted in English, and no one could serve on a jury unless he understood English. All this wounded the pride of the Boers. On the other side, the worst accusations were launched against the Boers by the natives, which, being credited by the English, caused the name of Boer to become an object of execration throughout Europe. The Boers were accused of assassinating the

natives with the most horrible refinements of cruelty, and M. Leclercq tells us that, under the pretext of philanthropy and religious propaganda, these calumnies were spread by the English missionaries. The accusations were so precise that the Government instituted an inquiry which lasted for several months, and ended, according to M. Leclercq, in no single one of the horrible accusations being proved.

THE KAFFIR QUESTION.

M. Leclercq also defends the Boers from the charge of subjecting the natives to degrading slavery. Their condition he represents rather as that of the manservants and maidservants who formed the household of the old biblical patriarchs. Moreover, the Boers as a whole desired to abolish the titular institution of slavery. In a meeting which was held at Graaf Reinet, in 1826, it was expressly declared that "All the members of the assembly wished for the complete suppression of slavery, provided that this desire could be realised in reasonable conditions. The only difficulty was the mode of carrying it out." The objection which the Boers entertained to the freeing of the slaves appears, therefore, to have been not one of principle, but directed to the suddenness of the measure. Emancipation was decreed in 1834, and the British Parliament voted the sum of £20,000,000 sterling as compensation for securing the liberty of the slaves in all the British colonies. At the Cape there were 39,000 slaves who were valued at over £3,000,000 sterling; nevertheless the share which South Africa obtained of the compensation was reduced to £1,200,000. This aroused absolute consternation in the Colony, for many of the Boers had pledged their slaves as security for loans; and, moreover, the compensation was only payable in London, so that the slave owners were obliged to employ agents, who took care to secure an enormous profit. The result was widespread misery at the Cape, and many hundreds of families who had been well to do were reduced to poverty.

Another cause had previously contributed to the ruin of the Boers, namely, the action of the London Government in the year 1824 in withdrawing certain small banknotes which had been issued at 4s., and were withdrawn at a reduction of more than 50 per cent. But the principal cause of the Great Trek was the Kaffir question. The Boers, M. Leclercq explains, had bitter experience of the falseness, "slimness" and rapacity of the Kaffirs, who were always pillaging and robbing them; whereas the English viewed the Kaffirs through the rosy spectacles of the Protestant missionaries. It is needless to follow M. Leclercq through the rest of his extremely interesting article, in which he shows how much the Boers had to contend with, and what astonishing blunders were made

by the English.

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF THE BOERS.

To the second June number of the Revue de Paris M. Mille contributes a study of the Boers from the point of view of social psychology. M. Mille notes with of view of social psychology, astonishment that the English have practically not astonishment that the English have practically not the Boers themselves. The studied at all the nature of the Boers themselves. books written about South Africa, at any rate before the war broke out, dealt with gold mines or big game shooting, and M. Mille could only find two exceptions-those of Livingstone and Mr. Bryce. The inquirer who sought to understand the Boer nature was obliged to have recourse to Dutch or German books, or to the notes made by the French Protestant missionaries in Basutoland. M. Mille relates various stories which go to show the ignorance of the Boer of everything outside South Africa, and even of

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some things that are inside. He brings out clearly the patriarchal cohesion of the Boer families, and he goes on to explain the efforts which the Pretoria Government made in the cause of education. In 1886 there were 159 rural schools and 20 urban schools, and these had risen in 1896 to 330 and to 34 respectively; while the total number of pupils had risen from 4,016 to 7,738. Secondary education, too, had received a great impetus; but M. Mille does not disguise the fact that this interest in education is comparatively modern, and came from Europe—indeed, the majority of the teaching-staff was composed of Hollanders and Germans. Nevertheless, the Boer is a great reader, and not of the Bible alone, but also of newspapers; in fact, as one shrewd observer has said of him, he is a politician to the marrow of his bones.

M. Mille then goes on to show that the theory-so diligently propagated in England—that the Dutch element in South Africa had formed an old and long-elaborated plot for the destruction of British supremacy is not in accordance with the facts, but is rather contrary to them. As to the future, M. Mille declares that the gulf between he Afrikanders and the English is now perhaps impassable. He prophecies that England will attempt to submerge the Boers beneath a flood of emigrants from Scotland, Australia, and Canada, which he thinks will be a pity, because Australia and Canada are richer countries than South Africa, where the mines alone will continue to excite men's covetousness. M. Mille does not go so far as to say that reconciliation is impossible; the future is made up of so many elements that they cannot all be distinguished. But it is, he thinks, permissible to declare that no such difficult task has ever been imposed upon a conqueror. The economic antagonism between the two races will not disappear because the Pretoria forts are razed. The language, the family, the religious and social conceptions of the Boers will survive, and he thinks it will take many years to kill them.

THE BOER AS SOLDIER.

Theoretically speaking the Boers had no right to have any victories in the war at all. This is very clearly proved by Thomas F. Millard in Scribner's Magazine. He says:—

The Boer detests, hates, loathes war. He will not fight unless driven to it. Before he will take the field he will endure coercion up to any point short of an undisguised assault upon the thing he holds dearest of all things on earth—his political independence. To any man who has watched the Boer in war, any accusation which fastens upon him the responsibility for the commencement of hostilities falls to the ground as absolutely preposterous. There is not a man, from the Commandant-General down, who does not daily pray for peace. There is not a man who is not heartily sick of fighting and the hardship of laager life, and who would not readily purchase the privilege to again enjoy the comfort and quiet of home with any concession that would leave him his liberty.

The principal trouble is that the Boer is hopelessly insubordinate. He will not obey commands, and has to be wheedled into doing the most apparent of duties. The small value of foreign military leaders to the Boers is evident, since they would hardly obey strangers when they scarcely dreamed of doing what their own generals told them to. No punishment is possible, because such action on the part of the commandant would assuredly result in his being shot by the burghers of his commando. Mr. Millard writes concerning the lack of initiative of the Boers after a victory:—

It does seem ridiculous, however, to see, as has repeatedly occurred in this war, the British force, shattered and broken, retreating in one direction, while the Boers calmly retire in the

opposite direction, toward their laagers. How often must the English generals give thanks for such tactics on the part of the enemy? No wonder that Colonel Villebois-Mareuil said, as he shrugged his shoulders despairingly at Colenso: "The British lose; but the Boers do not win."

How hopeless it was for the generals to adopt another course may be seen from the fact that, after the battle of Colenso, the commando ordered by General Botha to attack the retreating forces of Buller's army, calmly refused to cross the Tugela.

MISPLACED QUOTATION MARKS.

29, Piccadilly, W., May 24th, 1900. To the Editor of the "Review of Reviews."

My dear Sir—In the May issue of the Review of Reviews there appears a very fair and friendly notice of my article on South African Reconstruction in the current Fortnightly Review, which, owing to my absence abroad, I have only just seen, and for which I have to thank you.

There is, however, one statement in this notice to which I would call your kind attention.

I find to my astonishment that I am quoted in your notice, in inverted commas, as saying that "Crown Colony administration is one which would be certain to provoke rebellion both on the part of Boers and Britons."

I immediately re-read my own article most carefully, and cannot find a single line justifying such an interpretation of my views, which, whether sound or unsound, are utterly at variance with the statement in question.

The following are the only allusions to the subject I can discover:—p. 863, l. 16, "States which have been for years accustomed to self-government cannot be expected to remain contented with being administered as Crown Colonies, however wisely or loyally that administration may be conducted."

Again, p. 870, l. 15: "The system of Crown Colony administration, however great its intrinsic merits, is one which can never be popular with colonists, either of British or Boer race."

The above statements I have no desire to modify in any way. But to assert upon the strength of these statements that I anticipate a rebellion on the part of Boer and British colonists alike, as the result of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State being administered as Crown Colonies, seems to me an utterly unwarrantable assertion.

I should therefore be greatly obliged if, in your forthcoming issue, you would state that the words you have used as a quotation from my article are not words used by me, but simply an inference drawn by the writer of the notice, an inference from which I dissent most strongly, on public as well as personal grounds.

I rely on your acceding to this not, I think, unreasonable request, not only on account of the invariable courtesy I, as a publicist, utterly opposed to you in my political and social views, have hitherto received from you in your criticisms of my writings, but of the uniform fairness you have made your rule in newspaper discussions.—Believe me, my dear sir, yours faithfully,

EDWARD DICEY.

[I am very sorry the mistake occurred. The explanation is simple. I dictated the notice. My secretary, who typed it out, thought I was quoting textually what I was summarising, and inserted quotation marks where they had no right to be. Another member of my staff who read the proofs had not read the original article. I usually read my own proofs. Had I done so on this occasion I should have noticed and have deleted the offending inverted commas.—ED.]

PLANS OF IMPERIAL REORGANISATION.

THE AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION BILL.

MR. EDMUND BARTON contributes to the North American Review for June a sketch of the Australian Federation Bill. The article does not enter into controversial questions, but gives a very lucid account of the new Constitution and its working. It is at once more democratic than the Constitution of the United States, and not only more democratic, but more Federal than that of Canada:—

Instead of being elected by the several Legislatures, as in the United States, senators are to be directly chosen by the people. They will each represent the whole of the State which elects them; while, in the House of Representatives, the members will be representatives of districts. The voters for each house will be the same persons, the difference being that, in voting for senators, each State is to be one entire electorate, and will have equal representation without respect of numbers; while, in voting for the House of Representatives, each State will be represented in electoral divisions, purely according to the numbers of inhabitants. There is one broad fact which secures that each House will be popularly representative.

The conditions for membership of either of the Federal Houses are the following:—

1. The attainment of the age of twenty-one years;

2. The qualification of an elector for the House of Representatives;

3. A three years' residence within the limits of the Federal Commonwealth;

4. The being a British subject, either natural born or for five years naturalised.

COLONIES IN THE CABINET.

A plea for the entire reorganisation of our Colonial Department is put forward by Mr. Beckles Willson in the July Fortnightly under the awkward title of "An Overworked Minister—and a Remedy," as if the health of Mr. Chamberlain were a ground sufficient to justify the readjustment of an Empire. After an instructive survey of the previous development of the department, the writer considers first the suggestion that there should be two Colonial Secretaries, one to have charge of the Crown Colonies, the other to supervise the self-governing Colonies. This change he dismisses as insufficient. He says:—

There is, however, another need, another aspiration which is now presenting itself to the mind of the Sovereign, the statesmen, and the people of the Empire, one which recent unforeseen events have caused to become very prominent. It is the necessity for a direct participation of the greater Colonies in Imperial Councils. If it is really desirable that we should "invite the Colonies to share in the responsibilities and privileges of Empire in such a manner as not to disturb the constitution of this country or that which is enjoyed by the Colonies," in what simpler and yet more effective manner could this end be attained than by the establishment of a Secretaryship of State for each of the great federations of Colonies, the incumbent of which should be representative, as well as advisory and executive? Why should not a Canadian, with a full knowledge of Canada, advise his Sovereign on Canadian affairs, in so far as they affect Imperial interests?

With a Secretary of State for Canada, another for Australia, and another for South Africa, each having a seat in the House of Lords, and charged with the oversight of the affairs, so far as the British Empire is concerned, of their respective States, we have a scheme which should assist us on our way. With its adoption there would still remain work enough and more than enough, seeing that the Empire is in a state of growth, for the Secretary of State for the "Colonies." Canada and Australia are, properly speaking, no longer Colonies, but Nations, Kingdoms, or Commonwealths.

These Secretaries of State would, the writer suggests, absorb the functions of the present Agents-General.

HOME RULE IN SIGHT.

MR. E. REDMOND, M.P., contributes to the Forum for June a short article on "The Present Position of the Irish Question." Home Rule, he says, is now in sight, and it is the South African war which has made it so.

THE FRUIT OF THE WAR.

The first result of the war was the union of the Irish parties. The war outraged the conscience of the Irish people, who saw their own history reproduced in the history of the South African Republics. The sympathy of Ireland went out to the Dutch, and it was the painful consciousness of the impotence of disunited Ireland to make her sympathy felt that led to the end of all dissension:—

Thus, peace in Ireland was produced by war in South Africa. It is only two months since this peace was proclaimed, and already the results are apparent. In Ireland a great popular national organization, on the lines of the old National League, is springing into being. The Irish members in the House of Commons have proclaimed their complete independence of all English parties. They are once more a power and a menace, and the Irish Question has once more arisen phoenix-like from its ashes.

IRELAND ALONE HOSTILE.

The second service of the war to Ireland was the testimony it afforded as to the failure of British statesmanship. All parts of the Empire gave willing aid; but from Ireland only came bitter and uncompromising hostility. Yet in spite of this—

on the field of battle England has in the end been obliged to rely upon the genius and the valour of the generals and the soldiers who are the sons of that land which is still vainly clamouring for its rights. The recent visit of the Queen to Ireland is a proof of what I say; and more than likely it has served to intensify the feeling which undoubtedly exists in England at this moment—that Ireland has been treated unjustly, and that the Empire itself has suffered severely in its prestige and its power by the injustice.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT GERM.

Together with the Queen's visit came the complete success of the Local Government Act. Of this Mr. Redmond says that he has always believed it to be the greatest step towards the granting of Home Rule:—

The working of the new system has been a complete and admitted success. The administration of local affairs has been better and more economical than it ever was before. Men of all religions and politics and classes have been elected to these boards. Landlords and tenants, Catholics and Protestants, Orangemen and Nationalists sit side by side and amicably transact the business of the country. I say the success of this Act destroys the chief argument against Home Rule; and I believe the day is near at hand when, by general assent, Ireland will obtain Legislative Home Rule in a Parliament in Dublin.

E. M. EMMERS writes a brief account of the Countess of Flanders in *Haus und Welt*. From this sketch it would appear that the Countess was above all a family mother, who does not busy herself much with politics. She is idolised by the Belgian people. The life led by her husband and herself is said to have been ideal. An instance is given of this. The prince always had his breakfast at 8.30, and was never happy unless his wife was there to have it with him. So, even if she did not return home until three or four o'clock in the morning, she was always ready and waiting for him at the breakfast table at 8.30. The close relationship of the European reigning families is shown in her case. Her daughter will be the future Queen of Belgium, one of her brothers is King Karl of Roumania, and her sister was the late Queen of Portugal.

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THE QUESTION OF DISSOLUTION.

IN the National Review for July "A Conservative M.P." writes a short article on the prospect of "A Kaki Dissolution," which he will not have at any price. A general election fought when the constituencies were in anything like the temper that prevailed at Manchester and the Isle of Wight would not result in a strong Government, and even from the merely electioneering point is not to be desired:—

No one who has watched the life of this House of Commons can think that huge majorities make strong Governments. Their effect is all the other way. Huge majorities demoralise the leaders and the led. They produce a fatal sense of security in the Government and its supporters. Over and over again in the last five years this Government has committed the most gratuitous blunders. These blunders have been as palpable to Ministerialists as to the Opposition. But Unionist members, rightly or wrongly, have refused to mark their sense of the errors of their leaders; for, if they had done so, they would only have encouraged the ambitions and the policy of infinitely more divided, more incapable, and less patriotic politicians.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S MISTAKE.

The majority would probably be huge, but would correspond with no permanent or deep-felt convictions of public policy:—

Mr. Chamberlain is greatly mistaken when he appears to think that it is the opinion of the nation that the Government have covered themselves with distinction. The nation prefers the Government to the leaders of the Opposition, and believes that they may be more safely trusted to bring the war to an end, and to devise a peaceful settlement in South Africa, than Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his colleagues. But, as is obvious enough to all men, it is not the statesmen, it is not the politicians, who have distinguished themselves during the moving events of the last year. England's present position is due to the temper of her people, and not to any resolute purpose or high courage and ability on the part of her rulers. And this the people know well enough. And so, when, with the enthusiasm of the war still hot on their minds, they vote for Unionist candidates their votes will be given mainly because of a passing emotion, and certainly more for the relative than the positive record of these politicians.

A SACRED PREROGATIVE.

Mr. Edmund Robertson, Q.C., discusses, from a very abstract point of view, "The Prerogative of Dissolution" in the Nineteenth Century for July. He quotes several authorities to show that to threaten a dissolution in order to s'lence criticism is against the spirit of the Constitution:—

Lord John Russell and Sir R. Peel are perhaps weightier authorities on constitutional practice than Mr. Disraeli, but the concurrence of all three in the same doctrine is very remarkable. And what is the doctrine? That to tell the House beforehand that it will be dissolved in the event of its rejecting the proposals of the Government is an unconstitutional proceeding. The Ministers who were accused of using the menace denied the menace, but did not dispute the doctrine. Even when the Government of the day was ho'ding office by sufferance, having a majority of the House of Commons in general opposition, a threat to dissolve in the event of defeat was declared to be unconstitutional. Recently we have been openly told not only by party newspapers and party politicians, but by Ministers, that the present Government, with a majority of 130 behind it, will dissolve the House of Commons, not if certain proposals are defeated, but if they are even opposed. I do not wish to dwell too much on the immediately contemporaneous bearings of the question, but I may permit myself again to quote Lord John Russell. "If we are to have repeated threats of dissolution in order to compel members of the House, contrary to their own opinions, to vote according to the behests of a Minister, I can only say this House will stand ill with the Crown and will stand ill with the country." We seem to be far removed in spirit

from the times when Sir Robert Peel could say that he declined to advise Her Majesty to dissolve, because "it was his opinion that that was a most delicate and sacred prerogative of the Crown, and ought not to be exercised for the purpose of any individual who might be at the head of affairs or for the purpose of any party."

Mr. Robertson concludes his article by pleading for the formation of a Ministry of Affairs, which he thinks at the present time would command more public confidence than any party administration.

"The Only Possible Leader."

In the Nineteenth Century for July, Dr. Guinness Rogers voices the cry for a leader, and ends by nominating Lord Rosebery as the only possible leader of the Liberal Party. Liberal principles are still very strong in the country, although the Liberal Party is weak, but unless the Liberal Party can come to a general agreement in relation to the war, it will destroy its position in the country for years to come:—

In short, it can hardly be doubted that Liberal Imperialism is an extremely powerful—it would not be too much to say the dominant—element in the party at the present time, and assuredly it is the only form of Liberalism which is at all likely to command the suffrages of the electors. He has himself told us that we are at the parting of the way, and that is true alike of parties and their leaders. It is, I venture to think, particularly true of himself. He simply cannot remain in his present detached position and yet discharge that duty to his country which he regards as so imperative. No one who knows even a little of the inner life of politics can reasonably blame him for abandoning a leadership in which his action was so hampered, or deny him the credit of abstaining from any action since his retirement that was likely to damage the influence of his successors. On the contrary, he has materially helped them by a criticism of the Government of the most trenchant and effective character. But his position is anomalous and cannot be continued without serious risk to his own influence. He is marked out for a leader. and it is an open secret that there are men in the Unionist party who would feel distinctly relieved if he was at the head of affairs. It is that which may possibly have suggested the idea that his rôle should be that of the chief of a great National party. He has a considerable personal following, and, if he were dominated by selfish ambition, might be tempted to adopt this independent course, and to shake himself from all party trammels. It is sin-cerely to be hoped for his own sake, for that of the party with which he has been so honourably associated, and above all for the sake of the nation, that he will eschew a course so dangerous.

What made "Bobs" a Humanitarian.

IN Good Words for May, Mr. W. J. Mathams, writing a sketch of Lord Roberts, tells the following story, which is quite of the old moral class-book kind:—

It is interesting that his first strong impulse in this direction came in his second year in India, when he was compelled to witness the flogging of two Horse Artillerymen. The men were in the wrong, but the punishment was brutal, and the unwilling witness must have felt the sting and fire and throb from the descending lash almost as keenly as the men themselves. Naturally they sinned again and were sentenced again, but through the clemency of the colonel the further punishment was remitted. Lord Roberts says he watched the effect of that forgiveness for some years, and found that the men proved themselves worthy of it. Henceforth, therefore, in his view, the man was greater than the uniform, and on this principle he has based the actions which have won him such renown. "Better the conditions of the soldier, and you will elevate the character of the man," he once said to me, and the saying was unconsciously autobiographical. On this plan of progress he reformed the old canteen system in India, or rather replaced it by the establishment of soldiers' institutes, and the broad, human, redemptive and preventive agency of the Army Temperance Association.

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THE STRUGGLE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

A MANIFESTO BY MR. BRYAN.

THE North American Review for June opens with an article by Mr. W. J. Bryan, entitled "The Issue of the Presidential Campaign."

WHAT THE ISSUE IS.

The issue in the present campaign, he says, is the issue between plutocracy and democracy, and all the questions upon which the Democrats and Republicans differ, if analysed, disclose the conflict between the dollar and the man. The three great questions to be decided-the gold standard, trusts, and Imperialism-are inextricably involved with one another, and imply a corresponding

attitude on minor questions :-

If a man opposes the gold standard, trusts, and imperialismall three—the chances are a hundred to one that he is in favour of arbitration, the income tax and the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people, and is opposed to government by injunction and the black-list. If a man favours the gold standard, the trust, and imperialism—all three—the chances are equally great that he regards the demand for arbitration as an impertinence, defends government by injunction and the blacklist, views the income tax as "a discouragement to thrift," and will oppose the election of Senators by the people as soon as he learns that it will lessen the influence of corporations in the Senate. When a person is with the Democrats on one or two of these questions, but not on all, his position on the subordinate questions is not so easily calculated.

TRUSTS AND BIMETALLISM.

Of bimetallism Mr. Bryan makes it clear he is as strong an advocate as ever, though he does not make it the predominating feature of the contest. Of the trust question

The line must be drawn at the point where the corporation seeks to establish a monopoly and deprive individuals or smaller corporations of the right to compete. In other words, the legislation necessary at this time must be directed against private monopoly in whatever form it appears. Those who desire to protect society from the evil results of the trust must take the position that a private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. The power to control the price of anything which the people need cannot safely be entrusted to any private individual or association of individuals, because selfishness is universal and the temptation to use such a power for personal advantage is too great.

The Republican party cannot be relied upon to deal with trusts, for it numbers to-day all the trust-magnates it ever had, and in addition numbers all the trustmagnates who formerly belonged to the Democratic party.

IMPERIALISM.

The Anti-Imperialist campaign revolves mainly around the Philippine question. On this subject Mr. Bryan will make no compromise. He stands by the letter of the Declaration of Independence :

If the Filipino is to be a subject, our form of government must be entirely changed. A republic can have no subjects, The doctrine that a people can be kept in a state of perpetual vassalage, owing allegiance to the flag, but having no voice in the government, is entirely at variance with the principles upon which this government has been founded. An imperial policy nullifies every principle set forth in the Declaration of Independence.

The "white man's burden" argument is merely a resuscitation of the arguments formerly employed to justify kingcraft: as Lincoln said:

"Kings always bestride the necks of the people, not because they desire to do so, but because the people are better off for being THE DEMOCRAT'S POLICY.

The policy of the Democrats on the Philippine subject is definite and uncompromising:-

Hostilities can be terminated at any moment by a declaration of this nation's purpose : first, to establish a stable government ; second, to give the Filipinos their independence; third, to give them protection from outside interference while they work out their destiny. Such a declaration would be in harmony with American principles, American traditions and American interests. Such protection would be valuable to the Filipinos and inexpensive to us, just as protection to the South American and hexpensive to us, just as protection to them, while it has imposed no burden upon us. The Bates treaty, negotiated by the administration last summer, provides that the United States shall protect the Sultan of Sulu from foreign interference. It ought to be as easy to protect a republic as to stand sponsor for a despot,

MR. BRYAN'S PROSPECTS

In the National Review the section devoted to "The Month in America" is wholly taken up with the prospects of the rival candidates for the Presidency. Mr. Low is evidently of the opinion that the luck is going more and more on the side of Mr. McKinley, and the most he can say for Mr. Bryan's chance is, that it "is not an utter improbability." The Republicans have greatly strengthened their ticket by nominating for the Vice-Presidency Governor Roosevelt, who is at present the most popular man in the United States. The elimination of Admiral Dewey has been equally favourable to the Republicans. The continued defection of the Gold Democrats is equally unfortunate for Mr. Bryan.

A BLOW OF ICE.

But the worst blow Mr. Bryan has received is the New York Ice Trust Scandal, in which Tammany Hall is implicated. Ice in America is as essential as water, and it is as necessary for the poor as for the rich. The Ice Trust has succeeded in raising its price 300 per cent., and at the same time in raising an outcry which is likely to be fatal to Mr. Bryan :-

Politically, the exposé has damaged Mr. Bryan, who, personally, has no more concern in the operations of the Ice Trust than has the reader. But the Democratic Party has always posed as the friend of the people, the foe of monopoly, and the enemy of trusts. It has wept scalding tears as it has thought of the trust iniquities foisted upon an innocent and confiding people by the corrupt Republicans, and it has sworn by the seven gods-and it would have sworn by the seventy or 700 if necessary—that when it came into power it would smash the trusts. Now to have it proved that the beneficiaries of the most detested monopoly are Democrats, not unknown men but the men who hold the Democratic vote of the State of New York in the hollow of their hands, naturally gives the Republicans a weapon which they have not been slow to avail themselves of.

THE June Atlantic Monthly is a most valuable number. Ouoted elsewhere are Mr. Stillman's recollections of Ruskin and the Brownings; Mr. Lee's poetry of a machine age; Dean Sage's sketch of the late Mr. Quaritch; Charles Conant's economic tendencies; Mr. Sanborn's letter from Paris, and Mr. Grover Cleveland's lecture on the American presidency. Mr. Ephraim Emerton laments the passing of the combination known as gentleman and scholar, and demands that the new education shall bring it back by "the conception of a necessary and essential union between learning and the higher life of the spirit. Mr. W. C. Lawton deals with a kindred subject when he proposes as "a substitute for Greek" the study of "the true history of civilisation," which shall adjust the minutest fact or the largest principle "to the whole law of truth one and indivisible."

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ENGLAND AND RUSSIA:

WHICH WILL BRING IN UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD?

THE North American Review for June contains a series of articles under the title of "The Rival Empires." The first of the series is signed by "A Diplomat," and is chiefly interesting for the writer's prediction of the absorption of all the small European states, and the creation of several great world-powers, outside which nothing can survive. He says:—

The principle of nationalities, which is the only obstacle in the way of a simplification of the present political divisions of the world, is one whose career, although successful in the southeast of Europe, does not warrant the expectation of a failure of the policy of expansion through the absorption of inferior or weak races which suggests itself to-day to the great Powers. Who is the optimistic politician who can predict anything but extinction to Holland, Belgium, Denmark and Norway and Sweden?

And having foreseen this reduction of European factors, why should he stop at that point and go no further? Supposing, then, that the rollers of American, British, German, Russian and Chinese supremacy have crushed political and ethnical distinctions into five uniform masses, there are but two alternatives left: eternal peace on the basis of a federation of these five masses, or, what seems less probable, a further process of simplification, and again eternal peace on the basis of a fusion of the five into one government—Muscovite, in all likelihood, for her youth and strong rule are chances in favour of the survival of Russia? Universal federation will mean universal brotherhood in a restricted sense; universal fusion will mean universal brotherhood in an absolute sense; and what is considered as the highest dream of humanity will have been realised at the expense of principles which, with more than usual inconsistency, we cherish to-day to the point of staking our lives for them, although they mean, in the form of patriotism and national competitions, the prolongation of universal strife and hatred.

The writer concludes that by its very nature British diplomacy is and must always be unsuccessful, whereas he shares the prevalent idea that the Russian is both by race and training a natural diplomat. He thinks, also, that the Russian mode of dealing with Oriental nations is superior to our own method, which is founded on force and a belief in our own superiority:—

Continuing a policy of empty threats and intimidation, practised since the eighties, in place of the tactics formerly pursued at Constantinople, indulging on every occasion in a wanton display of contempt and provocation, for which Sir Philip Currie was an admirably chosen instrument as Ambassador at Constantinople, the English played with amazing naïveté into the hands of the Russians, and finally found themselves obliged to beat an ignominious retreat. It will take some time for the Irishman who acts to-day as British Ambassador at Constantinople, with a mission to inaugurate a more sensible policy, to repair the effect of the blunders dictated to his predecessor by the Foreign Office.

In China and Persia the writer says our influence shows a similar decline.

MR. BOULGER WANTS WAR AT ONCE.

No such sober speculations occupy the brain of Mr. Demetrius Boulger. Poor Mr. Boulger's head has been quite turned by Lord Roberts's success, and he calmly advises us to pick a quarrel with Russia—for war, he says, sooner or later is "inevitable"—and pull her to pieces. "Has the moment come for this historic and earth-shaking struggle?" he asks magnificently; and answers, it has. We are not only stronger than ever before on sea, but we are strong enough on land to invade Russia in Manchuria, beat her on the Indian Frontier, capture her Black Sea forts; and—but this is thrown in

casually as befits a little thing—send 250,000 men to attack and capture St. Petersburg, which Mr. Boulger tells us would be quite easy. We could, of course, do all this without assistance, but Mr. Boulger informs us that "the alliance of Japan is actually assured to us." Our other allies in this "earth-shaking," and we may add side-splitting struggle, are Sweden, Norway, Poland, Austria, Turkey, and Italy. As for French opposition we have merely to lock up their fleet in the harbours:—

Now is the moment to bring the rivalry of this determined and relentless enemy to an issue, and to have recourse to the remedy of war as an insurance against an inevitable and manifest danger being allowed to become too difficult and formidable. England is ready and Russia is not. Russia has the itching to clutch India without the power to do so; and if England is firm and resolute, and fights in a proper spirit and not in the silly, hypercivilised manner she has pursued in South Africa, she can shatter the Asiatic dominion of the Tsar to its base, and give the Russians something else to think of than the invasion of India for another hundred years.

Compared with this magnificent vision, Sir Richard Temple, who follows with an article on "Great Britain in Asia," must needs cut a poor figure. Sir Richard's article is devoted to a review of our present position in Asia, and is not controversial. He thinks, however, that the Russian movement of troops to Kushk and the Persian concessions are unfriendly to this country.

MRS. KRUGER AND MISS RHODES.

MR. ARTHUR MEE chats pleasantly in the Young Woman for May about "Some Women of South Africa." He tells how Mrs. Joubert was the first to see the redcoats on the summit of Majuba Hill, where they had climbed under cover of the night.

Mrs. Kruger in some respects sets an example which may be commended to certain of her supercilious English

She is kind and thoughtful and has a womanly heart. Nobody ever saw her with a feather in her bonnet. She trims all her own bonnets and makes all her own dresses; but she has the strongest objection to wearing birds' feathers or anything else involving suffering or cruelty. She sets her own fashions and wears what she pleases.

THE SISTER OF THE COLOSSUS.

By the side of another great South African stands a female figure less known to fame. Says Mr. Mee:—

It is not generally known that Mr. Cecil Rhodes has a sister living in South Africa. At Groote Schuur, Mr. Rhodes' beautiful home, a few miles from Cape Town, Miss Edith Rhodes entertains her brother's guests. She is said to dislike men as much as her brother dislikes women. She dispenses hospitality on the most lavish scale. Miss Rhodes is of masculine appearance, and has been described as resembling "the English squire of sporting prints." She is rich, generous, and businesslike, and her impulsive nature wins her many friends. Miss Rhodes has many peculiarities, but as she has an ample fortune a good deal is forgiven her. On board a steamer not long ago she gained herself a tremendous popularity by regulating the handicaps for the running matches and acting as umpire in the tugs-of-war. Away from home she is thoroughly masculine, and takes her part with men in any sport; but at home, where she has a lady companion in constant attendance on her, she is as feminine as any woman can be, and makes a genial hostess. She is greatly interested in the Zoo at Groote Schuur, upon which Mr. Rhodes has spent a fortune, and is fond of driving about the estate, which comprises six miles of splendid drives. Miss Rhodes has a better grasp of South African politics than some members of the Colonial Office, and it is needless to say that she is the loyal champion of her brother Cecil and all in which he is concerned.

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GENERAL HECTOR MACDONALD is the subject of a sketch by Alexander Macintosh in the Woman at Home for July. From this it appears that "Fighting Mac" was born at Rootfield, in Ross-shire. His father was a farmer, but it is said that from his mother, who was a Boyd, he got his fighting grit. He got his education at the parish school. His first step on leaving the care of his dominie gave slight promise of what lay before him:—

The future General began life in the more "genteel" occupation of a draper. Early in his teens he wanted to be a soldier. His parents, like many other Scottish folk, thought that the army was the very last and lowest occupation for their sons. To cool Hector's courage they sent him to learn the drapery trade with Mr. William Mackay, of the Clan Tartan Warehouse, in High Street, Inverness. Once loose, however, from his mother's apron-strings, his natural bent asserted itself. The draper did not extinguish the soldier. He was found one morning drilling all the assistants in the shop! The volunteering spirit ran high at Inverness in 1870. He joined the Merchants' Company on March 7th, 1870, and on the last day of that month he subscribed the battalion roll.

He kept up and extended his education in evening classes. His career as a draper came to an abrupt end in his eighteenth year. He was sent downstairs to cut out patterns:—

His employer, on going to see how he was getting on, found fault with Macdonald's work, and asked sarcastically if he had cut out the patterns with a spade. "No," replied the youth; "I did it with a shovel." And so, as the story runs, he put on his bonnet and went off to seek the recruiting-sergeant.

In 1871 he ceased to be a volunteer and became a Gordon Highlander:—

His parents, on hearing of his enlistment, wished to buy him out; but he was only too happy in his new sphere, and he was determined to succeed.

He did not mean, he said, to be a common soldier all his life. He became drill-corporal in 1872, sergeant in 1873, colour-sergeant in 1874, and won his commission as second-lieutenant in 1879. Step by step he has risen to take at last the command of the Highland Brigade. His remarkable rise is attributed to his genius in handling men as well as to hard work and to his uncommon tact. The writer—himself a Mac—declares that "there is no race more politely deferential than the Highland." And the General has so managed to captivate men that his success has excited little envy.

He is essentially tartan at heart, and cherishes still the Gaelic tongue. This he turned to practical account in a noted campaign:—

During his sojourn in the Soudan he wrote home in "the good old Gaelic tongue," so that if the Dervishes captured his letters they were none the wiser.

DR. DILLON'S VIEW OF THE TSAR.

Good Words for July has a character sketch of the Tsar from the pen of Dr. Dillon. After describing his education, he says:—

Speaking in the language of sobriety, Nicholas II. is a man of much more than average intelligence, quick of apprehension, keen in investigating, fertile in distinctions, but somewhat slow in reaching definite conclusions, and slower still in drawing practical consequences from them. The two qualities which have heretofore stood him in best stead are his power of observation and his splendid memory. He can take a man's measure in a twinkling, and store it away in his memory for years. His mind, one of his professors told me, is wax to receive and granite to retain impressions.

His knowledge of English literature is most unusual. Dr. Dillon says:—

The Tsar's professors assured me that there is no epoch of our literature with which he is not fairly well acquainted. That a cultivated foreigner should have read "Macbeth," "Hamlet," the "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Childe Harold" and "In Memoriam," is not perhaps surprising; but one is somewhat startled to learn that a Russian who is being trained specially not in philology but in artillery, strategy and statecraft, should con the "Canterbury Tales," peruse the "Faërie Queene," dip into the "Arcadia" and make a favourite of Marlowe, carrying about a selection from their masterpieces in his brain. Yet this is what Nicholas II. did when Tsarevitch. Of all English literature he prefers the historical plays of Shakespeare, which he has read over and over again. A diplomatist, who is himself a well-known English writer, seriously declared that it is impossible to discover by a wrongly-placed accent, a foreign idiom, or any other token that the Tsar is not an Englishman.

Dr. Dillon explodes again the ridiculous stories of the Tsar's ill-health, and declares :—

he is wholly free from organic ailments, and is endowed with powers of endurance which are considerably above the average. He is a splendid walker, both as regards speed and the length of time he can go on without resting; and on horseback, too, he can hold his own with the best. "He is as wiry as a mannequin," said an officer to me, "and his nerves sometimes seem to be made of Sheffield steel." "He is as sensitive as a woman," one of his professors assured me, "and the number of persons who are aware of this soft side of his nature could be counted on the fingers of one's hands." He never gives way to his feelings before others, no matter how near and dear to him 'hey may be.

But students of character find the Tsar no easy subject to read :—

His shyness, which is constitutional, is a most disturbing factor for those who endeavour to make an estimate of his character. But some of its other effects are much more serious still. It weakens the force of his personal influence upon his surroundings, empties his language of the emotion which interpenetrates his thoughts, and renders it like the utterances of the Delphic oracle or the remarks of a contemporary diplomatist. . . . His words are words only, for he uses the algebra, not the poetry, of conversation.

Dr. Dillon himself concludes in a somewhat oracular vein:—

If conjecture were not rash, his feelings might be characterised as intense, and his aims as vague, the sentiments being seldom precipitated in thought and the ideas rarely made emotion-proof.

OF the papers in Pearson's this month what most appeals to the reader in the dog-days will probably be Mr. W. Henry's sketch of Diving as a Fine Art, practised The separate attitudes of the skilled by the Swedes. divers are shown to be as graceful as their combination dives and double dives are wonder-compelling. Or Dr. Cook's discussion of the possibilities of reaching the four poles (the two magnetic poles being added to the usual complement), will suggest coolness to the perspiring reader, until he learns that, in the judgment of the writer, the poles will only be reached by walking. A less dubious relief is called to the mind by Turner Morton's sketch of Midnight Mountaineering in Norway, where the climber has the added charm of sea view and the close proximity of the hotel steamer in the fiord below. Should the heat prove desperate, there is a desperate consolation provided by Mr. Herbert Fyfe's pile of gruesome surmises borrowed from science and fiction as to how the world will end. To steady the whirling imagination as it riots among the ruins of the world, Professor Simon Newcomb's precise explanation how the planets are weighed may be welcome. The direst eventuality of all is hinted at in Mr. George Griffith's account of the criminal lunatic asylum at Broadmoor. But may the temperature be merciful'

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FOUR years ago the first of the modern Olympiads was held in Athens. Paris is the meeting-place this year, and in the North American Keview for June Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the originator of the scheme, gives an interesting account of the conditions under which the games will be held.

THE ORGANISATION OF THE SPORTS.

The chief difference between the games of 1896 and 1900 is the preponderance of the technical element in the present year. In Athens the committee was so much engaged with providing decorations and auxiliary amusements that the purely athletic side was neglected; but owing to the attractions of the Exhibition, the French Committee have been able to devote all their energies to athletics. The International Committee, on which Lord Ampthill is the English representative, only decides in what country the games will take place, leaving all preparations to the local sub-committee. The subcommittee of 1900 was appointed by the French Government, and is presided over by M. Merillon, a former deputy.

THEIR CLASSIFICATION.

This year there are ten sections :-

The first comprises Athletic Sports and Games; the second, Gymnastics; the third, Fencing; the fourth, Shooting; the fifth, Equestrian Sports; the sixth, Cycling; the seventh, Motor Car Racing; the eighth, Aquatic Sports; the ninth, Firemen's Drill; the tenth, Ballooning. The first section comprises athletic sports, foot races, jumping, etc., and games. The distances of the foot races are those of the French championships, in which the best English runners have taken part on several occasions within the last ten years; that is to say, the distances are very nearly the same. If the "100 yards" has become with us 100 metres, and the "100 metres (instead of 1,609, the exact equivalent of the mile), the hurdle race corresponds exactly to the English distance; the hurdles are of the same height, and they are arranged in the same manner. As to the running competitions, the long and high jumps, pole-vaulting, and putting the weight, they are performed in identically the same fashion. The games entered as international are Football (Rugby and Association), Hockey, Cricket, Lawn Tennis, Croquet and Golf; there will also be a match at Bowls. All these games are played in France. There are others, such as Baseball, La Crosse, etc., of which exhibitions only can be given, as they are not played in France.

Gymnastics are only open to individuals, and not to societies.

WHERE THEY TAKE PLACE.

The various contests will take place at considerable intervals, and will not be all held in the same place:—

Vincennes had been first chosen as capable of uniting them all; but although possessing a wood which almost rivals that of Boulogne, situated on the other side of Paris, just at the other extremity, Vincennes does not offer the conditions indispensable to certain sports. It is perfectly adapted for athletic sports, gymnastics, cycling and lawn tennis; a cycling track of fine dimensions is already in course of construction; there will be tracks for the foot races and good tennis grounds. But it is wanting in space for golf, shooting and polo; as for the lakes, there can be no question of having the rowing, still less the sailing, matches upon them. It is therefore almost decided that the shooting will take place at Satory, near Versailles, in the ordinary exercising ground of the troops garrisoned in Paris; that the polo matches will be played on the Polo Club ground in the Bois de Boulogne; that the rowing matches will take place at Courbevoie, and the sailing matches at Meulan, two pretty spots in the neighbourhood of Paris, where the Seine is wide and straight. As for the golf matches, in order to find good links one will have to go to Compiegne, an hour's railway journey from Paris. The Society of Sport at Compiègne has

made links which would satisfy the wishes of the most exacting players.

PROFESSIONALS AND AMATEURS.

Professionals will not be allowed to compete with amateurs; but distinct competitions in which they alone take part will be included in the programme. In regard to athleticism in general, Baron de Coubertin says that most progress is observable in Germany and Sweden. Berlin is on the way to becoming a great sporting centre. In Vienna an athletic club has recently been opened in the Prater, and there is a movement in favour of athleticism in St. Petersburg. In short, sport is spreading all over the world.

BROWNING'S FATHER AND MOTHER.

THE character of Browning becomes more explicable in the light of what Mr. W. J. Stillman tells us in the June Atlantic Monthly of both his parents. Mr. Stillman recalls a winter in Paris which was greatly brightened by the acquaintance of the father and sister of the poet. He says:—

"Old Mr. Browning," we have always called him, though the qualification of "old," by which we distinguished him from his son Robert, seemed a misnomer, for he had the perpetual juvenility of a blessed child. If to live in the world as if not of it indicates a saintly nature, then Robert Browning, the elder, was a saint, a serene, untroubled soul, conscious of no moral or theological problem to disturb his serenity, gentle as a gentle woman, a man in whom it seemed to me no moral conflict could ever have arisen to cloud his frank acceptance of life as it came to him. . . . His unworldliness had not a flaw. So beautiful a life could never have become distinguished in the struggles and antagonisms which make the career of the man of the world or even the man of letters, as letters are now written, for he was one, and the only man I ever knew, of whom it could be said that he applied in the divine sense the maxim of Christ, "Resist not evil"—he simply, and by the necessity of his own nature, ignored it.

THE POET'S BULLDOG.

Of the elder Mrs. Browning Mr. Stillman reports a trait which we have not seen mentioned elsewhere. He says:—

Of Miss Browning, who still lives, I will not speak, but what she told me of the poet's mother may, I think, be repeated without indiscretion. She had the extraordinary power over animals of which we hear sometimes, but of which I have never known a case so perfect as hers. She would lure the butterflies in the garden to her, and the domestic animals obeyed her as if they reasoned. Somebody had given Robert a pureblooded bulldog of a rare breed, which tolerated no interference from any person except him or his mother. Even her husband was not allowed to take the slightest liberty with her in the dog's presence, and when Robert was more familiar with her than the dog thought proper, he showed his teeth to him. . . . They had a favourite cat to which the dog had the usual antipathy of dogs, and one day he chased her under a cupboard and kept her there besieged, unable to reach her, and she unable to escape, till Mrs. Browning intervened and gave the dog a lecture, in which she told him of their attachment for the cat and charged him never to molest her more. If the creature had understood speech he could not have obeyed better, for from that time he was never known to molest the cat, while she, taking her revenge for past tyranny, bore herself most insolently with him, and when she scratched him over the head, he only whimpered and turned away as if to avoid temptation.

In the July number of the Century Magazine Mr. William Mason begins "Memories of a Musical Life." The reminiscences include interesting notes on Lowell Mason (his father), Meyerbeer, Liszt, Moscheles, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Wagner, and others.

HOW RUSKIN BROKE WITH CHRISTIANITY.

MR. W. J. STILLMAN'S autobiography in the Atlantic Monthly is full of interesting matter. In the June number he tells how he went, at Ruskin's invitation, to spend the summer with him in Switzerland. He says: "More princely hospitality than his no man ever received, or more kindly companionship."

A GHOST STORY.

He mentions one spookish incident which, being given on the authority of Ruskin, may claim some attention even from an incredulous public—

a story which Ruskin told me of a locality in the valley of Chamouni, haunted by a ghost that could only be seen by children. It was the figure of a woman who raked the dead leaves, and when she looked up at them the children said they only saw a skull in place of a face. Ruskin sent to a neighbouring valley for a child who could know nothing of the legend, and went with him to the locality which the ghost was reported to haunt. Arrived there, he said to the boy, "What a lonely place! there is nobody here but ourselves." "Yes, there is," said the child, "there is a woman there raking the leaves," pointing in a certain direction. "Let us go nearer to her," said Ruskin, and they walked that way, when the boy stopped and said that he did not want to go nearer, for the woman looked up, and he said that she had no eyes in her head, "only holes."

ON SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

At Chamouni, on Sundays, Ruskin would write "a sermon for a girls' school in which he was much interested, but not a line of drawing would he do." Mr. Stillman had always regarded the sanctity of the first day of the week as a theological fiction—

so that this slavery to a formality in which Ruskin was held by his terrible conscience provoked me to the discussion of the subject. I declared that there was no authority for the transference of the weekly rest from the seventh to the first day of the week.

They went over the texts together which bore on the question; and Ruskin "could not make a defence":—

The creed had so bound him to the letter that the least enlargement of the stricture broke it, and he rejected not only the tradition of the Sunday sabbath, but the whole of the ecclesiastical interpretation of the texts. He said, "If they have deceived me in this, they have probably deceived me in all." This I had not conceived as a possible consequence of the criticism of his creed, and it gave me great pain, for I was not a sceptic, as, I have since learned, he for a time became. It was useless to argue with him for the spirit of the gospel—he had always held to its infallibility and the exactitude of doctrine, and his indignation was too strong to be pacified. He returned somewhat, I have heard, to his original beliefs in later days, as old men will to the beliefs of their younger years, for his Christianity was too sincere and profound for a matter of mistaken credence in mere formalities ever to affect its substance; and the years which followed showed that in no essential trait had the religious foundations of his character been moved. For myself, I was still a sincere believer in the substantial accuracy of the body of Christian doctrine, and the revolt of Ruskin from it hurt me deeply.

There is something almost comic as well as tragic in the idea of a dispute as to a first- or a seventh-day Sabbath upsetting the Christian faith of a soul like Ruskin's.

WHAT will probably attract the most attention in the Royal for July is Margaret Collinson's paper on the Queen and her family as artists, and in especial the two drawings by Her Majesty and the one by the Princess Royal. Bible readers may be interested to find in the fiction that the little captive maid of Naaman appears as the heroine of a love story.

A ROYAL ROAD TO EDUCATION.

IT would appear from an article by J. D. Quackenbos, in *Harper's Magazine*, that hypnotic suggestion is of immense educational value:—

"Not only may dull minds be polished, unbalanced minds adjusted, gifted minds empowered to develop their talents, but the educating mind of the school-child may tread that royal road to learning which ancient philosophers sought for in vain; the matured mind of the scholar may be clothed with perceptive faculty, with keenest insight, tireless capacity for application, unerring taste; and the imaginative mind of painter, poet, musician, discoverer, may be crowned with creative efficiency in the line of ideals that are high and true."

The writer gives several examples of the effect of such treatment in cases of unnaturally stupid children with excellent results. In many of these cases the hypnotic treatment was persisted in for months, until the desired trend was permanently given to the mental and moral experience.

An instance is given of the treatment of a boy whose case was so serious that it was practically whether approaching insanity or congenital mental unbalance could be successfully treated by hypnotism.

After the lapse of some time devoted to hypnotic suggestion the boy's state was much improved. The writer says:—

A marked character change has certainly been effected. The boy is now docile, obedient and happy. The tangled faculties have been unravelled, and he has become rational and quick of comprehension.

It is, however, not alone the young who can benefit by this treatment. Mr. Quackenbos tells wonderful stories concerning its effect upon those requiring assistance in musical work:—

Proficiency in piano-playing on the part of those who understand the technic is assured in a comparatively short time by suggestive instruction of this nature.

It is not even necessary that the suggestor should be possessed of musical ability. One case is cited in which a singer was cured of hoarseness, a thickened condition of the vocal chords and a morbid expectation of failure. When hypnotised she was assured the atmosphere would have no effect upon her vocal chords, that her voice would be smooth and capable of every demand made upon it. These suggestions had an immediate effect.

Many would-be writers of fiction have been under treatment, the following being the method pursued:—

To these were imparted, in hypnosis, first, a knowledge of the canons of narration; secondly, of the laws of construction in the case of the novel, its functions and technic, and its legitimate material.

The results are reported to have been most successful. The writer seems to turn with relief to the treatment of actresses, who apparently are easily influenced by suggestions of their merit and superiority to other stars, and whose consequent improvement is so marked as to easily lead them to the front of their profession.

It would be most interesting to hear more about the after-life of those who have undergone the treatment, as to if they need hypnotism as a stimulant, and whether there comes a time when a reaction sets in. Certainly, if Mr. Quackenbos is able to achieve in every case anything like the success he reports in this article, he is likely to be a very busy man very soon.

THE Lady's Realm for July is a double summer number. It offers a very attractive combination of light articles and well-reproduced pictures, pleasant to glance through, but scarcely suitable to quote.

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HOW TO OPEN A NEW BOOK.

THE Library is not a mere technical review containing articles of interest to the librarian only. A fair proportion of its contents will be found to be of considerable interest to all lovers of books. It is from one of the latter category that the following advice, given by Mr. Cedric Chivers, is culled. He writes:—

Every librarian knows, and every lover of books soon learns, that to insert the two thumbs in the centre of a book, and to hold the leaves down against the covers tightly, and force the book open flat, is an unwise proceeding. The book ever afterwards has a tendency to fall open in the same place, and if the front edge be marbled or gilt, an ugly ridge, technically called a "start," defaces it as a result.

It should be remembered that in opening a book the convexity of the back is suddenly changed into concavity, and if it is also understood that the back, underneath the covering material, has been coated with glue, paper, or other stiff:ning material, so that quite a brittle surface has to be dealt with, the necessity for conducting the operation of "breaking in" the book gently is sufficiently apparent. Care, then, is required that the alternative concavity of the back shall not be sharply broken at an angle, but that an attempt should be made when opening the book for the first few times to bend it in an arc. It will in this way become pliable, and will afterwards open gratefully where it is desired.

In order to effect this, a few of the leaves of a new book, say sixteen or so, on each side, shou'd be held tightly to the boards by the first fingers, while the thumbs should be inserted a few leaves nearer the centre, and made to hold these leaves a little less firmly as the covers are opened slightly apart.

The book is then closed, and, taking a few more leaves from the centre, the fingers and thumb's are inserted in the same way on each side. It is to be carefully observed that the leaves held by the index finger close to the boards are to be tightly held, whilst those held by the thumbs are to be allowed to give as the boards are again forced open, this time a little further back. Again closing the book, the fingers and thumbs in the same way as before, gather more leaves from the centre of the volume, and force the covers yet farther. The same operation is repeated by again gathering more leaves toward the covers until the centre of the book is nearly reached, some two dozen leaves, or three sections, being left to prevent the production of an acute angle.

angle.

The back of the book has now been bent, and not broken open. Its pliability may be further improved by holding about three-fourths of the leaves in the right hand, and with the left gathering a few of the leaves under the thumb, and leaving a few leaves loose; the cover should be pressed downwards, so that the back at the commencement of the book may be bent. Again closing it, and opening it at the other end, the book must be held by the left hand, and the cover and last few leaves pressed back in the same way by the right, always, however, leaving some sixteen or twenty leaves loose, so that the lining or leather at the back of the volume shall never be folded back at an acute angle.

These operations may seem a little complicated, but a very little practice will amply repay the trouble of a few moments' study of this description. The operations themselves are so simple, and may be so quickly performed, that the writer, who has occasion frequently to open in this way some two hundred octavo volumes, can dispose of that number in about thirty minutes.

FROM Cleopatra sailing on the Nile, to the Empress Eugénie opening the Suez Canal, stretches a vast tract of time; but this gap between ancient and modern Egypt is obligingly, if cursorily, filled up by Professor Stanley Lane-Poole within the limits of a single article in the July Longman's. His sketch of Egypt in the Middle Ages is an example of the way in which history filters through the magazine into the mind of the average reader.

SIMPLE v. SUMPTUOUS STAGE-SETTING.

THE battle between Puritan and Ritualist, which rages around the question of the proper accessories of public worship, appears also in the dramatic arena and centres on the problem of the staging of Shakespeare. Shall the great plays be set to all the gorgeous accompaniment of modern scenic art, or be given on a stage more akin to the simple arrangements of Elizabethan days? In the July Fortnightly Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree enters the lists to defend the Ritualistic view. He insists that it is unmistakably the popular view, and speaking from his own managerial experience, he declares it to yield in practice a substantial pecuniary profit. He argues also for its being right in taste. He calls Shakespeare himself as witness, and contends that "Shakespeare intended to leave as little to the imagination as possible, and to put upon the stage as gorgeous and as complete a picture as the resources of the theatre could supply." He raises an interesting historical question when he asks:—

Are we not inclined to undervalue a little the stage resources of the Elizabethan period? Are we not prone to assume that Shakespeare had far less in this direction to his hand than we give him credit for? Of scenery in the public theatres there was practically none, but in the private houses and in the castles of the nobles, when plays were played at the celebration of births and marriages and comings-of-age, we find that mounting, scenery, costume, and music were largely employed as adjuncts to these performances. In fact, when we read the description of some of the masques and interludes, when we consider the gorgeousness of display and the money that was expended for only single performances, we may well doubt whether, even in our day, we have surpassed what our forefathers of three centuries ago attained. So that in justifying the lavishness of modern productions we are not altogether thrown back upon the theory of Shakespeare's "prophetic vision" of what the stage would compass when he had been laid in his grave. These shows were undoubtedly witnessed by Shakespeare himself, and it is indeed not unreasonable to suppose that he acquired the love of gorgeous stage decorations from such performances witnessed by him in early life. Take the question of what we call properties: Shakespeare more than any other author seems to demand these at every turn. Swords, helmets, doublets, rings and bracelets, caskets and crowns are the inevitable paraphernalia of the Shakespearean drama; while as to music, the existence of an orchestra is vouched for by the recent discovery by a German savant of a contemporary drawing of the interior of the old Swan Theatre.

The writer finds the case still stronger in regard to costumes, and appeals to the lavish stock entered in an inventory still in existence of the costume wardrobe of a London theatre in Shakespeare's time. He contends that the more magnificent setting is required by the actor himself, in the interest of his art, much rather than by the manager in the interest of his pocket.

"Possibly the twentieth century will see the world evangelised." This is the hope which a review of the nineteenth century inspires in the breast of Rev. Richard Lovett, writing in the July Sunday at Home on the "New York Conference on Missions." Rev. T. H. Darlow, in the same number, indicates one way of realising this hope by telling the story of the Bible in Africa, as it is now translated into more than a hundred different African languages; while Rev. F. B. Meyer is selected as a specimen of intensive evangelism, or of "men who reach the masses at home." Tissof's picture of the Beatitudes forms a valuable frontispiece.

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FROM COUNTER-JUMPER TO GENERAL.

GENERAL HECTOR MACDONALD is the subject of a sketch by Alexander Macintosh in the Woman at Home for July. From this it appears that "Fighting Mac" was born at Rootfield, in Ross-shire. His father was a farmer, but it is said that from his mother, who was a Boyd, he got his fighting grit. He got his education at the parish school. His first step on leaving the care of his dominie gave slight promise of what lay before him:

The future General began life in the more "genteel" occupation of a draper. Early in his teens he wanted to be a soldier. His parents, like many other Scottish folk, thought that the army was the very last and lowest occupation for their sons. To cool Hector's courage they sent him to learn the drapery trade with Mr. William Mackay, of the Clan Tartan Warehouse, in High Street, Inverness. Once loose, however, from his mother's apron-strings, his natural bent asserted itself. The draper did not extinguish the soldier. He was found one morning drilling all the assistants in the shop! The volunteering spirit ran high at Inverness in 1870. He joined the Merchants' Company on March 7th, 1870, and on the last day of that month he subscribed the battalion roll.

He kept up and extended his education in evening classes. His career as a draper came to an abrupt end in his eighteenth year. He was sent downstairs to cut

out patterns :-

His employer, on going to see how he was getting on, found fault with Macdonald's work, and asked sarcastically if he had cut out the patterns with a spade. "No," replied the youth; "I did it with a shovel." And so, as the story runs, he put on his bonnet and went off to seek the recruiting-sergeant.

In 1871 he ceased to be a volunteer and became a Gordon Highlander:—

His parents, on hearing of his enlistment, wished to buy him out; but he was only too happy in his new sphere, and he was determined to succeed.

He did not mean, he said, to be a common soldier all his life. He became drill-corporal in 1872, sergeant in 1873, colour-sergeant in 1874, and won his commission as second-lieutenant in 1879. Step by step he has risen to take at last the command of the Highland Brigade. His remarkable rise is attributed to his genius in handling men as well as to hard work and to his uncommon tact. The writer—himself a Mac—declares that "there is no race more politely deferential than the Highland." And the General has so managed to captivate men that his success has excited little envy.

He is essentially tartan at heart, and cherishes still the Gaelic tongue. This he turned to practical account

in a noted campaign :-

During his sojourn in the Soudan he wrote home in "the good old Gaelic tongue," so that if the Dervishes captured his letters they were none the wiser.

DR. DILLON'S VIEW OF THE TSAR.

Good Words for July has a character sketch of the Tsar from the pen of Dr. Dillon. After describing his education, he says:—

Speaking in the language of sobriety, Nicholas II. is a man of much more than average intelligence, quick of apprehension, keen in investigating, fertile in distinctions, but somewhat slow in reaching definite conclusions, and slower still in drawing practical consequences from them. The two qualities which have heretofore stood him in best stead are his power of observation and his splendid memory. He can take a man's measure in a twinkling, and store it away in his memory for years. His mind, one of his professors told me, is wax to receive and granite to retain impressions.

His knowledge of English literature is most unusual. Dr. Dillon says:—

The Tsar's professors assured the that there is so epoch of our iterature with which he is not fairly well acquainted. That a cultivated foreigner should have read "Macbeth," of Hamlet, "the "Midsummer Night's Dream," of Childe Harold "and "Indemoriam," is not perhaps surprising; but one is somewhat startled to learn that a Russian who is being trained specially not in philology but in artillery, strategy and statecraft, should con the "Canterbury Tales," peruse the "Faërie Queene, "dip into the "Arcadia," and make a favoarite of Marlowe, carryling about a selection from their masterpieces in his brain. Yet this is what Nicholas II. did when Tsarevitch. Of all English literature he prefers the historical plays of Shakespeare, which he has read over and over again. A diplomatist, who is himself a well-known English writer, seriously declared that it is impossible to discover by a wrongly-placed accent, a foreign idiom, or any other token that the Tar is not an Englishman.

Dr. Dillon explodes again the ridiculous stories of the

Tsar's ill-health, and declares :-

he is wholly free from organic ailments, and is endowed with powers of endurance which are considerably above the average. He is a splendid walker, both as regards speed and the length of time he can go on without resting; and on horseback, too, he can hold his own with the best. "He is as wiry as a mannequin," said an officer to me, "and his nerves sometimes seem to be made of Sheffield steel." "He is as sensitive as a woman," one of his professors assured me, "and the number of persons who are aware of this soft side of his nature could be counted on the fingers of one's hands." He never gives way to his feelings before others, no matter how near and dear to him they may be.

But students of character find the Tsar no easy subject to read:—

His shyness, which is constitutional, is a most disturbing factor for those who endeavour to make an estimate of his character. But some of its other effects are much more serious still. It weakens the force of his personal influence upon his surroundings, empties his language of the emotion which interpenetrates his thoughts, and renders it like the utterances of the Delphic oracle or the remarks of a contemporary diplomatist. . . . His words are words only, for he uses the algebra, not the poetry, of conversation.

Dr. Dillon himself concludes in a somewhat oracular

precipitated in thought and the ideas rarely made emotion-proof.

If conjecture were not rash, his feelings might be characterised as intense, and his aims as vague, the sentiments being seldom

OF the papers in Pearson's this month what most appeals to the reader in the dog-days will probably be Mr. W. Henry's sketch of Diving as a Fine Art, practised The separate attitudes of the skilled by the Swedes. divers are shown to be as graceful as their combination dives and double dives are wonder-compelling. Dr. Cook's discussion of the possibilities of reaching the four poles (the two magnetic poles being added to the usual complement), will suggest coolness to the perspiring reader, until he learns that, in the judgment of the writer, the poles will only be reached by walking. A less dubious relief is called to the mind by Turner Morton's sketch of Midnight Mountaineering in Norway, where the climber has the added charm of sea view and the close proximity of the hotel steamer in the fiord below. Should the heat prove desperate, there is a desperate consolation provided by Mr. Herbert Fyfe's pile of gruesome surmises borrowed from science and fiction as to how the world will end. To steady the whirling imagination as it riots among the ruins of the world, Professor Simon Newcomb's precise explanation how the planets are weighed may be welcome. The direst eventuality of all is hinted at in Mr. George Griffith's account of the criminal lunatic asylum at Broadmoor. But may the temperature be merciful'

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THE OLYMPIAN GAMES IN PARIS.

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FOUR years ago the first of the modern Olympiads was held in Athens. Paris is the meeting-place this year, and in the North American Neview for June Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the originator of the scheme, gives an interesting account of the conditions under which the games will be held.

THE ORGANISATION OF THE SPORTS.

The chief difference between the games of 1896 and 1900 is the preponderance of the technical element in the present yar. In Athens the committee was so much engaged with providing decorations and auxiliary amusements that the purely athletic side was neglected; but owing to the attractions of the Exhibition, the French Committee have been able to devote all their energies to athletics. The International Committee, on which Lord Ampthill is the English representative, only decides in what country the games will take place, leaving all preparations to the local sub-committee. The sub-committee of 1900 was appointed by the French Government, and is presided over by M. Merillon, a former deputy.

THEIR CLASSIFICATION.

This year there are ten sections :-

The first comprises Athletic Sports and Games; the second, Gymnastics; the third, Fencing; the fourth, Shooting; the fifth, Equestrian Sports; the sixth, Cycling; the seventh, Motor Car Racing; the eighth, Aquatic Sports; the ninth, Firemen's Drill; the tenth, Billooning. The first section comprises athletic sports, foot races, jumping, etc., and games. The distances of the foot races are those of the French championships, in which the best English runners have taken part on several occasions within the last ten years; that is to say, the distances are very nearly the same. If the "100 yards" has become with us 100 metres, and the "one mile" 1,500 metres (instead of 1,609, the exact equivalent of the mile), the hurdle race corresponds exactly to the English distance; the hurdles are of the same height, and they are arranged in the same manner. As to the running competitions, the long and high jumps, pole-vaulting, and putting the weight, they are performed in identically the same fashion. The games entered as international are Football (Rugby ard Association), Hockey, Cricket, Lawn Tennis, Croquet and Golf; there will also be a match at Bowls. All these games are played in France. There are others, such as Baseball, La Crosse, etc., of which exhibitions only can be given, as they are not played in France.

Gymnastics are only open to individuals, and not to societies.

WHERE THEY TAKE PLACE.

The various contests will take place at considerable intervals, and will not be all held in the same place:—

Vincennes had been first chosen as capable of uniting them all; but although possessing a wood which almost rivals that of Boulogne, situated on the other side of Paris, just at the other extremity, Vincennes does not offer the conditions indispensable to certain sports. It is perfectly adapted for athletic sports, gymnastics, cycling and lawn tennis; a cycling track of fine dimensions is already in course of construction; there will be tracks for the foot races and good tennis grounds. But it is wanting in space for golf, shooting and polo; as for the lakes, there can be no question of having the rowing, still less the sailing, matches upon them. It is therefore almost decided that the shooting will take place at Satory, near Versailles, in the ordinary exercising ground of the troops garrisoned in Paris; that the polo matches will be played on the Polo Club ground in the Bois de Boulogne; that the rowing matches will take place at Courbevoic, and the sailing matches at Meulan, two pretty spots in the neighbourhood of Paris, where the Seine is wide and straight. As for the golf matches, in order to find good links one will have to go to Compiègne, an hour's railway journey from Paris. The Society of Sport at Compiègne has

made links which would entiry the wishes of the execting players.

PROFESSIONALS AND AMATRURS.

Professionals will not be allowed to compete with amateurs; but distinct competitions in which they alone take part will be included in the programme. In regard to athleticism in general, Baron de Coubertin says that most progress is observable in Germany and Sweden. Berlin is on the way to becoming a great sporting centre. In Vienna an athletic club has recently been opened in the Prater, and there is a movement in favour of athleticism in St. Petersburg. In short, sport is spreading all over the world.

BROWNING'S FATHER AND MOTHER.

THE character of Browning becomes more explicable in the light of what Mr. W. J. Stillman tells us in the June Atlantic Monthly of both his parents. Mr. Stillman recalls a winter in Paris which was greatly brightened by the acquaintance of the father and sister of the poet. He says

"Old Mr. Browning," we have always called him, though the qualification of "old," by which we distinguished him from his son Robert, seemed a misnomer, for he had the perpetual juvenility of a blessed child. If to live in the world as if not of it indicates a saintly nature, then Robert Browning, the elder, was a saint, a serene, untroubled soul, conscious of no moral or theological problem to disturb his serenity, gentle as a gentle woman, a man in whom it seemed to me no moral conflict could ever have arisen to cloud his frank acceptance of life as it came to him. . . His unworldliness had not a flaw. So beautiful a life could never have become distinguished in the struggles and antagonisms which make the career of the man of the world or even the man of letters, as letters are now written, for he was one, and the only man I ever knew, of whom it could be said that he applied in the divine sense the maxim of Christ, "Resist not evil"—he simply, and by the necessity of his own nature, ignored it.

THE POET'S BULLDOG.

Of the elder Mrs. Browning Mr. Stillman reports a trait which we have not seen mentioned elsewhere. He says:—

Of Miss Browning, who still lives, I will not speak, but what she told me of the poet's mother may, I think, he repeated without indiscretion. She had the extraordinary power over animals of which we hear sometimes, but of which I have never known a case so perfect as hers. She would lure the butterflies in the garden to her, and the domestic animals obeyed her as if they reasoned. Somebody had given Robert a pure-blooded bulldog of a rare breed, which tolerated no interference from any person except him or his mother. Even her husband was not allowed to take the slightest liberty with her in the dog's presence, and when Robert was more familiar with her than the dog thought proper, he showed his teeth to him, . . They had a favourite cat to which the dog had the usual antipathy of dogs, and one day he chased her under a cupboard and kept her there besieged, unable to reach her, and she unable to escape, till Mrs. Browning intervened and gave the dog a lecture, in which she told him of their attachment for the cat and charged him never to molest her more. If the creature had understood speech he could not have obeyed better, for from that time he was never known to molest the cat, while she, taking her revenge for past tyranny, hore herself most insolently with him, and when she scratched him over the head, he only whimpered and turned away as if to avoid temptation.

In the July number of the Century Magazine Mr. William Mason begins "Memories of a Musical Life." The reminiscences include interesting notes on Lowell Mason (his father), Meyerbeer, Liszt, Moscheles, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Wagner, and others.

HOW RUSKIN BROKE WITH CHRISTIANITY.

MR. W. J. STILLMAN'S 'autobiography in the Atlantic Monthly is full of interesting matter. In the June number he tells how he went, at Ruskin's invitation, to spend the summer with him in Switzerland. He says: "More princely hospitality than his no man ever received, or more kindly companionship."

A GHOST STORY.

He mentions one spookish incident which, being given on the authority of Ruskin, may claim some attention even from an incredulous public—

a story which Ruskin told me of a locality in the valley of Chamouni, haunted by a ghost that could only be seen by children. It was the figure of a woman who raked the dead leaves, and when she looked up at them the children said they only saw a skull in place of a face. Ruskin sent to a neighbouring valley for a child who could know nothing of the legend, and went with him to the locality which the ghost was reported to haunt. Arrived there, he said to the boy, "What a lonely place! there is nobody here but ourselves." "Yes, there is," said the child, "there is a woman there raking the leaves," pointing in a certain direction. "Let us go nearer to her," said Ruskin, and they walked that way, when the boy stopped and said that he did not want to go nearer, for the woman looked up, and he said that she had no eyes in her head, "only holes."

ON SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

At Chamouni, on Sundays, Ruskin would write "a sermon for a girls' school in which he was much interested, but not a line of drawing would he do." Mr. Stillman had always regarded the sanctity of the first day of the week as a theological fiction—

so that this slavery to a formality in which Ruskin was held by his terrible conscience provoked me to the discussion of the subject. I declared that there was no authority for the transference of the weekly rest from the seventh to the first day of the week

They went over the texts together which bore on the question; and Ruskin "could not make a defence":—

The creed had so bound him to the letter that the least enlargement of the stricture broke it, and he rejected not only the tradition of the Sunday sabbath, but the whole of the ecclesiastical interpretation of the texts. He said, "If they have deceived me in this, they have probably deceived me in all." This I had not conceived as a possible consequence of the criticism of his creed, and it gave me great pain, for I was not a sceptic, as, I have since learned, he for a time became. It was useless to argue with him for the spirit of the gospel—he had always held to its infallibility and the exactitude of doctrine, and his indignation was too strong to be pacified. He returned somewhat, I have heard, to his original beliefs in later days, as old men will to the beliefs of their younger years, for his Christianity was too sincere and profound for a matter of mistaken credence in mere formalities ever to affect its substance; and the years which followed showed that in no essential trait had the religious foundations of his character been moved. For myself, I was still a sincere believer in the substantial accuracy of the body of Christian doctrine, and the revolt of Ruskin from it hurt me deeply.

There is something almost comic as well as tragic in the idea of a dispute as to a first- or a seventh-day Sabbath upsetting the Christian faith of a soul like Ruskin's.

WHAT will probably attract the most attention in the Royal for July is Margaret Collinson's paper on the Queen and her family as artists, and in especial the two drawings by Her Majesty and the one by the Princess Royal. Bible readers may be interested to find in the fiction that the little captive maid of Naaman appears as the heroine of a love story.

A ROYAL ROAD TO EDUCATION.

IT would appear from an article by J. D. Quackenbos, in *Harper's Magazine*, that hypnotic suggestion is of immense educational value:—

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"Not only may dull minds be polished, unbalanced minds adjusted, gifted minds empowered to develop their talents, but the educating mind of the school-child may tread that royal road to learning which ancient philosophers sought for in vain; the matured mind of the scholar may be clothed with perceptive faculty, with keenest insight, tireless capacity for application, unerring taste; and the imaginative mind of painter, poet, musician, discoverer, may be crowned with creative efficiency in the line of ideals that are high and true."

The writer gives several examples of the effect of such treatment in cases of unnaturally stupid children with excellent results. In many of these cases the hypnotic treatment was persisted in for menths, until the desired trend was permanently given to the mental and moral energies.

An instance is given of the treatment of a boy whose case was so serious that it was practically whether approaching insanity or congenital mental unbalance could be successfully treated by hypnotism.

After the lapse of some time devoted to hypnotic suggestion the boy's state was much improved. The writer says:—

A marked character change has certainly been effected. The boy is now docile, obedient and happy. The tangled faculties have been unravelled, and he has become rational and quick of comprehension.

It is, however, not alone the young who can benefit by this treatment. Mr. Quackenbos tells wonderful stories concerning its effect upon those requiring assistance in musical work:—

Proficiency in piano-playing on the part of those who understand the technic is assured in a comparatively short time by suggestive instruction of this nature.

It is not even necessary that the suggestor should be possessed of musical ability. One case is cited in which a singer was cured of hoarseness, a thickened condition of the vocal chords and a morbid expectation of failure. When hypnotised she was assured the atmosphere would have no effect upon her vocal chords, that her voice would be smooth and capable of every demand made upon it. These suggestions had an immediate effect.

Many would-be writers of fiction have been under treatment, the following being the method pursued:—

To these were imparted, in hypnosis, first, a knowledge of the canons of narration; secondly, of the laws of construction in the case of the novel, its functions and technic, and its legitimate material.

The results are reported to have been most successful. The writer seems to turn with relief to the treatment of actresses, who apparently are easily influenced by suggestions of their merit and superiority to other stars, and whose consequent improvement is so marked as to easily lead them to the front of their profession.

It would be most interesting to hear more about the after-life of those who have undergone the treatment, as to if they need hypnotism as a stimulant, and whether there comes a time when a reaction sets in. Certainly, if Mr. Quackenbos is able to achieve in every case anything like the success he reports in this article, he is likely to be a very busy man very soon.

THE Lady's Realm for July is a double summer number. It offers a very attractive combination of light articles and well-reproduced pictures, pleasant to glance through, but scarcely suitable to quote.

HOW TO OPEN A NEW BOOK.

THE Library is not a mere technical review containing articles of interest to the librarian only. A fair proportion of its contents will be found to be of considerable interest to all lovers of books. It is from one of the latter category that the following advice, given by Mr. Cedric Chivers, is culled. He writes:—

Every librarian knows, and every lover of books soon learns, that to insert the two thumbs in the centre of a book, and to hold the leaves down against the covers tightly, and force the book open flat, is an unwise proceeding. The book ever afterwards has a tendency to fall open in the same place, and if the front edge be marbled or gilt, an ugly ridge, technically called a "start," defaces it as a result.

It should be remembered that in opening a book the convexity of the back is suddenly changed into concavity, and if it is also understood that the back, underneath the covering material, has been coated with glue, paper, or other stiff:ning material, so that quite a brittle surface has to be dealt with, the necessity for conducting the operation of "breaking in" the book gently is sufficiently apparent. Care, then, is required that the alternative concavity of the back shall not be sharply broken at an angle, but that an attempt should be made when opening the book for the first few times to bend it in an are. It will in this way become pliable, and will afterwards open gratefully where it is desired.

In order to effect this, a few of the leaves of a new book, say sixteen or so, on each side, should be held tightly to the boards by the first fingers, while the thumbs should be inserted a few leaves nearer the centre, and made to hold these leaves a little

less firmly as the covers are opened slightly apart.

The book is then closed, and, taking a few more leaves from the centre, the fingers and thumbs are inserted in the same way on each side. It is to be carefully observed that the leaves held by the index finger close to the boards are to be tightly held, whilst those held by the thumbs are to be allowed to give as the boards are again forced open, this time a little further back. Again closing the book, the fingers and thumbs in the same way as before, gather more leaves from the centre of the volume, and force the covers yet farther. The same operation is repeated by again gathering more leaves toward the covers util the centre of the book is nearly reached, some two dozen leaves, or three sections, being left to prevent the production of an acute

angle.

The back of the book has now been bent, and not broken open. Its pliability may be further improved by holding about three-fourths of the leaves in the right hand, and with the left gathering a few of the leaves under the thumb, and leaving a few leaves loose; the cover should be pressed downwards, so that the back at the commencement of the book may be bent. Again closing it, and opening it at the other end, the book must be held by the left hand, and the cover and last few leaves pressed back in the same way by the right, always, however, leaving some sixteen or twenty leaves loose, so that the lining or leather at the back of the volume shall never be folded back at

an acute angie.

These operations may seem a little complicated, but a very little practice will amply repay the trouble of a few moments' study of this description. The operations themselves are so simple, and may be so quickly performed, that the writer, who has occasion frequently to open in this way some two hundred octavo volumes, can dispose of that number in about thirty minutes.

FROM Cleopatra sailing on the Nile, to the Empress Eugénie opening the Suez Canal, stretches a vast tract of time; but this gap between ancient and modern Egypt is obligingly, if cursorily, filled up by Professor Stanley Lane-Poole within the limits of a single article in the July Longman's. His sketch of Egypt in the Middle Ages is an example of the way in which history filters through the magazine into the mind of the average reader.

SIMPLE V. SUMPTUOUS STAGE-SETTING.

The battle between Puritan and Ritualist, which rages around the question of the proper accessories of public worship, appears also in the dramatic arena and centres on the problem of the staging of Shakespeare. Shall the great plays be set to all the gorgeous accompaniment of modern scenic art, or be given on a stage more akin to the simple arrangements of Elizabethan days? In the July Fortnightly Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree enters the lists to defend the Ritualistic view. He insists that it is unmistakably the popular view, and speaking from his own managerial experience, he declares it to yield in practice a substantial pecuniary profit. He argues also for its being right in taste. He calls Shakespeare himself as witness, and contends that "Shakespeare intended to leave as little to the imagination as possible, and to put upon the stage as gorgeous and as complete a picture as the resources of the theatre could supply." He raises an interesting historical question when he asks:—

Are we not inclined to undervalue a little the stage resources of the Elizabethan period? Are we not prone to assume that Shakespeare had far less in this direction to his hand than we give him credit for? Of scenery in the public theatres there was practically none, but in the private houses and in the castles of the nobles, when plays were played at the celebration of births and marriages and comings-of-age, we find that mounting, scenery, costume, and music were largely employed as adjuncts to these performances. In fact, when we read the description of some of the masques and interludes, when we consider the gorgeousness of display and the money that was expended for only single performances, we may well doubt whether, even in our day, we have surpassed what our forefathers of three centuries ago attained. So that in justifying the lavishness of modern productions we are not altogether thrown back upon the theory of Shakespeare's "prophetic vision" of what the stage would compass when he had been laid in his grave. These shows were undoubtedly witnessed by Shakespeare himself, and it is indeed not unreasonable to suppose that he acquired the love of gorgeous stage decorations from such performances witnessed by him in early life. Take the question of what we call properties: Shakespeare more than any other author seems to demand these at every turn. Swords, helmets, doublets, rings and bracelets, caskets and crowns are the inevitable paraphernalia of the Shakespearean drama; while as to music, the existence of an orchestra is vouched for by the recent discovery by a German savant of a contemporary drawing of the interior of the old Swan Theatre.

The writer finds the case still stronger in regard to costumes, and appeals to the lavish stock entered in an inventory still in existence of the costume wardrobe of a London theatre in Shakespeare's time. He contends that the more magnificent setting is required by the actor himself, in the interest of his art, much rather than by the manager in the interest of his pocket.

"Possibly the twentieth century will see the world evangelised." This is the hope which a review of the nineteenth century inspires in the breast of Rev. Richard Lovett, writing in the July Sunday at Home on the "New York Conference on Missions." Rev. T. H. Darlow, in the same number, indicates one way of realising this hope by telling the story of the Bible in Africa, as it is now translated into more than a hundred different African languages; while Rev. F. B. Meyer is selected as a specimen of intensive evangelism, or of "men who reach the masses at home." Tissot's picture of the Beatitudes forms a valuable frontispiece.

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HOW THE VENOM OF SERPENTS IS COLLECTED.

THE East is of a truth strangely jumbled with the West to-day, when we find snake charmers in India regularly employed by the Pasteur Institute in Paris to furnish a supply of snake-poison for innoculation purposes. It is this fact which lends an added flavour of interest to the paper in the July Cornhill on "Venomous Snakes: how they are caught and handled." It appears that during the last ten years an annual average of 21,000 deaths have occurred in India from snake bites. The British Government has offered for many years a reward of four pence for every cobra killed, and two pence for each viper or kerait. The undiminished number of venomous reptiles makes one hope for a better remedy from the methods of preventive medicine. The writer says:—

Much interest has been aroused lately among medical men in India, and other countries where venomous snakes abound, by a discovery, which Professor Calmette, of the Pasteur Institute at Lille, claims to have made, of an antitoxic serum, the hypodermic or intravenous injection of which, if made before the graver symptoms have advanced very far, is an almost certain antidote to snake-bite. This serum, which the Professor terms Antivenene, is taken from the blood of horses rendered immune by repeated minute injections of snake venom. In the year 1897 Professor Calmette applied to the Government of India for help-in collecting venom for his experiments.

THE SNAKE-CHARMER.

The writer tells how large quantities were secured and forwarded by Major Dennys, at Delhi. For a pound a month "the master snake-catcher of the district, a lowbred Mohammedan of the name of Kullan," undertook to supply one hundred living venomous snakes weekly and to extract their venom. The man disclaimed all pretence of magic. He pulled vipers and cobras from their holes by means of a stick, and then flung them into his bag:—

He used no reed instruments or music of any kind to propitiate the reptiles. He would simply squat on his haunches in front of them, and after they had been hissing and swaying their uplifted heads backwards and forwards for a few minutes he raised his hands above their heads and slowly made them descend till they rested on the snakes' heads. He then stroked them gently on the back of their necks, speaking all the time in the most endearing of Hindustani terms. The serpents appeared spell-bound. They made no effort to resent the liberty, but remained quite still with heads uplifted, and seemed to rather enjoy it.

Then he let them twine about his neck and arms. He even allowed a large black cobra to crawl into his mouth and then shut his teeth on its head. Its violent resentment was unavailing; the head was later released without injury to snake or man.

AN INFURIATED COBRA.

The extraction of poison is a process carried out under more menacing conditions. This is how Kullan dealt with a large and angry cobra:—

He would hold up and shake a rag in his left hand. On this the infuriated reptile would rivet its gaze. With his right hand, from behind, the man would then suddenly seize it round the neck about three inches below the head, and an assistant would fasten firmly on to its tail to prevent it winding round Kullan's arm. His right hand would then slide forward till he had fastened his fingers round the neck, just behind the jaw. He would then insert the rim of a watch-glass between the jaws, the grip on the neck would be slightly relaxed, and the serpent would viciously close its jaws on the watch-glass, and in doing so squirt the whole of its venom through the tiny holes of its

fangs, into the concavity of the glass. In this manner snake after snake was made to part with its venom into a watch-glass. Often between sixty and a hundred snakes were so dealt with in the course of a morning.

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THE DESICCATED VENOM.

The watch-glasses were then placed on small glass stands in a plate swimming with melted beeswax. Large glass bell jars were then heated so as to drive out most of the air in them, and these were inverted over the plate on to the wax. The entire plate was then placed on a shelf, and the venom allowed to dry in vacuo for seven days. At the end of that time the dried venom (a flaky yellow powder) was scraped off the glass with a sterilised knife, the powder was hermetically sealed up in small glass tubes, the tubes labelled showing the species of snake and date on which the venom was extracted, and the whole supply forwarded weekly to Professor Calmette. In this condition the desiccated venom maintains its virulence for months.

A VISIT TO MENELIK.

CAPTAIN M. S. WELLBY continues his account of his visit to the Abyssinian capital in the July number of Harper's Magazine. He gives the following description of the King of Kings, as Menelik is called:—

Such a brief meeting scarcely allowed me to form a fair judgment of the king. Squatting, as he was, when we entered, I should have taken him to be quite a small man, whereas he stands five feet ten inches high. Though by no means handsome, there is yet a very taking and frank look about his features; or perhaps, I should more correctly say, an open look. Shahzad Mir, my Indian surveyor, summed his appearance up in these words: "I saw a very little man and a very big mouth."

Captain Wellby gives some excellent descriptions of the surroundings of the king, both at his capital and in one of his provinces, whither he betook himself during the writer's visit.

About the customs of the Abyssinians we learn that there are practically no smokers in the country. This is due to an edict of King John, which absolutely forbade smoking.

The British agent, Captain Harrington, had brought out a phonographic message from Queen Victoria to "Jhanoi," as Melelik is called by the Abyssinians:—

A table was arranged in front of the king, and on this the phonograph was placed. With the exception of the gurgling sound produced by the instrument, dead silence pervaded the tent. The Negus was highly gratified with the message, even standing up that he might the more distinctly catch the words, for he was much struck with their clearness and firmness. He listened to the Queen's gracious words time after time, and readily consented to my attempting to photograph the scene.

Queen Taitu also listened to the Queen's words time after time.

THE English Illustrated for July is an interesting number. Mr. George Wade's "Cockney John Chinaman" claims separate notice. Cecil de Thierry narrates the exploits of certain distinguished colonial soldiers, accompanying his sketch with a few pleasing portraits. "The Resuscitation of a Sea Monster" is Helen Gordon's way of describing the salvage of the Milwankee, the steamer which left her fore half on the rocks, and steamed with her stern portion away to a port, where she was fitted with a new fore part. Frederick Dolman recounts what he has seen of ancient Roman civilisation in the Naples Museum under the title of "Nothing New under the Sun." A pleasant account is given of the surroundings and treatment of the convicts at Princetown.

THE AMERICAN SLAVE TRADF.

MR. JOHN R. SPEARS contributes to Scribner's Magazine the first of a series of articles dealing with "The Slave Trade in America." He tells in this article of the gathering of the slaves, and it is probable that part of his story will surprise many of his readers; for instance,

The fact is the student of slaver history is not unlikely to feel a degree of sympathy for the old-time slaver captains, and that it is an inclination which should not be restrained if a right understanding of the merits of the trade is wanted.

A time soon came, however, when the slave captains ceased to be content with buying the slaves as in the early days, but incited and even assisted the tribes to prey upon one another. The nature of the work degraded the captains and crews until there seemed no end to the infamy they were capable of. The writer

How the degradation of the slaver's deck was contagious; how it spread to the owners of the ships; how these owners, while posing as Christians, became, through inciting such acts, worse than the captains who participated actively in the infamies; how communities and nations were thus made rotten, until at last the greatest slave nation of them all regained health by the most frightful of modern wars, can only be suggested here.

That the trade was very profitable may be judged from

the Liverpool ship *Enterprise*, belonging to T. Leyland and Co., in a voyage made about the first of the present century, cleared £24,430 8s. 11d. on a cargo of 392 slaves, or more than £62 per head, old and young all counted in.

The article is excellently written, and much interest will be felt to read the succeeding chapters.

A Mammoth Locomotive.

"THE biggest engine in the world "evokes Mr. Herbert Fyfe's admiring notice in the July Windsor. mammoth locomotive, recently built at Pittsburg, weighs with its tender 167 tons, and has a hauling capacity on a level track of 6,650 tons. In other words, it can pull at the rate of ten miles an hour a train of 166 box-cars loaded with wheat, which would form a train over a mile in length, and would contain the produce in wheat of more than fourteen square miles of land. Its cylinders are 23 inches in diameter. Its boiler is over ten feet in height. Its total length of engine and tender is 63 feet 31 inches. The tender carries 5,000 gallons of water and to tons of coal. Such huge locomotives would be impossible on our restricted permanent ways, but in America are found to pay.

Sarah Grand on Girls' Holidays.

THERE is much sensible advice give by Sarah Grand in the July Young Woman on making the best of a holiday. Perhaps the most piquant piece is this :—

If the English girl would only put some of her intelligence into the art of cooking, what holidays she and her friends might have! They might club together, don rational dress for comfort, convenience, and safety's sake, mount their bicycles, and be off to some delightful spot where their tents could be pitched; and they might lead such a life of freedom and ease as should set them, we mentally and physically for a long time to come and them up mentally and physically for a long time to come, and make capable women of them. The experiment has been made by one cycling association with the most perfect success, I understand; and it certainly seems to be one which might be tried more extensively with great advantage, especially when summers are hot and dry, as they have been of late years.

TO TRAIN CIVIL SERVANTS.

MR. P. LYTTELTON GELL'S article on "Administrative Reform in the Public Service" comes appropriately in the same number of the Nin-teenth Century as Mr. Knowles's "Business Method Association." Mr. Gell's is a very interesting article, but his criticism is mainly devoted to the higher grades of the Civil Service. There has not been sufficient expansion in the service to meet Imperial development, and the first step must therefore be to enlarge the number of well-paid and responsible posts. The second is no less important, for it is to

break up the system of watertight compartments and stereo-typed positions in the public service. I would urge that the whole Higher Division should be regarded as a single service. It should not be merely permissible and exceptional, but an absolute rule, that men, especially young men, should be shifted from office to office in order to widen their experience, to freshen their views, and to elicit their abilities by contact with new questions and new conditions.

Mr. Gell points out that a large number of our most successful officials have had experience of a variety of services, civil and military. What is required to effect these and other reforms is a small but strong Board of Administrative Control :-

This board would be as independent of all departments (the Treasury not excepted) as the Audit Office is in regard to accounts; and, like the Audit Office, it would present an independent report to Parliament, or, where expedient, a confidential report to a Parliamentary committee. It might consist of three paid commissioners, of whom not more than one should be a civil servant, two being men of experience in the industrial or commercial world. To these may be added four or six unpaid commissioners, who would be members of the Upper or Lower House, chosen for their business reputation—great shipowners, railway managers, or provincial manufacturers. It would be essential that there should be no ex officio members, except perhaps the First Civil Service Commissioner. Above all, its political independence must be absolute.

Browning and the Phonograph.

In the course of a very interesting interview in the Strand with Mr. Rudolph de Cordova, Mr. G. H. Boughton, R.A., tells the following story about Browning:-

"Browning had the most marvellous memory I ever knew," he said, as we talked of him, "and could quote Milton, Shakespeare, Spenser, and a host of other poets by the page together. If one wanted a quotation for a picture, one had only to go to him, and he would be able to give the necessary lines without a reference to any book, and he'd reel them off letterperfect. I remember once, though, a funny failure of his memory -the funnier because it was in one of his own poems. When the phonograph was first brought over to London it was being shown at the house of an artist, and we were all asked to speak something into the receiver. Browning modestly declined for a time, but we egged him on, and at last someone said, 'Quote

some lines from one of your own poems,'
"'I know those least of all,' he replied, with a smile, and
eventually he said he thought he knew 'How they brought the
good news from Aix to Ghent' better than he knew anything else. He began splendidly :-

"'We sprang to the saddle, and Joris and he; I galloped, Dirk galloped, we galloped all three; We—we—; we—we—!

"'Upon my word, I've forgotten my own verses,' he exclaimed, and stopped there. Somebody prompted him; he took up the thread again, but he couldn't get on any farther. "He apologised, but the owner of the phonograph declared that the cylinder was more valuable to him on account of the breakdown than if the poet had recited it right through."

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TO PROVE THE PREAMBLE OF ALL RELIGIONS.

To prove the preamble of all religions, according to Mr. F. W. H. Myers, is the duty and the mission of the new century's leaders of spiritual thought, and this great task has to be achieved viâ the Psychical Research Society, which has just elected Mr. Myers President in succession to Sir William Crookes. Mr. Myers' presidential address has just been published in the Proceedings of the S.P.R., and a very remarkable address it is. It is partly a confession of faith, partly a record of progress already achieved, and partly a prophecy of things to come. That it is eloquent, need not be said, for when is Mr. Myers not eloquent? But it possesses higher qualities than eloquence; it is instinct with intense conviction. Mr. Myers, after thirty years' continuous study of the Borderland, proclaims aloud the conviction at which he has arrived. He announces:—

Our method has revealed to us a hidden world within us, and this hidden world within us has revealed to us an invisible world

AGAINST UNSCIENTIFIC MEN OF SCIENCE.

The hidden world within us is the subliminal self, the invisible world without is that in which dwells the myriad multitude of departed spirits. Mr. Myers is somewhat ahead of the majority of psychical researchers. He believes more because he knows more, has studied the subject more closely, and is more quick to realise the facts which the Society has now verified beyond all dispute. In his presidential address he argues with force and fervour against the unscientific attitude of many scientific men who are false to the first principles of science in refusing to recognise the possible significance of facts, the existence of which cannot be denied, and the relation of which to existing systems has not yet been ascertained. Mr. Myers says:—

The faith to which Science is sworn is a faith in the uniformity, the coherence, the intelligibility of, at any rate, the material universe. Science herself is but the practical development of this mighty postulate. And if any phenomenon on which she chances on her onward way seems arbitrary, or incoherent, or unintelligible, she does not therefore suppose that she has come upon an unravelled end in the texture of things; but rather takes for granted that a rational answer to the new problem must somewhere exist—an answer which will be all the more instructive because it will involve facts of which that first question must have failed to take due account.

Science asserts the conservation of matter and the conservation of energy, but against the doctrine of the conservation of energy there stands the fact of death:—

If death be really, as it seems, a sheer truncation of moral progress, absolute alike for the individual and for the race—then any human conception of a moral universe must simply be given up. We are shut in land-locked pools; why speak to us of an infinite sea?

THE WORLD-OLD AND WORLD-WIDE DESIRE.

Science, therefore, confronted thus with this peremptory negation of one of its primary dogmas, should hail with intense interest any facts which afford reason to suspect that this truncation is illusory, and investigate with the utmost eagerness any facts which might promise to prove that on the moral side there is also conservation and persistence, and that the supreme law which covers matter is not less uniform in the domain of life. But unfortunately, despite Mr. Myers' arguments, the majority of scientific men are coldly oblivious of the possible significance of telepathy and the evidences that point to the doctrine of spirit return. It is therefore for the S.P.R. to pursue its task of accumulating and verifying facts which will in the long run, in Mr. Myers' opinion,

convert scientists to a belief of the metetherial environment of life, as they have now learned to believe in ether:—

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This search for new facts is precisely what our society undertakes. Starting from various standpoints, we endeavour to carry the newer, the intellectual virtues into regions where dispassionate tranquillity has seldom yet been known. As compared with the claims of theologians, we set before ourselves a humbler, yet a difficult task. We do not seek to shape the clauses of the great act of faith, but merely to prove its preamble. To prove the preamble of all religions; to be able to say to theologian or to philosopher, "Thus and thus we demonstrate that a spiritual world exists—a world of independent and abiding realities, not a mere 'epiphenomenon' or transitory effect of the material world—a world of things, concrete and living, not a mere system of abstract ideas—now, therefore, reason on that world or feel towards it as you will." This would indeed, in my view, be the weightiest service which any research could render to the deep disquiet of our time—nay, to the desiderium orbis catholici, the world-old and world-wide desire.

Our duty is not the founding of a new sect, nor even the establishment of a new science, but is rather the expansion of Science herself until she can satisfy those questions which the human heart will rightly ask, but to which Religion alone has thus far attempted an answer. Or rather, this is the duty, the mission, of the coming century's leaders of spiritual thought. Our own more special duty is to offer through an age of transition more momentous than mankind has ever known, that help in steadying and stimulating psychical research all over the world which our collective experience should enable us richly to bestow

If our inquiry lead us first through a jungle of fraud and folly, need that alarm us? As well might Columbus have yielded to the sailors' panic when he was entangled in the Sargasso Sea. If our first clear facts about the Unseen World seem small and trivial, should that deter us from the quest? As well might Columbus have sailed home again, with America in the offing, on the ground that it was not worth while to discover a continent which manifested itself only by dead logs.

If the belief in the other world is re-established on a scientific foundation among others, says Mr. Myers—

One point is clear; and on that point it is already urgently necessary to insist. We must maintain, in old theological language, that the intellectual virtues have now become necessary to salvation. Curiosity, candou, care—these are the intellectual virtues—disinterested curiosity, unselfish candour, unremitting care.

A NEW WORLD-RELIGION AT HAND.

But from this fusion of religion and science a new world religion will come :—

For just as a kind of spiritual fusion of Europe under Roman sway prepared the way for Christi inity to become the European religion, so now also it seems to me that a growing conception of the unity, the solidarity, of the human race is preparing the way for a world-religion which expresses and rests upon that solidarity; which conceives it in a fuller, more vital fashion than either Positivist or Catholic had ever dreamed. For the new conception is neither of benefactors dead and done for, inspiring us automatically from their dates in an almanac, nor of shadowy saints imagined to intercede for us at Tribunals more shadowy still; but rather of a human unity—close-linked beneath an unknown Sway—wherein every man, who hath been, or now is, makes a living element; inalienably incorporate, and imperishably co-operant, and joint-inheritor of one infinite Hope.

LOSING HIS FAITH TO FIND IT.

If the careless reader is disposed to shrug his shoulders at that expression of great hope, he may perhaps modify his attitude when he reads the following passage, when Mr. Myers describes his own personal experiences as to the study of psychical phenomena:—

When, after deriving much happiness from Christian faith, I felt myself forced by growing knowledge to recognise that the

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evidence for that culminant instance of spirit return was not adequate, as standing alone, to justify conviction, I did honestly surrender that great joy; although its loss was more grievous to me than anything else which has happened to me in life.

Then with little hope—nay, almost with reluctant scorn—but with the feeling that no last and least chance of the great discovery should be thrown aside, I turn to such poor efforts at psychical research as were at that time possible; and now it is only after thirty years of such study as I have been able to give that I say to myself at last, Habes total quod mente petisti—"Thou hast what thine whole heart desired;"—that I recognise that for me this fresh evidence—while raising that great historic incident of the Resurrection into new credibility—has also filled me with a sense of insight and of thankfulness such as even my first ardent Christianity did not bestow.

Those who are interested in the subject will do well to obtain the presidential address, which is published at sixpence in the *Proceedings of the S.P.R.* by Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.

MIRACLES BECOMING CREDIBLE.

I will conclude this notice by quoting a passage from Dr. Dolbear's book on "Matter, Ether and Motion," which has just been published by the S.P.C.K. Speaking of telepathy, and what may be described as the phenomena of the Borderland, Dr. Dolbear says:—

If these things be true, they are of more importance to philosophy than the whole body of physical knowledge we now have, and of vast importance to humanity, for it gives to religion corroborative testimony of the real existence of possibilities for which it has always contended. The antecedent improbabilities of such occurrences as have been called miracles, which were very great because they were plainly incompatible with the commonly held theory of matter and its forces, have been removed, and their antecedent probabilities greatly strengthened by this new knowledge, and religion will soon be able to be aggressive with a new weapon.

AGNES G. LEWIS in the *Humanitarian* utters a strong protest against the social tyranny of paying calls. Than the waste of time and energy and life, and "the irrational inanity of indiscriminate visiting," social extinction, she vows, were far better. She adds the warning, "If we decide that a round of paying and receiving calls is not life at all, but a mere vegetable existence, we must recognise, and bravely face, the fact that a higher ideal of life means, in truth, a life of ceaseless, strenuous struggle, and of frequent solitude."

THERE is much that is breezy and out-of-door-like in the July Leisure Hour. Its cool green cover presents an attractive reproduction of Marcus Stone's "Summertime." Camp-life in British New Guinea is vividly sketched by Mr. C. Ross-Johnson, who conveys an impressive idea at once of the country and of the way we are civilising it. John Walker describes his run through St. Helena, which Cronje's imprisonment and the late Napoleonic craze have thrust into prominence. A few pictures from a Paris sketch-book bring the interest of travel nearer home, while Mr. W. J. Gordon combines statistics and the charm of the open air in his paper on Salmon. Mr. Gordon urges as a requisite for the effective preservation of salmon, not separate laws for England, Scotland, and Ireland, but a general Act dealing with the United Kingdom as a whole, only giving to local authorities power to modify details by by-laws. The salmon, he evidently opines, is a pronounced Unionist. Useful but incomplete information is supplied as to University education, and what it costs. The late Lyon Playfair is sketched by Wm. Stevens.

SEVEN SEA POWERS,

AND THEIR RELATIVE FIGHTING WEIGHT.

MR. J. HOLT SCHOOLING contributes to the fuly Fortnightly an ingenious paper on the Naval Strength of the Seven Sea Powers. He takes the figures of fighting tonnage given in Government returns, and discounts them according to the age of the men-of-war. His estimate is:—

THE PARTY OF	400 0			
The		ships are worth	100 pe	r cent.
9.9	1890-1894		80	33
99	1885-1889	23	60	33
100	1880-1884	STREWING BAD. I D	40	9.0

He then sets side by side figures gross and net:—

As compiled from Admiralty Return. Percentage of Tons. Total Tonnige.			been depreciated on account of the age of ships, Percentage of Tons, Total Fonnage.		
Great Britain .	821,605	39.4	604,141	38.3	
France	339,599	16.3	220,635	14'0	
Russia	262,912	12'6	221,988	14' L	
Italy	193,004	9'3	112,899	7'X	
Germany	191,259	9.2	152,929	9.7	
United States .	184, 144	8.8	176,708	11.2	
Japan	92,420	4'4	88,088	5.6	
Total	2,084,943	100.0	1,577,388	100.0	

CRUISERS. After tonnage has

As compiled i	rom Admiralty Keturn.	on account of the age of ships.
	Percentage of	Percentage of
	Tons. Total Tonnage.	Tons. Total Tonnag:
Great Britain .	. 827,430 47'9	650,779 46.5
France	297,486 17'3	255,351 18.3
Russia	. 144,673 8.4	111,063 7'9
United States		120,379 8.6
Japan	. 114.479 6.6	103,141 7'4
Germany .	. 107,844 6.3	81,626 5.8
Italy	93,673 5'4	76,958 5.5

Total . . . 1,725,859 100'0 1,399,297

After dealing similarly with other classes of ships, the writer offers this summary of the total strength of the Powers:—

Here are the seven Navies arranged in the order of their strength:-

	in Harris pur	Fighting-Weight.		Taking the Navy of Japan as the Unit of Strength, the Degrees of Strength are:—	
I.	Great Britain.	. 1,347	1. 01.	6.38	
	France			2 57	
	Russia.			. 1-88	
	United States			. 1.65	
	Germany			1134	
	Italy				
VII.	Japan	211	. 11	1'00 I'00	
		NO. I			

3,347

The writer is especially glad to point out that Great Britain possesses 100 tons of good fighting-weight to every 70 tons possessed by France and Russia combined. Even the navies of France, France, and Germany in combination furnish only 1,222,000, as against our 1,347,000 of adjusted fighting tonnage.

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THE FUTURE OF LONDON RAILWAYS.

A PLEA FOR A CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION.

THE opening of the new Central London Railway affords Mr. G. F. Millin an interesting topic in the Contemporary Review. His proposal is nothing less than to realise, by utilising the unlimited areas which might be opened underground, the old project of a central London railway station, where all the railways which enter London, whether from the north or south, might meet.

LONDON'S WASTE OF LAND.

At the present time London contains two hundred and eleven miles of railway, or about two miles of line to every square mile. The space occupied by these lines is worth millions, and to bring all the railways together upon the surface would cost tens of millions. To bring them together underneath the surface would cost a comparatively small sum, and the value of the land which it would set free would probably be greater than the cost:—

Conceive of all the land now occupied by railways, say, within ten miles of the centre, absolutely vacant—the railways simply spirited away—and you can remodel London in almost any way you please. With this vacant land available literally all round the Metropolis and at many points in its centre, it would not only be possible by readjustment to sweep away slums and set up working-class dwellings, but it would be easy to provide gardens and open spaces within reach of every inhabitant, and in a hundred other ways to enhance the healthiness and beauty of this vast "province of houses," as somebody has called it.

HOW IT COULD BE DONE.

The invention of the vertical lift has eliminated the first difficulty in the making of deep-level railways. Depth is now of no importance. The area underground is unlimited. The problem of ventilation has also been solved. The use of the Greathead shield has solved the engineering difficulty. Mr. Millin therefore makes the proposition that all the great railways, upon entering London, should run underground to a central station, which should be on the surface, only the platforms being underneath. Here the business of all the railways should be transacted, and the problem of transport of goods and passengers across London would be at the same time solved, while the hideous Thames railway bridges could be taken down.

AN UNDERGROUND RAILWAY WORLD.

Here is Mr. Millin's picture of the future meeting of the London railways underground:—

One can imagine in the not very distant future a magic circle drawn round London-say, with a ten-mile radius from some point which shall be the railway centre for the whole Metropolis. At this circle steam locomotives—if they are still in use in the open country-are left behind. All round at this boundary trains take to themselves electric power, blaze out with electric light, and begin to flash down by easy decline towards the weird region beneath the roots of the great forest of London. A passenger by one of these trains who may have seen what has been done beneath the bed of the river, with all its shipping, at Blackwall, or under the vast station at Waterloo, with its bustling crowds and its mountains of luggage and its thousand trains a day, with their ponderous locomotives moving over-head all the while, will not be surprised to find that this subterranean region is no longer given up to darkness and silence. It has become a maze of echoing tunnels, brilliantly-illuminated stations, throngs of people and "flying carpets," in the form of electric lifts. At the heart of it all, down under the very centre of London, the ten great lines running in from the provinces meet, each having its own station consisting merely of a platform and lifts for passengers and luggage. Down here there is no issuing or taking of tickets, no claiming of luggage,

no meeting of friends. There is nothing to be done but step out of the trains into the lifts and flit upwards. As there is unlimited space all around, there is no backing out of trains from a terminal station. The carriages are no sooner emptied than they run straight ahead, take a great sweep round and come in upon the down line, or pass on to another company's system.

It is a fascinating vision of the future.

The Irish the Greeks of the West.

A WRITER in Gentleman's for July, E. M. Lynch by name, endeavours to make out a number of resemblances between Greece and Ireland. The case is not quite that of Macedon and Monmouth, even though Hibernia and Hellas both begin with the same letter. It is a pithy epigram with which the paper opens—that the most striking resemblance was "the part played by barbarians in arresting the development of both Greek and Irish art, literature and architecture. Danes, Normans and English played the Turk to perfection in Ireland." Now two of the poorest nations, Greece and Ireland were once comparatively rich, and each was a centre of culture.. Yet with both peoples the love of learning has never departed. Patriotism and religion have been linked in both as the means of preserving national life and unity. In Ireland, as in Greece, patriotism is the master passion. Faith and superstition flourish in both Among other resemblances selected for mention are the carvings on ancient tombs, "quickness in the up-take," disparagement of romantic love, early marriages, low rate of illegitimacy, "politicking," resignation and fatalism, absence of the industrial gift, success in life everywhere except at home, love of law, lawgivers and litigation. This somewhat Hibernian jumble of similarities ends with the assertion-"the learned maintain now that Greeks descend from Phœnicians, who were Celts." The Irish therefore, like the French, whom Carlyle called "the Greeks of to-day," may claim kinship with the stock which produced Pericles, Pheidias and Plato.

The Pooling of Private Libraries.

In the June number of the Library there is an interesting article, by Mr. George Somes Layard, entitled "The Pooling of Private Libraries." As a reference to the pages of the "Annual Index to Periodicals" tells us, it was in the Nineteenth Century of June, 1895, under the title of "The Gentle Art of Booklending," that Mr. Layard first elaborated his proposal, and the scheme was helped no doubt by the notice of it given in the Review of Reviews of the same month (p. 567). In the Library, Mr. Layard describes the procedure of forming the Malvern Federated Library, and gives statistics of the results of three years' work. He thus concludes:—

It certainly forces itself upon one more and more that federation is a law of life, rivalry is a law of death. The one brings in its train sympathy and kindliness. The other, though to the few the "whetstone of talent," spells for the many, distrust, sorrow, and destruction.

Mr. Layard's pioneer experiment should be largely followed, especially in country communities.

A "DOMESTICS' HOME-SCHOOL," sending out its pupils as "daily girls," and managed by ladies from the local churches, with preparatory step-cleaners' brigade, is suggested by H. Danks in the July Leisure Hour as a remedy for the present scarcity of domestic servants. The writer also proposes medals and diplomas for good servants.

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COLUMBIA TRIUMPHANS!

"THE commercial ascendency of the United States has long been assured," so at least writes the Hon. G. D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labour, in this month's Century. As an example of how the United States has managed to reach the position she now holds, Mr. Wright quotes the agricultural labourer. He says:—

An ordinary farm-hand in the United States raises as much grain as three in England, four in France, five in Germany, or six in Austria, which shows what an enormous waste of labour occurs in Europe, largely because the farmers are not possessed of the mechanical appliances used in the United States.

THE KEY TO AMERICAN ASCENDENCY.

This is a most significant example because it gives the key to the whole question of the ascendency of American goods in the markets of the world. In this connection it is worth remembering Lord Cromer's statement with reference to the purchase of American locomotives for use in the Soudan:—

"Their choice," he says, "is simply due to the fact that American firms almost invariably offer engines built on standard designs of their own at lower prices and in less time, while the English and other European makers content themselves with their old designs, not being, as a rule, in the habit of manufacturing to standard designs of their own."

THE WITNESS OF EXPORTS.

Passing to the real facts which show commercial ascendency, Mr. Wright says:—

To secure commercial ascendency, the exports of a country must be greater than the exports of any other country; for the total exports of a country indicate its true position in commerce, as they usually consist of surplus products.

A table is given showing that in the year ending December 31st, 1899, the imports of the United States were 798,845,571 dols., and the exports 1,252,903,987 dols.; those of Great Britain were 2,360,619,989 dols. and 1,289,971,039 dols.; and those of Germany 1,236,888,380 dols. and 949,957,960 dols. Mr. Wright touches upon the serious point of these statistics when he says:—

While our exports have been constantly increasing, our imports have not increased. It must be remembered that the reverse is true for other countries. The exports of British produce from the United Kingdom are no greater to-day than they were a dozen years ago, while her imports have increased.

"THE BAKERY OF THE WORLD"—AND ITS COAL CELLAR. On looking into the details of the exports we find that the totals for the export of breadstuffs and provisions were in 1890 154,925,927 dols. and 136,962,278 dols. respectively, while in 1899 they were 273,999,699 dols. and 175,508,608. Mr. Wright holds that these figures prove the United States to be "the bakery of the world." The writer does not overlook the question of coal; the United States he says possesses at least 50 per cent. of the coal area of the world. At present her coal production is something like 30 per cent. of the total world production. These statistics cause Mr. Wright to ask if the time may not be looked for when his country will—furnish not only the food for the support of armies, both industrial and military, of some of our greatest competitors, but also the fuel food by which armies, navies, industries and transportation are supported.

OBLIGING TO CUSTOMERS.

The figures given of the export trade to the new countries and markets are those which should give us the most cause for anxiety. In Australasia alone we find that the United States exported 19,624,890 dols. worth of goods in 1899 as compared with 7,818,130 dols. worth in 1893. The estimate for 1900 is 24,000,000

dols The reason for this is to seek in the fact that the American manufacturer endeavours to give his customer what he really wants, while the British merchant too often considers that as his article is most excellently made, it must satisfy everybody's wants. It is certain that in all the colonies American goods are to be seen almost everywhere in use, except in the cases where a sense of patriotic duty has conquered a desire for successful business in the heart of the colonist.

Mr. Wright's article is very instructive, and we could wish that every British manufacturer would read it and

act upon the lessons it teaches.

"PRE-EMINENTLY THE PEOPLE'S OFFICE."
MR. GROVER CLEVELAND ON THE PRESIDENCY.

THE June number of the Atlantic Monthly opens with the first instalment of a study by Ex-President Cleveland on "The Independence of the Executive." He reviews the steps taken during the formative years of the American Constitution to develop the office of President. He especially rejoices in the rejection of the proposal which was very nearly adopted, that the selection of President should rest entirely with Congress. He goes on:—

In the scheme of our national government the presidency is pre-eminently the people's office. Of course, all offices created by the Constitution, and all governmental agencies existing under its sanction, must be recognised, in a sense, as the offices and agencies of the people—considered either as an aggregation constituting the national body politic, or some of its divisions. When, however, I now speak of the presidency as being pre-eminently the people's office, I mean that it is especially the office of the people as individuals, and in no general, local, or other combination, but each standing on the firm footing of manhood and American citizenship. . . Inasmuch as Senators are elected by the State legislatures, Representatives in Congress by the votes of districts or States, and judges are appointed by the President, it is only in the selection of the President that the body of the American people can by any possibility act together and directly in the equipment of their national Government.

But Mr. Cleveland does not think the present system of selection through electors perfectly meets the case. He would amend it so as to prevent the possibility, which has already become actual, of a President being chosen by a minority of all the voters in the land.

Sir Bartle Frere-Vindicated?

MR. W. B. WORSFOLD sets himself to the task of vindicating the policy and reputation of the late Sir Bartle Frere. Had only his policy, instead of being arrested and renounced by the British Government, been put into effect, there would, the writer holds, "have been no Majuba, no Bechuanaland Expedition, no Jameson Raid, and no war to-day." He points out that Frere did not, as Mr. John Morley stated, annex the Transvaal. Lord Carnarvon instructed Shepstone to annex October 5th, 1876, a week before Frere was asked to be Governor. He denies that Frere was the author of the Zulu War, arguing that, as the Zulus were preparing to invade Natal, the best defence was for him to attack them. "The Home Government betrayed Frere. They allowed him to take up a definite position, and then blamed him for not retiring, when he could only have retired at the risk of incurring dangers twofold greater than the one danger which they desired him to avoid." Mr. Worsfold puts Frere's policy into two propositions:—

(i.) British rule once established must be maintained, and (ii.) All responsibilities incurred by England by the act of annexation must be absolutely fulfilled.

SUBMARINE BOATS IN AMERICA.

THE Engineering Magazine for June contains an article by Rear-Admiral Philip Hichborn, the Chief Constructor of the U.S. Navy, entitled "The Demonstrated Success of a Submarine Boat." Admiral Hichborn begins his article by surveying the history of submarine-boats, the first of which, it is interesting to note, was made by an Englishman named Bourne over three hundred years ago. Admiral Hichborn is a believer not only in the possibility of building efficient submarine boats, but in their superiority for coast defence over other ships.

MODERN EXPERIMENTS.

Since 1880 submarine boats have been experimented with in nearly all European countries, and in France, Spain, and Italy the governments have encouraged the experiments. In France alone has there been government encouragement through a series of years; and although the development in that country has been intermittent as a favourable or unfavourable administration came into power, the progress has been so great as to call forth official estimates and requests for the building of a submarine flotilla of thirty-eight boats. The French type developed by the trials with an electric-storage motor boat, the Zedé is a very good one, deficient to be sure in some very important details, but sufficiently good for the economical and methodical French to be impressed with the great economy that submarines will bring to their mobile coast defences.

THE "HOLLAND" DESIGN.

At present there are two distinct types of practicable under-water boats, the submarine torpedo-boats like the Holland and the French boats, and bottom-workers like the Travailleur, Sous Marin, and the Argonaut. The submarine torpedo-boat is, of course, the more important type, and Admiral Hichborn takes the Holland as one of the best of the class. The theoretical radius of the Holland is 1,500 miles; the surface-speed ten knots, and submerged speed seven knots for a fifty-mile radius of action.

ITS CONTROL.

The control of the *Holland* is excellent, as it can be raised and lowered in the vertical plane to any required depth in a few seconds. The difficulty is in steering when submerged, as the object to be steered for cannot be seen. The ventilation system is also satisfactory. As to the field of vision Admiral Hichborn says:—

The field of vision when submerged is nil, and therefore unsatisfactory as such; but acceptable because field of vision would carry with it the loss of the perfect invisibility which so largely adds to her effectiveness in attack, and because the quick rises and dives give perfect field of vision for a few seconds with a minimum of chance of disablement from gun fire.

PROTECTION.

The protection of the Holland is perfect :-

Neither gun-fire nor torpedoes can reach her when approaching to the attack submerged, and since the chance of her suffering from gun-fire when raising her turret a few inches above the surface for a few seconds is reduced to a minimum. Sea-going qualities. Perfect, since no sea, however heavy, can affect her when in the awash condition ready to dive, and when running light she can always be dropped to the awash condition in heavy weather. Surface motive-power. Satisfactory, since it is the same that gives satisfaction in thousands of small surface craft using gas-engines. Submerged motive-power. Unsatisfactory, since it source is the heavy and curabersome storage battery. Acceptable, since it is the most available motive-power for use when air cannot be freely used, and since the supply can always be renewed (when there is communication with the air by coming to the surface or by sending up a hose when the boat is lying on

the bottom) through the use of the gas-motor as long as the fuel supply holds out.

ARMAMENT.

The armament of the *Holland* consists of torpedoes which can be delivered with as great, if not greater, accuracy than the same weapon from other types of craft. On account of the cramped space, however, the *Holland's* accommodation is bad, but—

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she is sufficiently habitable to be endured for a few days at a time while lying off on picket du'y, and because her crew can always be dry and warm and not suffer from heat as do the fire-room force of most naval craft.

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THE INCOMPARABLE BOOKSELLER.

BERNARD QUARITCH is the subject of a warm appreciation by Dean Sage in the June number of the Atlantic Monthly. The writer does not disguise his sense of the angularities and eccentricities of the late bookseller, but does not allow these to hide the real worth of the man. He thus briefly epitomises the life of Mr. Quaritch:—

He came to London from Prussia, his native country, in 1842, when twenty-three years of age, having had an apprenticeship of five years in the bookselling and publishing tusiness in Nordhausen and Berlin. In London he found employment with Mr. Bohn, the well-known publisher and bookseller, with whom he remained four years, an intervening year being passed with a bookseller in Paris. In his earlier days with Mr. Bohn, when employed as general utility man and porter at 24s. a week, his confidence in the future was so great that he once said to his employer, "Oh, Mr. Bohn, you are the first bookseller in Europe."

In 1847 Mr. Quaritch started in business for himself, settling at 16, Castle Street, Leicester Square, with a capital of £10... Thirteen years of hard work in Castle Street enabled him to remove in 1860 to 15, Piccadilly, where the rest of his laborious

and useful life was spent.

The writer pronounces "his wonderful catalogues" to be his great monument. His greatest was produced in 1880. It contained the descriptions of over 28,000 books in 2,395. In prefaces to these monumental works Mr. Quaritch showed that "he knew he was the greatest living bookseller, and mentioned the fact as something patent and irrefutable. He was also perfectly sincere in stating his willingness to devote his life to gratifying the wishes of scholars and collectors, and he did it." He had no mean estimate of his powers and of his achievements:—

Another [friend] once telling him how fortunate he had been in leaving Germany and starting his career in England, was answered in perfect seriousness, "Well, if I had stayed in

Prussia I might have been a von Moltke."

When the great Spencer library was sold, in 1892, to Mrs. Rylands, who gave it to the city of Manchester, Mr. Quaritch, who was authorised too late to treat for its purchase by a gentleman of New York, wrote, "My collection of books is more valuable and useful than the Spencer library, and may be had for £120,000. This is about one-half paid for the Spencer library."

From no little experience of the man, the writer

His great wisdom and the accumulations of over half a century of booklore were at the service of anybody, high or low, who would take the trouble to ask of him. Outside of his kindliness and generosity, so universally extended, as a matter of business he was content with fair profits on his bargains. Mr. Quaritch was incomparably the best informed, most munificent, and most liberal bookseller of this or any age, and it is very doubtful if the man lives who has the combination of knowledge, industry, enthusiasm, and high principles necessary to fill his place.

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THE UNVEILING OF THE SHAM AMATEUR.

"THE Parlous Condition of Cricket" is the pessimistic title of an article by Mr. H. G. Hutchinson in the National Review for July. Mr. Hutchinson deals only with first-class cricket, which he admits is not of the first importance from the sporting point of view, but which nevertheless, in the opinion of the public, is the only thing worthy of attention.

THE LONG MATCH FATAL.

It is the length of matches, resulting from improved conditions, which is bringing ruin on the game. No cricketer unless he be possessed of private means can afford to spend three days in succession several times a month away from his profession or business. Sometimes he turns avowedly professional, and if so, well and good. But in most cases he scorns to do this, and thus is developed a class of cricketers who are nominally amateurs, but who really under various pretexts, draw as much or more profit from the game than the avowed professionals.

HOW IT IS DONE.

Mr. Hutchinson gives a long list of the means by which this is done. "Expenses" are the chief pretext. Some amateurs draw their out-of-pocket expenses, and nothing more. More often, however, the amateur receives what is known as "liberal expenses," and he is paid these expenses, not in proportion to what he has spent, but in proportion to his skill in "drawing a gate." Still worse, however, than the recipient of liberal expenses are the so-called amateurs who get compensation for "loss of business" during their absence on tours. And, finally, there are amateurs who draw regular salaries for services which they do not and cannot perform. "Assistant secretaryships" and other such posts are created with considerable salaries for the purpose of supporting amateurs, who have all the profits of the professional together with the privileges of the amateur.

"AMATEUR EMPLOYÉS."

Another means of supporting sham amateurs is hardly less deplorable. This is the creation of a fictitious situation in some adjacent town, the "amateur" drawing his salary from an employer who expects him to do nothing, and who, in return, is recompensed by the club. How this is done Mr. Hutchinson explains:—

Every important cricket club has its headquarters, almost of necessity, has cortain firms of business people. It would be curious and sad if no members of any of these firms took a lively interest in the club and its cricket. This being so, one of these firms is approached with a proposition somewhat in these terms on behalf of the committee of the cricket club:—"By the bye, you know young A. B. We must have him to play for us; but he does not see how he is to manage it unless we can find a job for him. Now, he would be a very useful young fellow in your business, and if you could find him a place in it, and would agree to let him get away for all the matches, we would pay you his salary." It may be that the offer would only amount to paying a part of his salary; that, of course, is matter of detail. The principle of the thing is clear enough. The cricket club is to pay young A. B. a salary for playing cricket, but instead of paying it directly to him, it is to pass through the hands of this complaisant firm, and is to be handed on to him under the guise of wages for work that he has never done, never had an intention of doing, and probably has no ability for doing if he were to try. But the great ends are attained: he plays for the club, and he remains, in name at least, an "amateur."

TO NARROW THE BAT.

The only way to remedy these abuses, which are des-

troying the game, is to shorten the present abnormally long matches, so that they shall interfere less with the cricketer's profession. Mr. Hutchinson thinks the best way to effect this is to make the bat an inch narrower on each side. Widening the wickets would only have the effect of making the batsmen play more on the defensive, and as a result matches would take longer than ever. This would not be the case with a narrower bat, because a ball off the wicket would still be a ball off the wicket independently of the size of the bat, and it is possible to hit even harder with a narrow bat than a broad one. Mr. Hutchinson points out that it is a mistake to suppose that the dimensions of all cricket accessories are settled as if by a natural law:

Wickets are not the immutable things that custom leads the irreflective cricketer to suppose. During the last century there have been frequent alterations in their size, and a while ago the amateurs and professionals used to play matches with the handicap that the latter had to defend the bigger wickets.

VIVE LA FRANCE.

A MORE hopeful view of France than has been customary of late is offered by Alvan F. Sanborn in the June Atlantic Monthly. France, he says, is deeply sensible of the need of political improvements:—

The principal reforms being advocated are:—Compulsory suffrage; administrative decentralisation; a supreme court on the model of the Supreme Court of the United States; election of judges by the Cour de Cassation, and of the Cour de Cassation by the bar of France; individual resp nsibility of ministers; a single term for deputies and senators; proportional representation; withdrawal from the Chambers of the right of initiative in matters of finance; election of President by direct vote of the people; . . . limited initiative and referendum for the people.

In industry and commerce France has been sleepy and devoid of initiative; but the pressure of competition is rousing her. She is improving her technical education. She is developing her colonies. She has still the glory of a literary stage. "The supremacy of French sculpture is almost a truism." French painting makes Paris still the art school and art centre of the world. A new school of music has arisen. Here is a statement which will excite surprise:—

More books are published in France each year than in Great Britain and the United States combined: more books of a serious nature especially, since France publishes only a quarter as many novels as England, and only half as many as the United States. In pure learning and in science (in which latter, despite the deaths of the leaders of research Pusteur and Charcot, she was never more earnest than now) she is second only to Germany, and her competition with Germany is growing keener every day. . . . In a word nothing but good government and good business seem to be lacking.

A NEW argument for universal old age pensions is suggested by Mr. Charles A. Conant in the June Atlantic Monthly. Dealing with "recent economic tendencies," discusses the serious problem of the rapid accumulation of saved capital, which often creates much mischief in its quest for new outlets. He proceeds:—

Checks to the process of capitalisation or new outlets for capital must be found to maintain healthy conditions. The establishment of old age insurance, upon a scale broad enough to divest the system of any aspect of almsgiving, and make it a part of the established economic order, would tend to restore the equilibrium between production and consumption by diminishing the amount of new savings seeking investment in fields already occupied.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE struggle for the Presidency naturally occupies the most prominent place in the American Review of Reviews for July, Dr. Shaw's comments taking up no less than twelve pages in "The Progress of the World."

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Dr. Shaw lays stress on the significance of Governor Roosevelt's nomination for the Vice-Presidency, and thinks that so far from his nomination resulting, as is usually the case, in subsequent obscurity, he will be the best candidate for the Presidency that the Republicans can select four years hence. The result of the Kansas Convention, says Dr. Shaw, will be the entire predominance of Mr. Bryan, who, because of his defeat in



Mr. W. Bryan.

1896, has remained the idol of thousands of voters who would have become his critics in the event of success. The only time his ascendency has been threatened was 11 1898, when Mr. Croker attempted to elect Judge Van Wyck as Governor of New York upon a Conservative Democratic platform. It was Mr. Roosevelt who defeated this attempt, and now the mass of Democrats west of the Alleghanies prefer defeat under Mr. Bryan to success obtained through concession to his Eastern Democratic opponents.

THE AUSTRALIAN CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Hugh H. Lusk writes on "The New Australian Constitution." The essential difference in principle between the Australian and Canadian constitutions is that in Australia, as in the United States, it is the contracting colonies which are the substantial bases of the scheme, they giving up certain definite rights for the sake of union. In the case of Canada it is the provinces which are limited to the exercise of such powers and rights as are specifically reserved; and the march of events must therefore

tend to consolidate all real power in the hands of the Dominion Government, and to the reduction of the provinces to the level of great municipalities. Such a scheme could not have been carried out in Australia, where the state populations are widely separated and strongly attached to the independent exercise of all the functions of government.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE National Review for July is an average number. I have dealt elsewhere with "A Conservative M.P.'s" article on "A Khaki Dissolution," with Mr. Horace G. Hutchinson's article on "The Parlous Condition of Cricket," and with Mr. A. M. Low's survey of the prospects of the rival candidates for the Presidency of the United States.

THE ASSUMPTIONISTS' CONSPIRACY IN FRANCE.

Mr. F. C. Conybeare describes at length the intrigues of the great Assumptionist organisation against the French Republic. No election is beyond the scope of this organisation:—

Municipal, cantonal, legislative, presidential, and even elections of Chambers of Commerce and of Agriculture—all alike are to be watched and provided for. Without such organisation, says M. Laya—and he is right—nine-tenths of the electors might at the bottom be on our side, and yet we should continue to be beaten at elections.

The duties of the Assumptionist caucus are thus defined:—It shall occupy itself with revisions of the register of voters, shall study diligently the body of electors, their wants and the currents of opinion which stir them. With every elector its members must be personally acquainted, so as to set him in one of three classes—viz., good, bad, or doubtful. The "good" electors must be reinforced, marshalled in battalions, encouraged to become apostles of the good cause. The doubtful ones and waverers must be won over. The bad ones had better be left alone, at least to begin with.

Of the means, literary, political, and domestic, by which the conspirators attain their ends Mr. Conybeare gives a detailed and very interesting account. Even a female league exists for the purpose of influencing voters through the agency of their wives.

A PLEA FOR MILITARY HISTORY.

Mr. C. Oman contributes a Plea for the Study of Military History. He thinks that the disasters of the South African War were due to the entire ignorance of elementary military history among our politicians:—

The most discomposing incident of the last autumn was not Nicholson's Nek nor Magersfontein, but that astounding message sent from London to Australia which told our willing Colonists that if they wished to supply men for the war "infantry would be preferable." That one sentence showed with a fatal clearness that the responsible persons at headquarters had not realized that the chapter in the art of war which they should be studying was the great American struggle of 1861-65. Anyone who has carefully read through the records of that contest can see that it alone among modern wars offers really useful lessons and analogies for application in the present campaign in Africa.

CUTTING THROUGH THE SUDD.

Captain M. F. Gage gives a very interesting account of a recent voyage made by him from Uganda to Khartoum with the object of examining the Sudd region of the White Nile. The passage by boat through the Sudd was only accomplished after extraordinary diffi-

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culties, and took several months. Of the manner in which the obstruction is formed Captain Gage says:—

From Shambe to 9 deg. N. Lat, the river is bordered at intervals on either bank by extensive lagoons, filled with floating islands of papyrus grass, termed "Sudd," which sail about at the will of the wind. These, during the rainy reason, are blown in large masses, by the frequent squalls which are prevalent at that period, into the river, and are carried down by the current, often wrenching fresh pieces of papyrus from that bordering the river during their course. These formidable floating islands of papyrus grass, with roots sometimes as much as ten feet in length and one foot diameter, continue their course until, either at the bend of the river or when the latter suddenly arriving from behind with the current tend still more to compress the block thus formed, until, in course of time, a formidable barrage completely blocks the course of the river. There being no solid banks in these latitudes, the huge volume of water descending from the south then swerves from its true course and flows over the surrounding marshland, thereby forming a vast expanse of inundations.

THE SWISS ARMY.

Mr. C. G. Coulton contributes a description of the Swiss Army. The Swiss Army is probably by far the cheapest in the world, taking into consideration the three points of money, length of service, and efficiency. In 1900 it will cost far less than our own imperfect Volunteer system. Every adult Swiss is liable to serve, but the physical test is so strict that nearly fifty per cent. are The rejected pay a tax of five shillings per head, with an income tax of fourpence in the pound. the first thirteen years of his service the recruit belongs to the elite, and is called out every other year for exercise. The cavalry alone is called out every year. In the intermediate years the soldier shoots forty rounds per annum. In his thirty-third year he passes into the Landwehr, and in his forty-fifth year into the Landsturm. In 1899 the Swiss Army with reserves numbered 284,000 fighting men. Captain Gage made enquiries from a number of authorities as to the physical and moral effect of the Swiss military system, and the conclusion he came to was that in every respect it was beneficial.

JUDGMENTS ON THE WAR.

The "Greater Britain" section is exclusively devoted to the war. The following is the writer's judgment:—

It will not be surprising to find at a very early date a strong recridescence of the agitation against the War Office methods in the conduct of the campaign in South Africa. Officers, correspondents, and private observers of reliability are returning from the front, and the criticisms which they are likely to make after peace has been concluded, will neither be consoling to our national pride nor reassuring to those who have the welfare of the country at heart. There is reason to believe that one day, sooner or later, it will be established that the fighting force of the Boers has never exceeded thirty-five to forty thousand men; that our commissariat has been conducted with scandalous ignorance and waste; that the transport system, from the start to finish, has been badly mismanaged. Finally, those who have been through the campaign or have watched it in any capacity, have been obliged to regretfully come to the conclusion that the proportion of British officers who have achieved any notable success or given any signal proof of good military qualities is surprisingly small.

A "Special Supplement" of thirty-six pages is devoted to a complete history of the war by Mr. H. W. Wilson. Mr. Wilson thinks that the Boers never had at the utmost more than 40,000 men in the field. His conclusions are as follows:—

In tactics the Boers all through proved themselves ahead of the British Army, and, man for man, superior to our soldiers. It was said before the war that they would never attack, though Majuba was even then an instance to the contrary. But when well led they could, and did, attack with complete success, and for example, at Spion Kop. There can now be no doubt that the force opposed to us in that battle was not one-third the strength of Buller's Army.

THE RIGHTS OF THE WEAK.

Mr. W. H. Mallock writes a somewhat casuistical article upon "The Rights of the Weak" in which he concludes to his own satisfaction that the weak have no rights at all:—

The right of the great State is guaranteed by something which is internal to itself. The right of the weak State is guaranteed by something which is external to itself. It is guaranteed by the forbearance of the great State, which guarantee rests on the dictates of the great State's conscience as to what, under the circumstances, is equitable. If, therefore, owing to a change in circumstances, the great State comes to feel that the weak State uses its rights in any unjustifiable manner, the weak State's guarantee of its independence necessarily disappears at once.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Alfred Austin reprints a paper on "Dante's Realistic Treatment of the Ideal," which was read before the Dante Society on June 13th. Mr. Arthur Galton gives his "Final Impressions of the Roman Catholic Church." "The House of Usna" is the title of a drama by Miss Fiona Macleod. It deals with the reign of Connor MacNessa, who was King of Ulster, and High King of Ireland at the beginning of the Christian era.

Blackwood.

Blackwood is distinctly optimistic this month. It allows that prophecies are rife in Paris of a war with England after the Exhibition is closed, but believes that that war will never take place. General Mercier and the thousands of unemployed left from the Exhibition may create a sensation, but it will be internal, not foreign aggression. Mr. Walter B. Harris pooh-poohs "the Morocco scare," and denies that there has been any French aggression of which we need complain. "It is a cause of congratulation" that Tuat has fallen into French hands. He is even prepared to concede that if the neutrality of the Straits of Gibraltar and a certain freedom of trade for all nations be guaranteed, "there is no possible reason why France should not possess the country."

"Distracted China" can be set right by deposing the Empress and surrounding the Emperor with reform ministers, whom the educated classes would welcome. "Our Officers" have been criticised in the light of South African reverses. Well, they are not perfect; nothing is in this world. One by one the counts against the officerclass are dealt with; their lack of professional study, their absorption in sport, their standard of extravagance: and we are warned against substituting mere professional pedants for English gentlemen. And then who can question their courage and endurance?

Perhaps not least suggestive of the new temper of our contemporary is this passage in an unsigned eulogy on the late Mr. Steevens:—

I think he had faith in Toryism as a constructive policy, and therefore was a bit of a Socialist as well. For it is, or ought to be, a commonplace that Toryism, as distinct from mere Conservatism, and Socialism, as distinct from ignorant sham Communism, have much in common.

When Mr. John Morley on one side and *Blackwood* on the other side begin coquetting with Socialism in this style, change must be in the air.

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THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE most striking feature in the Nineteenth Century for July is the announcement of a proposed association which is to watch over the administration of the affairs of the country, and impress upon the public the lessons of the South African War. I have mentioned this elsewhere. I have also dealt elsewhere with Mr. Henry Norman's article on "Our Vacillation in China," with Colonel Stopford's paper on "Soldier Settlers in South Africa," with Mr. Lyttelton Gell's demand for "Administrative Reform in the Public Services." Among the Leading Articles will also be found Colonel Lonsdale Hale's article on the "Home Generals and their Work in the Coming Autumn," Mr. Edmund Robertson's article on "The Prerogative of Dissolution," Dr. Guinness Rogers's cry for a leader, and Mrs. Barnett's amusing paper on "Town Children in the Country." There are six other articles.

IDENTIFICATION BY FINGER MARK.

Mr. Francis Galton has a very interesting article on "Identification Offices in India and Egypt," which deals with the use of thumb marks to identify natives. In India all pensioners, whether civil or military, are required to make a print with the fingers to avoid impersonation after decease. A similar use of thumb prints is made in the Law Courts, and in the Survey and Medical Departments, in order to prevent the re-employment of men who have been discharged for misconduct. Mr. Galton says that the chances against a mistake in the identification of a man by such means are a hundred millions to one:—

The Identification Office at Cairo has already produced excellent effects. False names have ceased to be a protection. Habitual criminals can no longer avail themselves of the lenient sentences passed on first offenders. Innocent men have been saved from being mistaken for guilty ones. Released criminals, still legally under police supervision, but who have escaped from it, are certain to be recognised whenever they become suspected and the Office is consulted. Lastly, the administration of prisons in Egypt being still subject to Government irregularities, it has happened that a prisoner, sentenced to a long term, has actually been set free instead of another man who bore the same name and was sentenced to a short term, and the latter has regained his rights solely owing to the intervention of the Identification Office.

THE LOSS ON THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., explains "Why Sixpenny Telegrams do not Pay." In the year ending March 31st, 1899, the net result of the telegraph administration was a loss of £221,000. Mr. Henniker Heaton says that in the management of the Telegraph Office business principles are persistently ignored, hence the loss in spite of the yearly increase in the gross returns. As an instance of the unbusinesslike methods of the Telegraph Department he mentions the practice of charging capital expenditure on buildings, etc., against current revenue. The concession of free "service" telegrams to the railway companies should also be done away with.

RURAL IRELAND.

Mr. Michael MacDonagh contributes a chatty article entitled "In the By-Ways of Rural Ireland." Ireland, he thinks, is as much Ireland as ever in spite of the outward assimilation of English habits. The reading of the Irish peasant is, however, becoming more and more English every day. Mr. MacDonagh says:—

I have been amazed during recent visits to Ireland at the display of London penny weekly publications, such as Tit Bits, Answers, Home Chat, Pearson's Weekly, Woman's Life, in the

newsagents' shops, in even the remote towns of Ireland, while Dublin publications of a somewhat similar kind, but supplying Irish verses, stories, and historical sketches, such as The Skamrock, The Emerald and Irish Bits, were difficult to obtain. I have seen the counters of newsagents in such towns as Waterford, Limerick, Tralee, Kilkenny, Galway — each feeding large agricultural districts — piled thickly with as varied a collection of these London weekly journals as the counters of newsagents in Lambeth and Islington or any other populous district of the Metropolis in which these publications are produced.

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THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Mr. M. H. Spielmann writes on "The National Gallery in 1900 and its Present Arrangements." He mentions a number of reforms and improvements which are being carried out. Among these is the removal of the handrail, which has, however, so far only been carried out in the Foreign Section. In regard to the question of protection from fire, Mr. Spielmann says:—

This danger of fire is very real; yet should we awake one morning to find the Gallery gutted and the collection destroyed, no blame whatever could we attach to the trustees. The whole responsibility would lie on the Treasury, which has uniformly turned a deaf ear to the repeated appeals and remonstrances of the Board. Within the past ten years no fewer than four such warnings have gone forth from Trafalgar Square, and have been treated with the same indifference as that displayed towards kindred representations in the Press.

JUVENILE CRIME.

The Rev. A. W. Drew has a paper on "Hooliganism and Juvenile Crime," in which he says that the only means of dealing with truancy in its earlier stages is to remove the culprit to a special school for dealing with such cases, and to make that school of such a character as to effectually deter any boy who has been there from ever returning to it. He says:—

The truant schools are made far too comfortable and far too jolly to be of any real use, and many boys, as they have told me, prefer to be there rather than at their ordinary day schools. Who wonders at this when a truant school is now framed on the exact mouel of one of our very best iudustrial schools, suitable indeed and necessary for such establishments, but not for the cure of truants. What the truant hates is, as has been already stated, having to do school work morning and afternoon, and yet in this the truant school plays into his hands, for there he only has to do school work for half the day, and for the other half he goes into the carpenter's, the shoemaker's, or the tailor's shops, where he enjoys himself thoroughly. I consider therefore that all industrial work of the above kind is not only out of place in a truant school, but is positively mischievous there as directly tending to defeat the object of such a school, by making many boys prefer it to an ordinary day school.

OTHER ARTICLE.

The only other article is one by Mr. R. E. Dell entitled "Mr. Wilfrid Ward's Apologetics."

GIRLS will find plenty to interest them in the GirPs Realm for July. Miss Alice Corkran gives descriptive accounts with pictures of girls and girl-life in the Royal Academy and New Gallery. Christina G. Whyte supplies a very girlish sketch of four girls at the Paris Exhibition; while a more serious element is introduced by Caroline E. Turner, in her paper on the Edinburgh School of Domestic Economy. She heads it jokingly, "How I learnt Home Rule," but ends it with the thoroughly sensible remark, that if young ladies had this actual knowledge of what domestic service is, they would as sympathetic mistresses have less trouble with servants.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE Contemporary Review for July is a good average number. I have dealt elsewhere with Mr. Demetrius Boulger's article on "The Scramble for China," Mr. Arthur Sowerby's paper on "The Crisis in China," Lieutenant Bürde's "Defence of Frontal Attacks," and Mr. G. F. Millin's article on "The Future of London Railways." There are no other articles calling for separate notice.

FINLAND AND RUSSIA.

Mr. Augustine Birrell reviews Mr. Fisher's book on "Finland and the Tsars." He says that the whole trouble has arisen in obedience to the idea of Panslavism :-

We have our idea—the Anglo-Saxon idea. Russia has hers—the Pan-Slavonic idea. One Russia, one faith, one law, one the Fan-Siavoine itea. One Russia, one latin, one law, one tongue, one army. Shall a miserable Finland and her paper Constitution stand between Russia and her unity? "Are we not to be allowed"—cries the Procurator of the Holy Synod— "by suspending the privileges of Finland to unify the Russian army?" Interference, of course, is out of the army?" Interference, of course, is out of the question. Who is there to interfere? Odd things are happening everywhere. It is best not to think of what is going on in Schleswig-Holstein at the present moment in obedience to another idea, the great Germanic idea. Why be Danes?—become Germans! Why be Finns?—become Russians! Why be Dutch in South Africa?—become English! Russia, Germany, England, these are great names, they palpitate with great ideas, they have vast destinies before them, and millions of armed men in their pay, all awaiting Armageddon. How absurd to be a Finn! What is the Finnish Idea?

AGAINST MUNICIPAL TRADING.

Lord Avebury has an article on "Municipal Trading, in which he points out some of the disadvantages which are likely to accrue from the widespread adoption of the principle. The following are the heads of his

1. The enormous increase of debt which such a policy will

2. The check to industrial progress;

The demand on the time of municipal councillors, which

(1.) Preclude the devotion of sufficient consideration to real municipal problems;
(2.) Prevent men who have any business or profession of

their own from entering municipal life;

4. The undesirability of involving Governments and Municipalities more than can be helped in labour questions;
5. The fact that the interference with natural laws in some important cases has the effect of defeating the very object

6. The risk, not to say certainty, of loss.

THE HAUNTED CRIMEA.

Mrs. Ménie Muriel Norman has a very brilliant paper describing her travels in Southern Russia in last She has been over the battlefields of the Crimea, and here are some of her reflections :

We are not enemies now, ourselves and Russia. There was a treaty of Paris, after Sebastopol "fell," after death and victory had reduced us to the kernel of an army and—the other results benefits forgot (or were they ever received?) are difficult to specify. Many times since then the regret has been general and open that we did not let Russia sweep the Turk before her as with a flail, and scatter him over the less choice parts of Asia, even as chaff at a winnowing. Ah, but if we had, Russia would have got to Batum, to Merv, to the frontier of India; she would have established her armies, her Cossacks and her outpostsjust where she has established them !

BRITAIN AND THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

Mr. A. M. Low contributes an article entitled "An Unwritten Chapter in American Diplomacy," in which he describes how Great Britain thwarted the desire of the European Powers to interfere during the war of 1898. Mr. Low makes a series of somewhat astonishing statements, but he does not give a single fact or quote a single document to prove the accuracy of his "unwritten history." For instance, in making the following statement, one would think that a person who knew so much would give at least one instance :-

In Spain, at Gibraltar, in London, in Hong Kong, in fact wherever British diplomatic or military or naval officers were stationed, the laws of neutrality were violated a dozen times a

day in the cause of friendship.

But Mr. Low does not. It is a very stupid article, and a very good specimen of that unintelligent Anglo-Saxonism which thinks that because two kindred nations ought to be good friends, they can only be so by abusing and insulting every other country.

ATHLETICISM IN SCHOOLS.

Dr. H. J. Spenser has a severely critical article on "The Athletic Master in Public Schools." He traces the career of the athletic master from his entry of the public school as pupil to his re-entry as teacher. The athletic master seldom or never takes any interest in scholastic affairs, and as a result he impresses the minds of his charges at their most impressionable age with a false idea of the relative importance of study and sport :-

Of all men he is least capable of inspiring a right attitude towards work, or of enforcing the incidents of a routine. Of professional zeal he is entirely destitute; he has no sense of the dignity of his profession, and his work is characterised by a loud voice and perfunctory manner.

RUSKIN AND CARLYLE.

Mr. R. Warwick Bond has an interesting article on "Ruskin, Man and Prophet," in which he makes the following comparison between Ruskin's style and

To rend Carlyle is like leaping from crag to crag beneath a stormy sky, amid the roar of swollen torrents and the frequent burst of thunder, with rarely a bit of heather or moss or the slender grace of a harebell to redeem the wildness of the place. The smooth, beautiful, almost euphuistic style of Ruskin leads us along more level ground, refreshed by springing fountains, shaded by graceful trees, and not uncheezed by the light of laughing flowers; but near us still rise the steep strong mountains that are like God's righteousness, and in our ears resounds, distant perhaps but ever present, the moan of the labouring, the uncomforted sea.

MUSIC HALLS.

Mr. Andrew Wilson writes pleasantly about Music Halls and their attractions. He thinks their popularity is largely due to the allowance of smoking, and to the variety of the entertainment :-

To the masses, the night spent there is a form of agreeable siesta. They can smoke, and, what is more, they may have their beer or other liquors, although in certain cases, in which licences have been refused, the music halls are apparently just as successful as where drink is sold. A second reason for the popularity of the halls is found in the fact that there is a very large proportion of the population that will not sit out a play. large proportion of the population that will not at our a play. The theatre does not appeal to them in the way in which the free and easy atmosphere of the music halls attracts. In the music hall "the man in the street" can enjoy himself without in the least taxing his brain. He is, moreover, provided with what is a highly important feature in the success of the hall, namely, constant change and variety of performances. When he is tired of comic songs, the next turn gives him a display of horizontal bar exercises; when he is satiated with the performing dogs or cockatoos, he is at once relieved by a display of magic and a disappearing lady: when he has had enough of ballads, his interest is renewed by a ballet or the biograph.

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THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE July number has in it plenty of solid fare for robust political appetites. As indicated elsewhere, Dr. Rarl Blind warns Britain of the perils involved in affronting the conscience of the civilised world. Mr. Edward Dicey sketches his "Policy of Peace for South Africa," Mr. Beckles Willson would lighten the burdens of the Colonial Secretary by giving each of the great self-governing federations a Secretary in the Cabinet, "Diplomaticus" pleads for the status quo and the Open Door in China, plus the reforming Emperor, Mr. Holt Schooling estimates and compares the naval strength of the seven sea Powers, and Mr. Beerbohm Tree argues for a gorgeous, as opposed to a bald, staging of Shakespeare.

"SMART SOCIETY": WHAT AND WHENCE IT IS. Mr. T. H. Escott writes "Concerning Hosts and Hostesses." He comments on the disappearance of the political hostess, on the fusion between old acres and new wealth, and on the growing costliness of fashionable London. This last factor practically excludes from the London season "whole orders" once seldom absent. But while more national, cosmopolitan and plutocratic, London Society is marked by an amount of philanthropic work of perennial as well as practical interest in the welfare of all classes, and in all efforts for national improvement, which is "but thinly veiled by the surface

The very smartest set of smart society, thanks to such influences as those of the late Duchess of Teck and of our whole royal family, while on one side it is bounded by the ladies' lawn or the racecourse, on the other stretches into the province of philanthropic reform. Smart society, to use the phrase to-day on so many lips, may, perhaps, be said to consist of good-looking and well-dressed young women, and their friends; beauty, whether in music, art, decoration, or dress and general appearance, is one of the notes by which these coteries may be recognised; so, too, are a systematic restlessness and absence of all conventionalism. Neither the thing itself, nor the expression, would have been so much heard of, but for the fashionable ascendency of late acquired by the Transatlantic element in polite life.

HOW TO FIX WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

His Honour Judge Parry contrasts what the workmen's compensation was intended to be-"an automatic scheme of workmen's insurance"-with what it has turned out to be-"a Chinese puzzle," "a legal chaos, exasperating to all concerned except the lawyers. He would like to take the whole machinery from the Law. Courts altogether. He says :-

What is wanted is a scheme rather than an Act of Parliament. A scheme in which, if the County Court machinery is used, it is only to be used for the purpose of fixing compensation, and then calling in the post office to aid in distributing the funds. A scheme in which the appeals, if any, are to be to some body like the Railway Commissioners, business-like as well as technical. If the working of such a scheme is left to the County Court Julges, one of their number might well preside in such a court. And it is essential that, whatever the tribunal that fixes compensation may be, it should have at its disposal the State-paid

A small committee, consisting of a colliery manager, a works manager, a trades union official, an insurance manager, and a County Court registrar, could, among them, thrash out something

workable.

CHICAGO v. PARIS WORLD-FAIRS:

Mr. Heathcote Statham pronounces the French Exhibition a great achievement in a spectacular sense, and in the proof it affords of the vigour and vitality of French art. He says :-

The French edifices are all pure invention, the offspring of the alert and vivacious artistic genius of the country.

buildings of the Chicago Exhibition, with which the Paris Exhibition is inevitably compared, were more classic and more dignified in style, but they were mostly formed on antique models, whereas the French buildings of the Paris Exhibition are an outbreak of sheer originality. This spirit of artistic invention crops out in all the minor details as well as in the more prominent features of the Exhibition.

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He vilifies the Eiffel Tower as a piece of ironmaster's brag, but glorifies the new bridge, the joint product of the first engineers and architects and sculptors. He deplores the frequency of these exhibitions, as tending to

cut up Paris too much.

OTHER ARTICLES.

M. Wilfrid Ward selects, as text for his appreciation of John Henry Newman's philosophy, two mottoes of the Cardinal's: one, chosen when he became Cardinal, Cor ad cor loquitur (Heart speaketh to heart); and the other, chosen for his epitaph, Ex umbris et imaginibus in veritatem (From shadows and images unto truth). Professor Lewis Campbell, writing on Climax in Tragedy, divides the normal construction of an Attic tragedy into five stages: the opening, the climax (i.e., the gradual ascent), the acme (or chief crisis), the sequel and the close. He fears that the importance of the sequel is overlooked by modern impatience. Albert Vandam illustrates his thesis that poets should not be legislators by the failures of Chateaubriand, Béranger, Lamartine, Hugo, Dumas, Déroulède, and Coppée. Mr. L. D. Cooper gives interesting extracts from the letters of a young medical man who went "with lancet and rifle" on the Beira railway and was killed in the Johannesburg railway accident.

CORNHILL.

THERE is plenty of excellent reading in the July number. As noticed elsewhere, Dr. Moorhead gives a vivid description of the first battles of the war from the point of view of a Boer ambulance; Mr. Worsfold seeks to vindicate the fair fame of the late Sir Bartle Frere and his African policy; Miss A. Howarth sketches the Boer at home unsympathetically, and "Antivenene" vouches for extraordinary scenes with snake-catchers in India.

It is an amusing paper which Max Beerbohm contributes under the title of "Ermine and Motley." He propounds the question, Why are our judges jocular? and answers, Because the crowd in court always laugh at their jokes. He then pushes the question one stage further back and asks, Why do people always laugh at jokes from the Bench? The Bar may laugh to win favour with the Bench. But, the writer holds, the laughter is, as a rule, genuine and spontaneous. He finds the desired explanation in the fact that "laughter in court is mostly a kind of nervous reaction." The solemnity and awe suggested by judicial proceedings make us abnormally susceptible to a joke from the august creature who presides. The writer proposes that the judge be relieved of his functions as jester, and that a first-class humorist should be employed as jester-

An unsigned paper, entitled "Moorish Memories," gives a vivid picture of the attractiveness of Moorish life, and of the difficulties our merchants have in obtaining concessions from powerful residents in that ungoverned land.

Mr. Andrew Lang revives recollections of Mrs. Radcliffe's novels, which enjoyed an immense vogue a

hundred years ago.

XUM

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THERE is not much in the July number which claims separate mention. The holiday paper on Bordighera has already been noticed.

Mr. Hugh H. L. Bellot brings his review of the problem in South Africa to a close by urging that after annexation a military dictatorship must continue until it is considered safe to introduce a fair measure of responsible self-government. The interval might be used to redress economic grievances, abolish monopolies, ascertain the respective numbers of Boers and Uitlanders, and so forth. He insists that we must trust the Boers as we have trusted the once disloyal Canadians, and must aim at the fusion of the two races

Mr. A. E. Maddock laments the popular frenzy which brands opposition to the war as disloyalty. This leads him, relying on etymology, to declare that "loyalty simply means legality, i.e., justice," and to hope that rational criticism will in time supersede the race hatreds left behind them by the old monarchies. Nora Twycross deplores the support given to militarism by women, who ought to be the greatest advocates of peace.

Art is nearly as prominent as war in this number. Henry Bishop discusses the distinctive qualities of Rembrandt, and H. M. Strong contributes a eulogy of Aubrey Beardsley's achievements. Mr. Strong declares Beardsley initiated, developed, and brought to maturity an art astoundingly new.

The single-tax panacea, which rarely escapes advocacy in the Westminster, appears now in the novel guise of a court trial. We are given a verbatim report of the case of Labour v. Landlordism, in the Court of Common-sense, the opposing counsel being Mr. Single Tax, Q.C., and Mr. Laissezfaire, Q.C. The plaintiff is John Hodge, the defendant is Lord Broadacres; and among the witnesses called are Charles I., William the Conqueror, and Adam! Mr. Oliphant Smeaton considers that Hector Mac-

pherson has succeeded remarkably well in his endeavour to cram the results of Mr. Herbert Spencer's life and philosophy into a book of 227 pages.

THE UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE

THE United Service Magazine for July opens with the continuation of Lieut, Col. F. N. Maude's article on "The Evolution of Cavalry." This month Colonel Maude deals with Cromwell's battle tactics. I have dealt among the war articles with Major-General Owen's paper on "The Employment of Artillery." There is a short article on "The French Army" by an anonymous writer. "An Outsider" writes on "The Staff of the British Army," his conclusions being as follows :-

Under the present system of competitive examination we have no security that all those who have genuine ability for Staff duties in the field are afforded an opportunity of joining the College; that, actually, a large number of Staff College graduates have proved the error of their selection by incompetence in the discharge of their duties; that the principles under which the recommendation of candidates is conducted admit of considerable improvement; that a competitive examination has the effect of dismissing many of more practical value than others who succeed, and that therefore a system of entrance by seniority of qualification would be preferable; that the examination itself should be strictly confined to subjects having a direct bearing upon efficiency in the field; that officers who lack private means should be assisted to improve themselves by study abroad, where training upon a large scale can be observed; that a rigorous system of rejection and selection should be practised by the commandant of the Staff College, so as to ensure that none but the most competent officers shall become graduates, and that the

most suitable spheres of usefulness shall be allotted to each individual.

Sir John Colomb contributes a paper on "Marines and Coaling Stations," Major W. Baker-Brown on "The Reorganisation of the Engineers," and an anonymous writer begins a series of articles on "Our Army."

The Century.

In the July number, Mr. Morley continues his study of Oliver Cromwell, dealing in three chapters with the campaign in Scotland, from the battle of Dunbar to Worcester; and Cromwell's treatment of civil problems. With Mr. Wright's article on the Commercial Ascendency With Mr. Wright's article on the Commercial Ascendency of the United States we deal elsewhere. Mr. Richard Whiteing concludes his "Paris of To-day" series with an article dealing with "Artistic Paris." In eight pages of beautifully printed illustrations Mr. André Castaigne endeavours to give a pictorial view of the Exposition at Paris. The picture entitled "Evening at the Great Gate" is possibly the most striking. Mr. Castaigne has succeeded so well with these few pictures that it is to be hoped that he will extend his pictorial view of an Exposition which certainly affords endless opportunities to an

Dr. Weir Mitchell continues his narrative of Dr. North and his friends, and otherwise the lighter part of the magazine is well up to the average.

Mr. W. N. Sloane tells of Miss Sarah Porter and her

unique educational work :-

The lesson she most thoroughly inculcated by her influence was moderation: a few studies at a time, each task well learned, and all combined into a whole, complete as far it went; pleasure sufficient for intellectual and moral recuperation; work as a vocation, and not incidental to life; piety within the bounds of personal responsibility.

Her view, therefore, of the teacher's function was that it was essentially tutelary; her researches were made on the minds of her pupils to find and supply the particular need of each. Every girl knew that her personal advantage was Miss Porter's aim. The chosen course might appear inexplicable at first, but its pursuit with concentration, regularity, and judgment soon showed its adaptability to the end, or exhibited as mandatory the modification for further advance which had been expected. Herein lies the whole philosophy of secondary education,

A portrait accompanies the article, which fully bears out all the statements made by the writer. Miss Porter's beautifully sweet strong face goes a long way towards explaining how it was that all her pupils loved and reverenced her as they did.

Feilden's Magazine.

Feilden's Magazine for June is a very technical number, and does not contain much that is susceptible of and does not contain much that is susceptible of quotation. The illustrations are excellent. The number contains five special articles. Mr. S. Cowper Coles writes on "Electro-Galvanising." Mr. Cowper-Coles thinks that aluminium will soon supersede zinc as a protective coating for steel. "The Evolution of the Portable Engine" is sketched by Mr. William Fletcher. A special commissioner of the magazine describes the Leen Valley branch of the Great Northern Railway Company. Mr. E. C. Amos writes on "Pneumatic Tools and Appliances," dealing chiefly with pneumatic drills. There is a short article describing proposed improvements in the Port of Antwerp. The Schelde, though navigable by the greatest liners, is at present in a condition which causes great anxiety as to the future of the port. Between 1894 and 1897 dredging had to be carried on continuously in order to keep open a waterway of twenty-five feet.

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THE FORUM.

THE only articles in the June Forum which require separate notice are Mr. John Redmond's paper on "The Present Position of the Irish Question" and Mr. Ho Yow's upon "The Attitude of the United States towards the Chinese." There are eleven other articles.

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

Mr. Charles Denby asks, "Do we Owe Independence to the Filipinos?" a question which he answers in the

negative. He says :-

We so-called Imperialists desire as ardently as the anti-Imperialists to keep foreign nations from securing ownership of the islands, and in order to do so we think we ought to hold and keep them as and for our own. We are advised to "offer to the people of the Philippines our help in maintaining order until they have had a reasonable opportunity to establish a government of their own." If we to-day announce to the Filipinos that we intend to hold them for only a "reasonable" time, we shall by that announcement give the reins to anarchy. Every foreign merchant will leave the islands. He will not live under Filipino rule. Every native who is now for us will turn against us.

LABOUR IN FRANCE.

Mr. Walter B. Scaife has a paper on "Organised Labour in France." In 1884 the working men of France for the first time gained the right to organise, and since that time they have passed from the condition of a mob into that of a disciplined army. The number of French workers for wages is about 3,000,000, of whom, in 1898, 419,000 were members of unions. There are in France 2,361 syndicats, as legalised trade-unions are called, of which 414 are in or around Paris:—

The administrative officers of syndicats usually serve without pay, and any member elected to an office is expected to serve. The working head of the syndicat is generally the secretary, in whose case an exception is made. This officer is paid at a rate corresponding to the best wages a man of his trade can earn. In answer to a question regarding the character of syndicat secretaries in general, the head of the Labour Exchange at Paris assured me that mere agitators were rarely elected to this position by their fellow working men. The secretary is in most cases an earnest worker either at his trade or in advancing the interests of his syndicat. The loud-mouthed agitator is generally recognised by the working men as of less value than the quiet worker.

THE PRE-EMINENT PROFESSION.

The Rev. H. A. Stimson, writing under this title, replies to Mr. Harry More's article on "The Paradoxical Profession" in the April number of the Forum. He

savs '-

There is much nonsense talked about the impossibility of any man being able properly to perform the amount of intellectual labour which is required of an ordinary pastor. Of course any congregation would have a right to be proud if it had a pastor famed throughout the land for his ability to produce highly-finished works of art for their weekly delectation. But this is not the function of the pulpit; and, without fear of serious contradiction, it may be said that it is not the demand of the pew. The minister enters his pulpit for another purpose. He sia an ambassador charged with a message; and while it is his duty to deliver that message in such a form as to be listened to and und rstood and remembered, it is not a part of his duty so to deliver it that it will be looked upon principally as a finished literary production.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Hon. J. Charlton, M.P., who was a member of the Anglo-American Joint High Commission, writes complaining of American fiscal policy towards Canada. He says:—

The American market is practically sealed to Canada for the products of the farm. Naturally, therefore, Canada has turned

her attention to seeking new outlets; and having done so with great success, the importance of the American market to her is becoming of smaller moment year by year. A feeling is also gradually taking hold of the public mind, which, if not one of hostility, is one of intense dissatisfaction with the commercial policy of the United States toward Canada; and the day is probably not distant when practical action will be demanded, either in the shape of securing increased exports to the United States or of adopting a policy which will very sharply curtail importation from that country.

ARMENIA AND EUROPE.

Mr. C. A. P. Rohrbach writes "A Contribution to the Armenian Question," which is written from personal experience of the country. He thinks that the Armenians are destined ultimately to come under the protection of

Russia. As to the massacres, he says :-

Even from a Turkish point of view the massacres were regarded as pure insanity. They depopulated and devastated an extensive territory as completely as if a war had swept over it, and contributed to reduce the revenue of whole provinces to a minimum. The actual purpose of rendering the Armenians harmless might easily and expeditiously have been effected by a general and imperative order of disarmament—more particularly as the majority of the Armenian population were without guns. Selfishness, blind rage, and silly thoughtlessless were here responsible for the heaviest blow sustained by the Turkish Government since the war of 1877.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. E. G. Hill deals with "Teaching in High Schools as a Life Occupation for Men," Mr. G. Stanley Hall has a paper on "College Philosophy," and Mr. W. O. Partridge writes on "The American School of Sculpture."

Scribner's Magazine.

THIS number is a very interesting one; with Mr. Millard's article on the Boer as a soldier and Mr. Spears'

on Slave Trading we have dealt elsewhere.

Mr. Richard Harding Davis contributes an excellent description of the Relief of Ladysmith. He accompanied General Buller's forces in the last and successful attempt, and was one of the first men to arrive in Ladysmith. The condition of the garrison, the starvation, and their lack of interest are vividly described. So also is the march through the town of the relieving force and the meeting of the men; the garrison weak, yet clean and tidy, and the relief column, strong, ragged, and dirty. He writes:—

One felt he had been entirely lifted out of the politics of the war, and the questions of the rights and wrongs of the Boers and Uitlanders disappeared before a simple proposition of brave

men saluting brave men.

Another interesting article is that on Harvard College fifty-eight years ago, contributed by Senator Hoar of Massachusetts. Mr. French contributes an article upon "Trees," illustrated by engravings of his own. Mr. Barrie continues the story of "Tommy and Grizel." The dwellers upon the great streams of the Mississippi are described by Dexter Marshall, with illustrations by Jules Guérin.

Two features stand out in the Sunday Strand for July: the ghastly photographs of emaciated, almost fleshless, humanity which accompany Mr. George Clark's account of the Indian famine; and the computations of Mr. W. Greenwood as to the cost of the Victorian Drink Bill. He estimates the total at 6,914 million pounds sterling, which equal the United Kingdom in value, and which form besides one-tenth of the whole world's wealth.

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THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE North American Review for June is a good number, but it is, as usual, rather expository than polemical. I have dealt elsewhere with Mr. Bryan's article on "The Presidential Campaign," Mr. Edmund Barton's paper on "The Australian Federation Bill," Baron de Coubertin's "Meeting of the Olympian Games," Princess Radziwill's article on "Cecil Rhodes's Future," and the articles on Anglo-Russian relations which are grouped together under the title of "The Rival Empires." Among the articles on the war will also be found a resume of Sir Sidney Shippard's paper, "How to Treat the Vanquished Boers." There are only four other articles.

"WHAT HAS BECOME OF HELL?"

The Rev. G. W. Shinn, D.D., writing under the title of "What has become of Hell?" suggests that the pulpit has lost some of its power, owing to the decay of the practice of appealing to fear:—

It is this failure to appeal to fear which accounts in part for the decline of interest in personal religion by so many. It is the seeming willingness of so many Christian people to give up all reference to retribution that is making it difficult for some to know what course to pursue. We may talk as we will about the evanescent nature of fear, and we may talk about its being an inferior motive, but in all other things in life it is appealed to. Take it out of life, and chaos comes in ordinary matters. Because it has been taken out of religion—out of religion of our time—there has been the weakening of the force of religion. If we had perfectly normal beings to deal with—and that is a modern way of saying if we were all without sin—then might there be no reference to fear, but an appeal to everything high and holy within us.

MODERN PERSIAN LITERATURE.

Professor Denison Ross writes on "Modern Persian Literature." The actual state of Persian literature cannot be called flourishing:—

Its latest development is in the direction of popular plays, chiefly comedies; but, though they offer interesting specimens of modern colloquial Persian, they are merely translations from the Turkish of Trans-Caucasia, and do not, therefore, represent any literary activity in Persia.

Printing from movable types is not practised in Persia, all publications being done by means of lithography. The straightness of printed lines offends a Persian artistic sense, whereas lithography preserves a certain amount of the character of the original writing, and caligraphy in Persia is held in almost as great respect as original composition:—

The ordinary Persian family library consists of a copy of the Koran, in Arabic, the works of one or two poets, a dictionary and a book of general history. Large libraries are rare. Books are not kept, as with us, in an upright position, but lying on their sides, one above the other, with their backs to the wall, while the title of the book, when indicated at all, is written across the front edge.

EDUCATION AND DEGENERACY.

Professor J. R. Stratton has an extremely interesting article entitled, "Will Education Solve the Race Problem," in which he combats the belief that the American negroes are being morally raised by improved facilities for education. So far from this being so, Professor Stratton brings statistics to prove that negro criminality has increased rapidly since the emancipation, and that it has increased most in the Northern States where negro education has been prevalent for the longest period. He thinks that the African negroes must be numbered among the races to whom civilisation means decay. As to the real solution of the problem he says:—

No plan for picking up the negro race an masse and moving them from the country, or to some isolated portion of it, is practicable. But by establishing conditions elsewhere which would invite the negro there, and then assisting him to go, the problem might be solved. As many foreigners as there are members in the coloured race have come to this country within the past few decades, on account of the inviting conditions hare. It is possible, therefore, for the negroes to go elsewhere if conditions invited them there. All of the negroes would not go, nor is it needful that they should do so. The old negroes are rapidly passing over to a country which lies much nearer our shores than Africa or the islands at our Southern doors. But by granting any government assistance on the age-limit plan, a sufficient number of the negroes could and would go to ease the present strain in this country on the one hand, and to insure them a racial future on the other.

OTHER ARTICLE.

The only other article in the North American is a short paper by Mr. B. S. Coler entitled "The Charter Needs of Great Cities."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

THE two articles dealing with the South African War are noticed elsewhere, as are also Captain Wellby's on "The Court of King Menelik" and J. D. Quackenbos's on the "Educational Use of Hypnotism." There are further instalments of the stories by Mrs. Humphry Ward and Mr. Zangwill. In the Whilomville Stories appears a story entitled "The City Urchin and the Chaste Villagers," by the late Mr. Stephen Crane. Dr. H. Smith Williams deals in an exhaustive article with Professor Ernst Haeckel of Jena and the New Zoology, this being the second article of the series "To-day's Science in Europe." Mr. Bingham's article upon the negro question in the United States is most interesting. The writer is an ex-slaveholder, and gives the following account of the standpoint from which he regards the question:—

I love the negro. I think that it may be said truly that therenever were as kindly relations existing between two races on the same soil as between the slave-owner and the slave in the South before the war.

That the negro question is a most serious one may be understood from the following conclusions of Dr. George T. Winston, born in North Carolina, then President of the University of Texas, as expressed in an address delivered in 1897:—

(1) The negro element is much the most criminal of our population. (2) The negro is much more criminal as a free man than he was as a slave. (3) The negro is increasing in criminality with fearful rapidity, being one-third more criminal in 1890 than in 1880. (4) The negroes who can read and write are more criminal than the illiterate, which is true of no other element of our population. (5) The negro is nearly three times as criminal in the north-east, where he has not been a slave for a hundred years, and three and a-half times as criminal in the north-west, where he has never been a slave, as in the south, where he was a slave till 1865. (6) The negro is three times as criminal as the native white, and once and a-half times as criminal as the foreign white, consisting in many cases of the scum of Europe. (7) More than seven-tenths of the negro criminals are under thirty years of age

THERE is a sketch of the new bishop of Liverpool in the Sunday Magazine, from which it appears that he has been a total abstainer for nearly thirty years. He is also an active member of the Christian Social Union. Descended from a line of French Catholics, he is yet a man after Bishop Ryle's own heart.

THE REVUE DES REVUES.

THE Revue des Revues for June contains an interesting article on the Language of Birds by M. Michel Bréal of the Institute. It is written in response to the appeal of M. Mag aud d'Aubusson's remarkable study of the subject published in a previous number of the Revue. He says that the study of the language of birds and animals is valuable for the science of philology. Being more conservative than men they reveal the initial stage, and afford us many useful suggestions as to the origin and development of speech. M. Jules Bidault writes with much good sense and restrained enthusiasm upon the French language and the French in Canada. He bears tribute to the double loyalty of the French Canadians, who are faithful both to the British Empire and to the French language, but exhorts the French to exercise unceasing vigilance in preserving the purity of their tongue. Another article of considerable interest to English readers is Mr. Albert Schinz's article on Omar Khayyam and the Khayyamese cult in Britain and the United States. In the section of the Revue devoted to notices of other periodicals there is an account of a noteworthy symposium published by La Patrie Française on the rôle of Protestantism in France. The symposium contains contributions from M. Paul Bourget, M. de Vogué, M. Maurice Barrès, M. Jean le Bonneson, M. Drumont, and others. The tendency of most of the contributors is decidedly hostile to Protestantism. There is not enough religion in France to serve for two forms of Christianity. Catholics they know, and Freethinkers, but Protestants—who are they? Protestantism, like the Jew, is the enemy of France.

The Engineering Magazine.

THE most interesting article in the June Engineering magazine is that of Admiral Hichborn on Submarine Boats. I have dealt with this paper among the Leading Articles. Another very interesting article is entitled "Russia's Field for Anglo-Saxon Enterprise in Asia," which is written by Mr. A. H. Ford and is illustrated with some excellent photographs. Mr. Ford states that Japan is already beginning to undersell other nations in supplying material for the Siberian railway. Mr. Edmund Mitchell has a well illustrated paper in "The Paris Exhibition as a Mechanical Achievement." Electricity he regards as the dominant feature of the Exhibition. Captain G. H. Powell describes "Disappearing Gun-Carriages" as used in the United States. Mr. James O'Connell has an article to prove that piecework does not give the best result in machine shops. Mr. J. Esdaile Florence writes on "Dutch Guiana from a Mining Standpoint." He says that in almost all reports of gold placers in Dutch Guiana the wealth of the deposits is vastly exaggerated; but he thinks rich lodes will sooner or later be discovered nearer the mountains.

"My FIRST CENTURY" is the heading which Mr. Randal Roberts gives to the autobiographic letters of eminent cricketers and contributes to the Windsor. Dr. W. G. Grace made his first century in a match between the Gentlemen of Sussex and the South Wales Club in July, 1864, a few days before his sixteenth birthday. His record on that occasion was 170 and 56 not out. "And in 1900 he is still holding his own with the best in first-class cricket," exclaims Mr. Roberts.

Cassier's Magazine.

Cassier's Magasine for June opens with a very optimistic article by Mr. Edgar Mels on "Trade Possibilities in South Africa." He thinks that the day of the politician and the financier will have passed away when the war is over, and that it will be followed by an immense increase of business. At present the chief industry in South Africa, after gold and diamond mining, is the manufacture of waggons, to which nearly five hundred establishments are devoted. Mr. George Beard has an article entitled "Sixty years in British Ironworks." The article deals largely with technical questions; but it also throws a good deal of light on the general cause of trade. In 1854 Great Britain produced as much crude iron as all the other countries in the world. At the present day, however, America annually produces 4,500,000 tons more, and Germany nearly as much. Mr. W. H. Smyth has an article on "Practical Inventing," in which he gives a number of suggestions for systematising inventive effort. Mr. William Forsyth writes on "The Increasing Size of American Locomotives." Surgeon-General Tryon, U.S.A., contributes an article on "Naval Architecture and Sanitation." He thinks that the tradition of placing the sick on the bows of ships does a lot towards increasing the mortality.

McClure's Magazine.

THERE are many articles of interest in this number, notably Mr. Wm. J. Lampton's description of the Cape Nome Gold Fields, which is illustrated with interesting photographs. Adachi Kinnosake tells a vivid story of the experience of a cadet at the Battle of the Yalu. "Experiments in Flying" are dealt with by O. Chaunte, with photographs showing his own invention, which is an attempt to imitate the sparrow. The inventor says of the delights of gliding through the air:

There is no more delightful sensation than that of gliding through the air. All the faculties are on the alert, and the motion is astonishingly smooth and elastic. The machine responds instantly to the slightest movement of the operator; the air rushes by one's ears; the trees and bushes flit away underneath, and the landing comes all too quickly.

The illustrations in colour in the instalment of the "Life of Christ," by Dr. Watson, compare very unfavourably with the black-and-white drawings. Unless the greatest care is taken in the work, colour-illustrating must be disappointing. The number is well provided with light reading and is, as usual, well illustrated.

The Cosmopolitan.

MR. JOHN G. SPEED'S article upon "The Modern Chariot" affords an opportunity for the introduction of many interesting photographs of decorated motor-cars, possibly in the hopes of inducing the public to believe that an automobile is a thing of beauty. The writer concludes by stating that

The horseless carriage does not make a horseless age, but it will contribute to the betterment of the horse while adding greatly to the comfort and the convenience of men.

There is a short historical sketch of the great Boer Trek by the late Stephen Crane, and M. Camille Flammarion deals with the progress of astronomical instruments in the year 1900. Special descriptions are given of the huge telescope at the Paris Exhibition.

Under the title "What Kind of a Sovereign is Queen Victoria?" Mr. W. T. Stead deals with the question of the influence and power of the Queen as a ruler.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE have noticed elsewhere M. Leclercq's article on "The Origins of the South African Republics." As regards the rest of the Revue des Deux Mondes for June, it must be admitted that the usual high standard has not for once, been altogether maintained.

ARTIFICIAL COLOURING MATTER.

M. Dastre contributes to the first June number an extremely learned and technical article on the chemical industry of artificial colouring matters. The general character of the changes which this industry has undergone may be briefly explained: it has been the substitution, sometimes slow and gradual, at other times sudden, of artificial products for natural ones. This process has been effected in most cases at the cost of the agricultural industry. Colours borrowed from vegetable or animal sources are suddenly, one fine day, produced artificially in the laboratory, and lo! all of a sudden a flourishing industry is menaced, declines, and disappears. A remarkable example is to be found in the fact that at the end of the eighteenth century Spain used to supply France with large quantities of soda, derived from sea weed of various kinds; but this industry was destroyed in a moment by the discovery and adoption of the Leblanc process, which rendered France independent of Spain in this respect. So too with the discovery of aniline dyes, which wrought an absolute revolution in the dyeing trade. But it is mainly on the future that M. Dastre fixes his eyes; he sees in this industry an unlimited field for discoveries of importance, and he attributes the supremacy of Germany in this field to the fact that she has known how to enlist the highest science in the service of industry.

THE OLD EMPEROR WILLIAM.

To the second June number M. Emile Ollivier contributes a long and historically interesting paper on the old Emperor, King William of Prussia. No prince, he says, better understood and fulfilled the duties of royalty. His education was entirely military, and he was forty-four years old before he was initiated into State affairs. But he was too conscientious to remain a simple figure-head, and with infinite labour he acquainted himself with the details of government, and even with the principles of jurisprudence. He worked from morning till night without any recreation except the theatre, and even there he was always accessible to deal with important business. "I have not the time to be tired," he said to those who were astonished at his enormous labours. He had the royal gift of choosing his assistants well, and of attaching them to him by delicate attentions. In his private life he was kind, polite to ladies, devoid of vindictiveness, of a placid, gentle humour, fond of obliging people, and, while strikingly economical, yet ready if occasion demanded to dispense royal splendour. youth he was of a romantic disposition, and if it had not been for the formal veto of his father he would have married to please himself; as it was, he married, by order, the Princess Augusta of Saxe-Weimar, the bent of whose mind rendered her scarcely a suitable wife for him. Her poetic, literary, and artistic culture was too exceptional, and though she was not without influence over him, yet their relations were often strained. He was first and foremost a King of Prussia—a man of conquest, ready to take what he could get without scruple, and believing what was profitable to be lawful. War was ever in his thoughts, and it seemed to him a necessary refreshment for nations. His mission seemed to him less that of making some millions of men happy than that of conquering Germany: in fact, he found quite natural, and even holy, forms of deceit from which his soul would have shrunk if they had been concerned merely with his own private affairs.

MADAGASCAR.

M. Lebon continues his series of papers on Madagascar by dealing this time with the process of pacification after the annexation. M. Lebon considers that Madagascar has been badly treated in regard to finance, the home Government being unwilling as a rule to spend enough. As regards the economic development of the island, for which means of communication are the most essential requirement, he considers that France has repeated in Madagascar the same error which has affected the whole of her colonial history: she has not known how to follow up rapidly great military sacrifices with corresponding expenditure on public works. M. Lebon contrasts the energy displayed by England in constructing the Uganda railway, as well as the military line which owed its origin to Lord Kitchener in the Soudan campaign.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THERE is no lack of interesting papers in the Nouvelle Revue, although it no longer has the advantage of the editorial direction of Madame Juliette Adam.

PÈRE DIDON.

An article signed only by the initials "E. M." gives an interesting picture of Père Didon. Obituary notices have sufficiently expressed the grief which the news of Père Didon's death aroused among his numerous friends in England; there is, therefore, no need to follow the writer in his sketch of Père Didon's life. The part of educator, which filled the last portion of his life after his reconciliation with the Vatican, is probably what Pere Didon will be remembered for by posterity. At the school of Arcueil he showed his great powers of organisation, as well as the sweetness and charm of his personal nature; he believed in spreading sunshine and light around him, and all sadness was banished. He had a splendid appetite, and a great love of manly sports, in which he brought up his pupils. At table Père Didon's gaiety was irresistible. Never did modern monk penetrate more intelligently the spirit and manners of our time; he set his watch by the hour of the century. Essentially a Liberal and Democrat, he seemed to bring to the solution of modern problems that sympathy and forgetfulness of self which distinguished some of the greatest names in the history of monasticism. He was once foolishly called the Coquelin of the Church, but Père Didon was anything but an actor; and if he was not exactly a monk to the very marrow of his bones, he was certainly a believer.

THE WAR.

Captain Gilbert continues in the second June number a description of the military operations in South Africa, in which he takes us down to the 15th of November. Captain Gilbert's papers are worthy of attention as being the work of a professional soldier who seems to be on the whole uninfluenced by political or national prejudice on either side, and is therefore able to discuss the military problems involved in the war in the dry light of reason.

THE only two essentials in the culture of the rose, writes Mr. William Pigott in the July Longman's, are pruning and disbudding. Given these, there is, he says, probably no flower which requires less trouble and skill to gain good results.

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THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE political situation in Italy and the recent elections naturally excite the attention of all the serious reviews, and pessimistic views concerning the future appear to prevail in most quarters. The Rassegna Nazionale (Liberal Catholic) tries to make the best of what it clearly regards as a bad business, and blames the Osservatore Cattolico for indirectly, at least, supporting the extreme Left in opposition to the ministerial can-didates. The Civiltà Cattolica (Jesuit) congratulates the Church on the continued abstention of Catholics from the poll, while complacently noting the increasing corruption and disorder of political life in Italy. The weighty Nuova Antologia devotes no less than three articles, two by Senators and one by a Deputy, to various aspects of the situation. The most noteworthy contribution is that of F. Nobili-Vitelleschi, who, in an article entitled "A New Cry of Pain," declares roundly that it would not be easy to find any country that had been so badly governed as Italy during the last twenty-five years. "The confusion of parties, their self-seeking, the mutability of policy, the turbulent proceedings in Parliament, the frequent changes of Ministries and prorogations of the Chamber, the constant dissolutions, the method of nominating to the Upper Chamber, are very far from being proofs of good government."

Discussing the eternal question of Catholic abstention from the poll, he remarks incidentally that English Catholics have shown how to be patriotic without ceasing to be loyal to the Church.

Apart from home politics, the most topical articles in the Nuova Antologia are two which form part of a series describing the travels of an Italian engineer through the interior of China, and illustrated by a number of excellent kodak views. The journey, which was undertaken in connection with the laying down of a new railway, only dates from last year, and, in the light of current events, it is interesting to note that it was accomplished without any difficulties, although here and there the author refers to the antagonistic humour of the Chinese

The Civiltà Cattolica (June 16th) points out that the assumption universally adopted by the Italian non-Catholic press earlier in the year, that the Anno Santo would prove a failure, is fast giving way before the undeniable facts of the case. As a proof of the crowds of foreigners who have thronged the Eternal City, the writer asserts that the receipts of the Roman Tramway Company during the eight weeks from mid-March to mid-May equalled in amount the whole of the receipts for the year 1899. There is an article condemning the moral tone of Sienkiewicz's two novels, "Quo Vadis" and "Without Dogma," which are enjoying an enormous popularity in Italy just now. Apparently, "Quo Vadis" is only ecclesiastically sanctioned in an expurgated edition.

The Rassegna Nazionale publishes a lecture on "The

Delineation of Sorrow in Art," by the veteran novelist A. Fogazzaro, which has attracted considerable attention of late among Italian critics.

The Rivista Politica e Letteraria publishes an enthusiastic review of Cassandra Vivaria's novel, "Via Lucis," which is to appear in translated form as a serial in its pages.

The Rivista Popolare, a small fortnightly publication, edited for the people by the well-known deputy, N. Colajanni, prints (June 15) a very bitter letter by Ouida against England, in which she prophesies that when we have swallowed the Transvaal we shall turn our attention to Mozambique. The previous number (May 31st) re-printed Mr. Stead's definition of "True Imperialism" from the May REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

WE have had occasion to note before the considerable improvement which had been effected in the Revue de Paris, and this improvement is fully maintained in the June number.

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Modern France, in spite of Père Didon, is not supposed to be much addicted to athletics, and perhaps it is with a view of remedying this that M. Jusserand writes on the subject of sports in old France in the first June number, in continuation of the series which he began in May. He begins with the jousts and tourneys in the time of René of Anjou. In the joust there were different prizes given to the man who should make the finest lance thrust, to the man who broke most lances, and so on; curiously parallel to the methods of an athletic meeting of to-day. The joust was an imitation of the single combat or duel to the death, just as the tourney was an imitation of a regular battle. The sixteenth century was the golden age of individual prowess in arms; distance and difference of nationality were no bar, but the chivalry of every country of Europe met at great trials of strength and

"L'AIGLON" AND THE COUNTESS CAMERATA.

The recent production of M. Rostand's play, "L'Aiglon," lends interest to a short paper by M. Frédéric Masson on the part played by the Countess Camerata at Vienna. Last April, M. Masson had said in the Revue de Paris that the Countess could not come to Vienna in 1830 to be near the Duke of Reichstadt. M. Masson, however, has been furnished with letters by a very high authority which tend to modify, if not to disprove, his previous statement.

M. SPULLER AND M. GAMBETTA.

M. Depasse presents five interesting letters from M. Spuller to Gambetta, written on the morrow of the war of 1870, during and after the Commune. M. Spuller was the most faithful and most disinterested of Gambetta's friends, and his moral and political influence has been too little recognised by historians of the French Republican Party. The letters show for the first time the great part which M. Spuller played in the Gambettist-Opportunist politics.

OTHER ARTICLES.

We have noticed elsewhere M. Mille's article on the Boers, and among others which should be mentioned are an anonymous historical paper on the assassination of two plenipotentiaries of France at the gates of Rastatt in 1799; a description of the picturesque customs of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange in the seventeenth century : a selection of letters written to General Mathieu Dumas during the campaign of Marengo by General Dampierre; and a lively description, in the form of extracts from letters, of the Cape Nome goldfields, to which is added an excellent map showing the position of the fields in relation to the Klondyke district on the one side, and Siberia on the other.

The Revue de l'Art.

IN the June number of the Revue de l'Art Ancien et Moderne, Léopold Delisle concludes his study of the Montmorency Book of Hours in the Condé Museum: Henri Bouchout has an interesting article on Jan van Eyck's Portrait of His Wife in the Brüges Academy, and the remaining space is devoted to a series of articles on the French Art at the Paris Exhibition.

GERMAN MAGAZINES.

The Deutsche Revue.

In the June number M. von Brandt contributes a paper on "Asiatic Shadows." The Russophobes will pounce upon it with triumph, as it bears out almost everything they have ever contended concerning Russia's policy in Asia. The "shadows" in question are those thrown upon English prestige and English influence in every part of the great Eastern Continent. The writer points to the progress in colonisation, in conquest, and in influence made by Russia on the one hand, and the stationary or even retrograde movement of Great Britain on the other. In order to make this more marked, M. von Brandt has ignored any advance that has been made by England in China and elsewhere, and only mentions Ranjut and Chitral. He says that Russian enterprise has been everywhere triumphant—in Persia, in China, on the Indian frontier, in Afghanistan. Only in Corea it has not frontier, in Afghanistan. Only in Corea it has not achieved that success wished for by the statesmen at St. Petersburg. The result of this is that the Chinese and Japanese, seeing the English policy which has been unfolded before their eyes since 1895, can only come to one conclusion—namely, that England is afraid of Russia, that her policy is but a broken reed, and that her hand can give no support to any who may wish to lean on her.

M. von Brandt mentions the anti-English feeling in America, and even foresees the probability of a war between the two great English-speaking nations. In his opinion all that we have left is the command of the sea. And upon that even now shadows are being thrownshadows which have real forms behind them, which grow slowly yet surely. He quotes the trade returns of the various nations with China and Japan to show that England is falling behind in the race, having to take second place to America and Russia. Were it not that the French have demonstrated their incapacity for colonisation, their presence in Southern China would be a great menace to England. One turns with relief to the closing paragraph of this lugubrious article. Here the writer sets forth the fact that the wealth of England is still the great source of her strength; but even more than this the great element of her power is found in the remark made by Graf von Schwerin when he visited Englandnamely, that in England the great families always stood forth in the cause of freedom, whilst in Germany the old families only tried to see whether it were possible to get more privileges for themselves.

Dr. Hans Kleser writes a very long historical article upon the position and significance of Roumania amongst European States. He opens his article with a description of the journey of King Karl of Roumania through Russia to St. Petersburg last year. The significance of this visit is much greater than has been generally recognised. It really marks the recognition of Roumania as an independent sovereign State whose future is assured. The chief dangers that the little kingdom has now to fear will arise from internal troubles. Dr. Kleser goes minutely into the details of Roumanian history, and touches upon the march of Russian enterprise towards the West in much the same way as M. von Brandt refers to her Eastern

The article, "Personal Reminiscences of Garibaldi," contains very little about Garibaldi himself. It is interesting because it is an account of the stirring times of 1860 told by an eye-witness. The author, D. Baratieri, landed with Garibaldi and his thousand at Marsala on May 11th, 1860, and went through the whole campaign with him, beginning as a corporal and ending as a colonel. Most of the article is taken up by a description of the battle of Calatasimi.

There are several other interesting papers in the Revue, which is a most readable number.

Deutsche Rundschan.

The widespread feeling in Germany that it would be a good thing to acquire a few more colonies and greatly develop those they already have, finds expression in many articles in the magazines upon the present German possessions and those States in which there is a strong German influence. Among the latter is Morocco, and in the June number of the Kundschau we find a most interesting article called "Impressions of Journeys in Morocco," by Theobald Fischer. Mr. Fischer has travelled a great deal in Morocco, a country in which he says there are important German interests. He describes some of his journeys, from which it would appear that he had to rough it pretty considerably. The difficulties of travel in this part of Africa are many. He says that at present there is no artificially built road in the whole of Morocco, and that bridges are almost unknown. All the larger streams are crossed by means of ferries, a method which causes great delays, especially when the ferrymen refuse to perform their duty. He also seems to have suffered great inconvenience owing to the gates of all towns being shut at sunset, in which case the caravan has to camp without the walls. Not only are the gates of the town closed, but the gates of the different divisions of the town are also kept shut after dark, a custom which

renders visiting after sunset practically impossible.

He mentions incidentally that the European residents of Tangiers go in largely for the sport of pig-sticking, dwelling in tents whilst the hunting lasts. As this is during the rainy season, they need to be enthusiastic hunters indeed. He gives a great deal of useful information about Morocco customs. Tea is the national beverage, and is used in the same way as is coffee in Turkey; that is to say, no visitor can escape it, no business be done without it. The water is bad, and in consequence, Mr. Fischer, a tectotaler, never drank anything except tea, even when parched with thirst with any amount of water at hand. He says that no European can travel in Morocco, or even live there, unless he is under the direct

protection of one of the Great Powers.

His general impression of Morocco is that it is a land which has been richly endowed by Nature, and with a position which gives it great superiority, but which at the same time is devastated and depopulated by a horrible arbitrary power. No man can be sure of his life or his property. The village sheik skins his peasants in order to enrich himself. He in turn loses his position, his wealth, and possibly his life, if he fails to give the Sultan and his entourage the customary yearly presents, or if another man offers more for his place. The Sultans themselves generally end by means of poison. Only the man who has absolutely nothing is moderately safe. Speaking of the crushing out of a rebellion which took place some time ago, he says that at first every soldier in the Sultan's army was paid five francs for each head that he brought in. The natural result was that the soldiers killed everybody that they could-camel drivers and the like. So many heads came in that this bonus was taken off, in consequence of which innumerable desertions took place, as the soldiers found it quite impossible to live upon their pay, which amounted to 5d. a day. He tells some gruesome stories of the tortures employed, and concludes: "Rotten through and through as it is, this State,

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Ancien et Auseum : Jan van emy, and rticles on whose existence is a disgrace to Christian Europe, would succumb to the first blow from outside. The jealousy of the Powers is responsible for the fact that this blow has not already been delivered."

There are several other articles, of which the most interesting are Dr. Dessau's "Telegraphy Without Wires," and an able review of Tolstoi's last novel, which has just been translated into German.

Nord und Süd.

I. Nover, a citizen of Mainz, makes the occasion of the celebration of the 500th birthday of Gutenberg by that city the text of a very long article upon the history of printing and Gutenberg's life. The article is somewhat long drawn out, going into rather minute details concerning the great inventor's private life. The whole tone of the essay is summed up in the words: Columbus opened to us a new part of the earth; Gutenberg unlocked th: whole world.

"An Optimist" continues and brings to an end the article entitled "To-day." He makes much of the unity of Europe, and, speaking of the Americans, he gives his opinion—which they will hardly relish—namely, that the Yankees really belong to the same family (the European); they simply play the part of younger sons, who are called upon to send the treasures which are discovered over there to the Motherland.

Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land.

For English readers the most instructive article in the June number is that by the editor, Ulrich von Hassell. In it he tells of German interests over seas, and advocates the building of a strong fleet—in fact, at the present moment the acquisition of a powerful fleet is probably the most popular movement in Germany. They have lately formed a Navy League there, which is already beginning to make itself felt. Von Hassell gives many statistical details concerning the emigration to German colonies and to other lands. It appears, however, that just now, although the population of Germany is increasing at the rate of 800,000 a year, the emigrants only numbered 24,000 in 1897, as against 166,000 in 1885 and previous years. It is logical to assume, he says, that when the conditions over sea are better the flow will rapidly increase. Greater Germany is no longer a dream—it is a reality—and to bind it together and to make it one great Empire a strong fleet is imperative. Never must the emigrants be allowed to follow the example of their fifteen smillion predecessors in the United States, who have lost their language, their nationality, and severed all connection with the mother state. No; these future emigrants must retain their language, their Bible, and their culture, not to mention their connection with the Fatherland. Not only this, but any machinery or materials that they themselves cannot make or supply must be obtained from Germany. The colonies at present possessed are not yet great, but will be so in time. Of the various statistics given those relating to German trade in Africa will be the most surprising to Englishmen. It appears that in Morocco there are no fewer than sixteen German merchant houses established, one bank, two factories, and several grape fields. In Tunis the numbers are fewer, but still considerable. At the Cape the Germans have followed the example of their compatriots in America, and become naturalised subjects of the ruling Power. In the Transvaal, however, German interests are large. The French capital sunk in the mines is about 1,500,000,000 marks, the German 730,000,000 marks, and the English only

600,000,000 marks. This fact was probably more responsible for the safety of the Johannesburg mines than anything else. The other figures are most interesting and instructive.

Ueber Land und Meer.

B. Rauchenegger writes on the Ober Ammergan Passion play, but he does not give any information as to the way in which the drama is acted this year. Most of the article is taken up with an account of the origin of the play, and with short descriptions of the players. From the way in which he writes on the subject, it would not appear that Mr. Rauchenegger has been at any of the performances this year. The article is chiefly interesting because of the photographs which it contains. Several of these are of the new players, and especially good is that representing Christus lying in the arms of Mary after the descent from the Cross. There are some very clever photographs of the aquarium at Neapel, accompanying an article by Dr. J. Soboota. A short mention is made of the fact that the mails are now to be conveyed through the towns in automobiles, and a photograph of the exceedingly neat conveyance used is given.

The Paris Exhibition is dealt with at some length in two articles. Dr. Stekan Epstein continues his papers on the subject, treating this time with the exhibits in the Palais des Beaux Arts and the Asiatic Russian section. These articles were evidently written before the Great Palais was open to the public, and deals almost entirely with the German works of art, many good reproductions of sculpture and statuary being given. In his second article he gives an account of the exhibits in the Siberian building, and illustrates it with many excellent photographs of that striking building and its contents. The second article is by Albert Pfister, and gives an account of the naval exhibit of Germany. This exhibit is so large that an ignorant stranger would imagine that Germany was the greatest sea power in Europe. Some of the models are reproduced. These, together with the usual notes and novelettes, make up a very bright number.

Die Grenzboten.

The first place in the June number is given to an article by Eberhard Kraus, entitled "Balten, Finnlander, Buren." It is a political comparison between the inhabitants of the Baltic provinces, the Finns and the Boers. The author is evidently a strong anti-Russian, but his sympathies cannot be said to lie with the Government of Great Britain. Speaking of India, he says that those who so earnestly desire to see Russia supplant England in that country are ill advised, as they are simply praying for Beelzebub to turn out the Devil! He says, however, that the treatment of the Boers by the English is quite mild and "Quakerish" compared to the "justice" meted out to the Finns and the Baltic States. Of the Boers he does not say much, but mentions that should the Chamberlain policy win and the Republics lose their independence on the excuse of their having declared war, they do not need to despair of regaining their freedom. Once before they have thrown off the British yoke, and their nationality stretches strong, deeply-buried roots all over South Africa. At any rate he says their beliefs and. their language cannot be taken away from them.

"THE Tyranny of the Drink Traffic" forms the subject of a series of papers by notable temperance persons and others which begins in the July Young Man. Mr. Joha A. Steuart, author of "Wine on the Lees," urges temperance people to adopt the tactics of their opponents and make themselves powerful at the polls.

Some Notable Books of the Month.

LUKE'S LIFE OF SIR WILFRID LAWSON.*

THIS book is a pleasantly written record of the life of the most genial, witty, and consistent politician in

Sir Parliament. Wilfrid Lawson has found in Mr. Luke a biographer who is in hearty sympathy with the author of the Permissive Bill, but who is not, I regret to say, in sympathy with Sir Wilfrid Lawson's hatred of the present war. Mr. Luke does violence to his own anti - Boer prejudices in order not to injure his hero. But the cloven foot peeps out despite Luke, in the next edition, will do well to correct the mistake which he makes when credits or debits Sir Owen Lanyon with the annexation of the Transvaal. It was Sir Owen Lanyon who lost the Transvaal. It was Sir Theophilus Shepstone who annexed it.

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the way. son has been so conspicuous in Parliament and on the platform for the last forty years that it is almost impossible for Mr. Luke to tell the public anything it did not know about the indomitable champion of the United Kingdom Alliance. These chapters revive memories familiar to most of

This, however, by

us. In the opening pages of the book, however, he tells us some interesting things not generally known about Sir Wilfrid's ancestry. There was, it seems, a Sir Wilfrid Lawson, whose son was

a groom of the bedchamber to George I., and who was a man of "a niceness of conscience not often to be met with." He proved this by leaving £600 to the Government

in his will to make up for the undertaxing of his estate. He also gave up his unappropriated tithes, which he thought he ought not to withhold. from the Church. The present Sir Wilfrid, although not in the line of direct descent, is a man of the same niceness. Mr. Luke tells us that on one occasion his steward reported the renewal of a farmer's lease for ten years at an increase of £80 per annum in the rental. "How comes it that the farm is worth more?" asked Sir Wilfrid. "The tenant," said his steward, "has improved his holding so much that it is well worth the extra rent." "Then," said Sir Wilfrid, "if the improvement is due to his industry, I have no right to the increased rent." And there and then the extra £80 per annum was handed over to the farmer.

When the Lawson estates passed to the Wyberghs at the beginning of this century, the new owner appears to have taken over not only the name, but the character of the Lawsons. The first Wybergh Lawson was noted for his gaiety of

heart, which nothing could subdue. He was also a stout Radical, and an ardent champion of Queen Caroline. His son, the present Sir Wilfrid's father, was one of the first teetotalers in England. At a time when employers occasionally dismissed their

[W. Reed, 443, Strand.





Photo by]

A New Portrait of Sir Wilfrid Lawson.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson. By W. B. Luk:. Simpkin, Marshall and Co.

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workmen for being teetotal—for a teetotaler was an enemy of his country—Sir Wilfrid Lawson poured all the strong drink in his cellar into a pond. He was a Radical of the strong anti-monarchical breed. In Whitehaven, in 1830, at a public dinner at which his brother-in-law, Sir Jämes Graham, was present, he actually proposed as a toast, "May the heads of Don Miguel, King Ferdinand and Charles Capet be severed from their bodies and rolled in the dust, and the sooner the better."

Despite these truculent sentiments, Sir Wilfrid, senior, was a pious member of the Evangelical Union, the proprietor of the Christian News, the employer of a band of travelling evangelists, and he was buried at his death in 1867 in the Congregational Cemetery at Aspatria.

The present Sir Wilfrid was not sent to a public school.

The present Sir Wilfrid was not sent to a public school. His parents were more anxious that their children should be happy and good than that they should be learned or great. Mixing chiefly with the robust peasantry of Cumberland, he developed a strong, ardent and original character, completely emancipated from the social, political and religious prejudices of the class to which he belonged. Sir Wilfrid is fond of the Greek and Latin classics, and delights in pecry of all kinds. He was for many years master of a pack of fox hounds, and never forgot the lessons in the hunting field in the political arena. His one great mistake, however, was to imagine that the liquor traffic was a fox to be hunted by the temperance pack. He might as well have led a pack of beagles against a great grey grizzly bear of the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. Luke's book, although dealing with Sir Wilfrid Lawson chiefly, if not exclusively, as a public man, will find many readers. Those who know all he has to tell them will welcome so bright and pleasant a reminder of things they have seen and heard. Those to whom they are new cannot fail to profit by being told the story of the political career of one of the most upright, enthusiastic, and public-spirited men in English politics.

Empire-Building.

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Since the discovery of the Cape route to the Indies by Vasco da Gama, almost since the discovery of America by Columbus, no human achievement has been so pregnant with consequences to mankind at large, Mr. Colquhoun declares, as the building of the great Siberian railway. It will be the future world route to the East, and it will open up the huge mineral wealth of Siberia, which promises to be the El Dorado of the next century. Already the railway is nearing completion, and 1902 will see the Baltic linked with the Pacific by a single line of steel rails. The Russian engineers have declared that in 1902 the last section of the railway, that connecting Port Arthur with Siberia, would be completed, and as their estimates have in no instance been exceeded, we may reasonably expect that they will not be so in this case. Immense exertions are being made to push forward the construction of the line. 150,000 labourers are employed, whose steady dogged endurance has made it possible to build 2,800 miles of railway in less than eight years, despite the fact that they have only been able to work six months out of the twelve. The Siberian railway will be over 4,000 miles, which is almost double the length of the Trans-American Continental Railway. But it has, on the other hand, been an extremely easy line to build. The maximum altitude to be overcome is only 3,608 feet, and this has been done by very gentle gradients. As far as Irkutsk no tunnel occurs, no gradient is steeper than 17½ in 1,000, no curve sharper than 270 yards radius. Bridges have been the chief difficulty, for Siberian waterways generally run from south to north. One spans the Obi at a height of 50 feet above the river at times of flood. It is 930 yards long, and there are two others each about 1,700 yards in length. The 1,429 existing wooden bridges are about to be replaced by stone and iron ones. The real difficulties in railway construction are now being grappled with in the section east of Lake Baikal, and these will test the skill of the Russian engineers, for the line is "a Russian railway, made by Russian engineers for Russia," and little foreign aid has been sought or accepted.

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railway has settled down and the ballasting has been improved, trains will be able to run at twenty-five miles an hour. The journey from Paris to the Pacific coast will then only occupy eleven days, and to Shanghai, at most fifteen. At present these places cannot be reached in less than a month and a half. The expense also will be greatly reduced. The first-class fare by mail steamer to Shanghai is over £70. The overland journey from London to Shanghai, vid the Siberian railway, inclusive of food, will only cost £32 10s.

The mails and lighter articles of merchandise will probably also prefer this route to that by sea. It is doubtful, however, whether the railway will be able to compete successfully with the steamer as regards goods traffic. The present average rate is 32s, a ton, which is half the actual rates charged on the cheapest lines in the world for such a distance. Already a large portion of the line is being used for passenger traffic. As far as the junction for Tomsk, a train de luxe is run with libraries, gymnasium, bath rooms, lavatories and even a piano. From thence to Irkutsk ordinary trains are run. In 1893, 400,000 passengers travelled by the line, in addition to 200,000 Russian immigrants on their way to settle in the new land of promise. The cost of this immense undertaking is conjectural, but it is certain to exceed the estimated £38,000,000.

SIBERIA THE GOLDEN.

Mr. Colquhoun confirms the assertions which have been made that Siberia is destined to be the future treasure-house of the world. Politically and economically Siberia is the country of the future :-

All authorities agree as to the vast riches of the country, which, although at present chiefly potential, are in no wise chimerical. Siberia could without doubt achieve high commercial status as a corn-growing country alone, or as a cattle-raising land. Or, again, she might rely on her vast wealth in timber, on which future generations, in view of the rapid exhaustion of forest in other quarters of the globe, will be compelled to draw. As a gold-producing region, Siberia, in compelled to draw. As a gold-producing region, Siberia, in spite of ridiculously antiquated and ineff-ctive methods, already holds the fourth place in the world's production, while her stores of iron, coal, and copper would prove a no less valid title to a high place in the world's market. Any one of these resources would suffice. Siberia possesses them all. The treasury is there, and but awaits the golden key. This key is good communications. These cover all obstacles to Siberian progress that have ever been adduced-difficulties of transport, prohibitive that have ever been adduced—directules of transport, promotive wages, unscientific methods, deficient capital and organisation, official maladministration. With the iron road Siberia will be indeed conquered, and, with a steel yoke about her neck, compelled to yield her all—of grain and cattle, fus, fish and timber, porphyry and gold, coal, lead and mercury, silver, copper and iron—all the wealth she has—under guard of eternal snow and ice, so long held in trust for future centuries.

THE CITY OF THE PAST.

But of more immediate interest is Mr. Colquhoun's description of Pekin and the present condition of China. One's first view of the capital is, he says, the sight which most deeply impresses the mind of the visitor to the Celestial Kingdom. In its city walls, still guarded by bow and arrow and painted cannon, the Past itself confronts you. This is his description of his first view of Pekin :-

Before us, springing straight from the :and, tower the monuments of the conquering Manchu, so long that men are dwarfed by them to pygmies, so bread that three chariots might race abreast along their jungle-covered tops, and solid as the walls of Jericho before the trumpet-biast. In that pure air the crenelated paraperts sized out char-cut, distance in practically semiliained, and the cye can follow bastion after bastion,

stretching away in a long line from which, like giant sentinels, the many-atoreyed towers, marking the nine great gates, look out across the plain. The walls themselves are of earth faced with huge bricks, and are built in an inverted slope from base to arapet. To the interstices cling many a bush and even trees, while from the gate towers frown tier upon tier of painted repre-sentations of cannon. As our cart clatters under the echoing arch of the vast gateway the sun sets, and in a dusty stream of camels, horsemen, and strange vehicles we enter the Middle Ages.

The following bird's-eye view of Pekin will give the reader some idea of the construction of the city towards which the eyes of the civilised world are at present

Once inside the gates we find ourselves in a Tartar camp, with a wilderness of mushroom houses for tents. The city occupies a square, facing the cardinal points. Each wall is three miles squire, facing the cardinal points. Each wall is three miles long, and contains two gates a mile from each corner, and consequently from each other. In the south wall a third gate in the very centre corresponds to the main gate of the imperial palace within. From each gate-tower a vast thoroughfare runs straight through the city to the opposite gate, making four main thoroughfares in all—running east and west, north and south. The city is thus divided into nine squares, each facing the cardinal points—an arrangement which much facilitates the finding of one's gate. Reachly narallel with these main arteries run roads of way. Roughly parallel with these main arteries run roads of lesser dimensions, the intervals being filled up by houses, rubbish heaps, and an infinity of tortuous lanes and alleys. Attached to the south side of the city proper, or "Tartar City," is the "Chinese City," a large walled in suburb, in which are situated most of the shops, restaurants, and theatres.

Mr. Colquhoun again urges the British Government to act with energy. He dismisses the paper guarantees in regard to the Yang-tze Valley as so much waste paper, unless made good by action, perhaps by force. Mr. Colquhoun is no believer in the Open-Door policy, and is all in favour of concentrating our attention and energies upon the preservation of the Valley of the Yang-tze. To worry the central government, he believes to be useless and simply a waste of time and opportunity, which had much better be expended in making friends of the great viceroys of the valley provinces. His policy is sum-marised in the following sentence: "Britain would find marised in the following scattence: "Britain would find it better to have an open door to fifty millions of prosperous people than to four hundred millions of beggars clothed in sackcloth." But, we lament, Britain is the only great Power without a definite policy in the Far East. The key of the Yang-tze basin is not in China but in London. He warns us that unless something is done, and that speedily, we may find ourselves squeezed out by the pressure of Russia from the north and of France from the south. France, unlike Lord Salisbury, regards missionaries, not as a nuisance, but as a most valuable assistance in her Chinese policy:

The blood of the martyrs is in China the seed of French aggrandisement. France uses the missionaries and the native aggrandisement. France uses the missionaries and the native Christians as agents-provocateurs, and outrages and martyrdoms are her political harvest. A. If we realise the fact that France claims jurisdiction over more than one hundred thousand converts in the province of Szechuan alone, besides large numbers in Hunan, Houan, Hupeh, and in other of the Yangtze provinces—every individual amount being as the grain of an explosive which is able under skilful handling to burst China in pieces—if we realise this, we shall see that the peaceful development of this great central zone of China will never be accomplished by a merely lukewarm policy on the part of Grant Heitzin.

Mr. Colquhoun's book is a valuable addition to existing literature on the Far Eastern Question. His deductions from the facts he records may not always be correct-his fears sometimes warp his judgment—but at any rate he does add to our knowledge of the essential facts of the whose existence is a disgrace to Christian Europe, would succumb to the first blow from outside. The jealousy of the Powers is responsible for the fact that this blow has not already been delivered."

There are several other articles, of which the most interesting are Dr. Dessau's "Telegraphy Without Wires," and an able review of Tolstoi's last novel, which has just been translated into German.

Nord und Süd.

I. Nover, a citizen of Mainz, makes the occasion of the celebration of the 500th birthday of Gutenberg by that city the text of a very long article upon the history of printing and Gutenberg's life. The article is somewhat long drawn out, going into rather minute details concerning the great inventor's private life. The whole tone of the essay is summed up in the words: Columbus opened to us a new part of the earth; Gutenberg unlocked the whole world.

th: whole world.

"An Optimist" continues and brings to an end the article entitled "To-day." He makes much of the unity of Europe, and, speaking of the Americans, he gives his opinion—which they will hardly relish—namely, that the Yankees really belong to the same family (the European); they simply play the part of younger sons, who are called upon to send the treasures which are discovered over there to the Motherland.

Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land.

For English readers the most instructive article in the June number is that by the editor, Ulrich von Hassell. In it he tells of German interests over seas, and advocates the building of a strong fleet-in fact, at the present moment the acquisition of a powerful fleet is probably the most popular movement in Germany. They have lately formed a Navy League there, which is already beginning to make itself felt. Von Hassell gives many statistical details concerning the emigration to German colonies and to other lands. It appears, however, that just now, although the population of Germany is increasing at the rate of 800,000 a year, the emigrants only numbered 24,000 in 1897, as against 166,000 in 1885 and previous years. It is logical to assume, he says, that when the conditions over sea are better the flow will rapidly increase. Greater Germany is no longer a dream-it is a reality-and to bind it together and to make it one great Empire a strong fleet is imperative. Never must the emigrants be allowed to follow the example of their fifteen million predecessors in the United States, who have lost their language, their nationality, and severed all connection with the mother state. No; these future emigrants must retain their language, their Bible, and their culture, not to mention their connection with the Fatherland. Not only this, but any machinery or materials that they themselves cannot make or supply must be obtained from Germany. The colonies at present possessed are not yet great, but will be so in time. Of the various statistics given those relating to German trade in Africa will be the most surprising to Englishmen. It appears that in Morocco there are no fewer than sixteen German merchant houses established, one bank, two factories, and several grape fields. In Tunis the numbers are fewer, but still consider-At the Cape the Germans have followed the example of their compatriots in America, and become naturalised subjects of the ruling Power. In the Transvaal, however, German interests are large. The French capital sunk in the mines is about 1,500,000,000 marks, the German 730,000,000 marks, and the English only

600,000,000 marks. This fact was probably more responsible for the safety of the Johannesburg mines than anything else. The other figures are most interesting and instructive.

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B. Rauchenegger writes on the Ober Ammergan Passion play, but he does not give any information as to the way in which the drama is acted this year. Most of the article is taken up with an account of the origin of the play, and with short descriptions of the players. From the way in which he writes on the subject, it would not appear that Mr. Rauchenegger has been at any of the performances this year. The article is chiefly interesting because of the photographs which it contains. Several of these are of the new players, and especially good is that representing Christus lying in the arms of Mary after the descent from the Cross. There are some very clever photographs of the aquarium at Neapel, accompanying an article by Dr. J. Soboota. A short mention is made of the fact that the mails are now to be conveyed through the towns in automobiles, and a photograph of the exceedingly neat conveyance used is given.

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The Paris Exhibition is dealt with at some length in two articles. Dr. Stekan Epstein continues his papers on the subject, treating this time with the exhibits in the Palais des Beaux Arts and the Asiatic Russian section. These articles were evidently written before the Great Palais was open to the public, and deals almost entirely with the German works of art, many good reproductions of sculpture and statuary being given. In his second article he gives an account of the exhibits in the Siberian building, and illustrates it with many excellent photographs of that striking building and its contents. The second article is by Albert Pfister, and gives an account of the naval exhibit of Germany. This exhibit is so large that an ignorant stranger would imagine that Germany was the greatest sea power in Europe. Some of the models are reproduced. These, together with the usual notes and novelettes, make up a very bright number.

Die Grenzboten.

The first place in the June number is given to an article by Eberhard Kraus, entitled "Balten, Finnlander, Buren." It is a political comparison between the inhabitants of the Baltic provinces, the Finns and the Boers. The author is evidently a strong anti-Russian, but his sympathies cannot be said to lie with the Government of Great Britain. Speaking of India, he says that those who so earnestly desire to see Russia supplant England in that country are ill advised, as they are simply praying for Beelzebub to turn out the Devil! He says, however, that the treatment of the Boers by the English is quite mild and "Quakerish" compared to the "justice" meted out to the Finns and the Baltic States. Of the Boers he does not say much, but mentions that should the Chamberlain policy win and the Republics lose their independence on the excuse of their having declared war, they do not need to despair of regaining their freedom. Once before they have thrown off the British yoke, and their nationality stretches strong, deeply-buried roots all over South Africa. At any rate he says their beliefs and. their language cannot be taken away from them.

"THE Tyranny of the Drink Traffic" forms the subject of a series of papers by notable temperance persons and others which begins in the July *Young Man.* Mr. Joha A. Steuart, author of "Wine on the Lees," urges temperance people to adopt the tactics of their opponents and make themselves powerful at the polls.

Some Notable Books of the Month.

LUKE'S LIFE OF SIR WILFRID LAWSON.

THIS book is a pleasantly written record of the life of the most genial, witty, and consistent politician in

Parliament. Wilfrid Lawson has found in Mr. Luke a biographer who is in hearty sympathy with the author of the Permissive Bill, but who is not, I regret to say, in sympathy with Sir Wilfrid Lawson's hatred of the present war. Mr. Luke does violence to his own anti - Boer prejudices in order not to injure his hero. But the cloven foot peeps out despite his efforts. Mr. Luke, in the next edition, will do well to correct the mistake which he makes when he credits or debits Sir Owen Lanyon with the annexation of the Transvaal. It was Sir Owen Lanyon who lost the Transvaal. It was Sir Theophilus Shepstone who annexed it. This, however, by the way.

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Sir Wilfrid Lawson has been so conspicuous in Parliament and on the platform for the last forty years that it is almost impossible for Mr. Luke to tell the public anything it did not know about the indomitable champion of the United Kingdom Alliance. These chapters revive memories familiar to most of

us. In the opening pages of the book, however, he tells us some interesting things not generally known about Sir Wilfrid's ancestry. There was, it seems, a Sir Wilfrid Lawson, whose son was

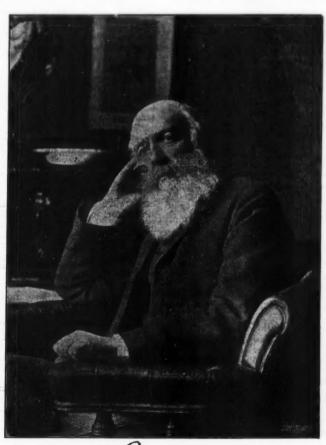
a groom of the bedchamber to George I., and who was a man of "a niceness of conscience not often to be met with." He proved this by leaving £600 to the Government

in his will to make up for the undertaxing of his estate. He also gave up his unappropriated tithes, which he thought he ought not to withhold from the Church. The present Sir Wilfrid, although not in the line of direct descent, is a man of the same niceness. Mr. Luke tells us that on one occasion his steward reported the renewal of a farmer's lease for ten years at an increase of £80 per annum in the rental. "How comes it that the farm is worth more?" asked Sir Wilfrid. "The tenant," said his steward, "has improved his holding so much that it is well worth the extra rent." "Then," said Sir Wilfrid, "if the improvement is dueto his industry, I have no right to the increased rent." And there and then the extra £80 per annum was handed over to the farmer.

When the Lawson estates passed
to the Wyberghs at
the beginning of
this century, the
new owner appearsto have taken over
not only the name,
but the character
of the Lawsons.
The first Wybergh
Lawson was noted
for his gaiety of

heart, which nothing could subdue. He was also a stout Radical, and an ardent champion of Queen Caroline. His son, the present Sir Wilfrid's father, was one of the first teetotalers in England. At a time when employers occasionally dismissed their

W. Reed, 443, Strand.



Hilfrid Lawson

Photo by]

A New Portrait of Sir Wilfrid Lawson.

* Sir Wilfrid Lawson. By W. B. Luk:. Simpkin, Marshall and Co.

workmen for being teetotal—for a teetotaler was an enemy of his country—Sir Wilfrid Lawson poured all the strong drink in his cellar into a pond. He was a Radical of the strong anti-monarchical breed. In Whitehaven, in 1830, at a public dinner at which his brother-in-law, Sir James Graham, was present, he actually proposed as a toast, "May the heads of Don Miguel, King Ferdinand and Charles Capet be severed from their bodies and rolled in the dust, and the sooner the better."

Despite these truculent sentiments, Sir Wilfrid, senior, was a pious member of the Evangelical Union, the proprietor of the Christian News, the employer of a band of travelling evangelists, and he was buried at his death in 1867 in the Congregational Cemetery at Aspatria.

The present Sir Wilfrid was not sent to a public school. His parents were more anxious that their children should be happy and good than that they should be learned or great. Mixing chiefly with the robust peasantry of Cumberland, he developed a strong, ardent and original character, completely emancipated from the social, political and religious prejudices of the class to which he belonged. Sir Wilfrid is fond of the Greek and Latin classics, and delights in peerry of all kinds. He was for many years master of a pack of fox hounds, and never forgot the lessons in the hunting field in the political arena. His one great mistake, however, was to imagine that the liquor traffic was a fox to be hunted by the temperance pack. He might as well have led a pack of beagles against a great grey grizzly bear of the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. Luke's book, although dealing with Sir Wilfrid Lawson chiefly, if not exclusively, as a public man, will find many readers. Those who know all he has to tell them will welcome so bright and pleasant a reminder of things they have seen and heard. Those to whom they are new cannot fail to profit by being told the story of the political career of one of the most upright, enthusiastic, and public-spirited men in English politics.

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railway has settled down and the ballasting has been improved, trains will be able to run at twenty-five miles an hour. The journey from Paris to the Pacific coast without will then only occupy eleven days, and to Shanghai, ast the at most fifteen. At present these places cannot be reached in less than a month and a half. The expense also will be greatly reduced. The first-class f mannd now pic, we fare by mail steamer to Shanghai is over £70. The overland journey from London to Shanghai, vid the Siberia Siberian railway, inclusive of food, will only cost £32 10s. ard to The mails and lighter articles of merchandise will matter probably also prefer this route to that by sea. It is ortance doubtful, however, whether the railway will be able to which compete successfully with the steamer as regards goods tionise traffic. The present average rate is 32s. a ton, which is st. At half the actual rates charged on the cheapest lines in the world for such a distance. Already a large portion remote nediate of the line is being used for passenger traffic. As far as ct-door the junction for Tomsk, a train de luxe is run with us to libraries, gymnasium, bath rooms, lavatories and even a piano. From thence to Irkutsk ordinary trains are run. In 1899, 400,000 passengers travelled by the line, in addition to 200,000 Russian immigrants on their way to settle in the new land of promise. The cost of this lies by merica immense undertaking is conjectural, but it is certain to exceed the estimated £38,000,000.

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SIBERIA THE GOLDEN.

Mr. Colquhoun confirms the assertions which have been made that Siberia is destined to be the future treasure-house of the world. Politically and economically Siberia is the country of the future :-

All authorities agree as to the vast riches of the country, which, although at present chiefly potential, are in no wise chimerical. Siberia could without doubt achieve high commercial status as a corn-growing country alone, or as a cattle-raising land. Or, again, she might rely on her vast wealth in timber, on which future generations, in view of the rapid exhaustion of forest in other quarters of the globe, will be compelled to draw. As a gold-producing region, Siberia, in spite of ridiculously antiquated and ineffective methods, already holds the fourth place in the world's production, while her stores of iron, coal, and copper would prove a no less valid title to a high place in the world's market. Any one of these resources would suffice. Siberia possesses them all. The treasury is there, and but awaits the golden key. This key is good communications. These cover all obstacles to Siberian progress. that have ever been adduced-difficulties of transport, prohibitive wages, unscientific methods, deficient capital and organisation, official maladministration. With the iron road Siberia will be indeed conquered, and, with a steel yoke about her neck, compelled to yield her all—of grain and cattle, furs, fish and the beauty of the property of the prop timber, porphyry and gold, coal, lead and mercury, silver, copper and iron—all the wealth she has—under guard of eternal snow and ice, so long held in trust for future centuries.

THE CITY OF THE PAST.

But of more immediate interest is Mr. Colquhoun's description of Pekin and the present condition of China. One's first view of the capital is, he says, the sight which most deeply impresses the mind of the visitor to the Celestial Kingdom. In its city walls, still guarded by bow and arrow and painted cannon, the Past itself confronts you. This is his description of his first view of

Before us, springing straight from the sand, tower the monuments of the conquering Manchu, so lofty that men are dwarfed by them to pygmies, so broad that three chariots might race abreast along their jungle-covered tops, and solid as the walls of Jericho before the trumpet-blast. In that pure air the crenelated parapets stand out clear-cut, distance is practically annihilated, and the eye can follow bastion after bastion,

stretching away in a long line from which, like giant sentinels, the many-storeyed towers, marking the nine great gates, look out across the plain. The walls themselves are of earth faced with huge bricks, and are built in an inverted slope from base to parapet. To the interstices cling many a bush and even trees, while from the gate towers frown tier upon tier of painted representations of cannon. As our cart clatters under the echoing arch of the vast gateway the sun sets, and in a dusty stream of camels, horsemen, and strange vehicles we enter the Middle Ages.

The following bird's-eye view of Pekin will give the reader some idea of the construction of the city towards which the eyes of the civilised world are at present

Once inside the gates we find ourselves in a Tartar camp, with a wilderness of mushroom houses for tents. The city occupies a square, facing the cardinal points. Each wall is three miles long, and contains two gates a mile from each corner, and consequently from each other. In the south wall a third gate in the very centre corresponds to the main gate of the imperial palace within. From each gate-tower a vast thoroughfare runs straight through the city to the opposite gate, making four main thorough-fares in all-running east and west, north and south. The city is thus divided into nine squares, each facing the cardinal points—an arrangement which much facilitates the finding of one's way. Roughly parallel with these main arteries run roads of lesser dimensions, the intervals being filled up by houses, rubbish heaps, and an infinity of tortuous lanes and alleys. Attached to the south side of the city proper, or "Tartar City," is the "Chinese City," a large walled-in suburb, in which are situated most of the shops, restaurants, and theatres.

Mr. Colquhoun again urges the British Government to act with energy. He dismisses the paper guarantees in regard to the Yang-tze Valley as so much waste paper, unless made good by action, perhaps by force. Mr. Colquhoun is no believer in the Open-Door policy, and is all in favour of concentrating our attention and energies upon the preservation of the Valley of the Yang-tze. To worry the central government, he believes to be useless, and simply a waste of time and opportunity, which had much better be expended in making friends of the great viceroys of the valley provinces. His policy is summarised in the following sentence: "Britain would find it better to have an open door to fifty millions of prosperous people than to four hundred millions of beggars clothed in sackcloth." But, we lament, Britain is the only great Power without a definite policy in the Far East. The key of the Yang-tze basin is not in China but in London. He warns us that unless something is done, and that speedily, we may find ourselves squeezed out by the pressure of Russia from the north and of France from the south. France, unlike Lord Salisbury, regards missionaries, not as a nuisance, but as a most valuable assistance in her Chinese policy :-

The blood of the martyrs is in China the seed of French grandisement. France uses the missionaries and the native Christians as agents-provocateurs, and outrages and martyrdoms are her political harvest. . . . If we realise the fact that France claims jurisdiction over more than one hundred thousand converts in the province of Szachuan alone, besides large numbers in Hunan, Houan, Hupeh, and in other of the Yangtze provinces—every individual amount being as the grain of an explosive which is able under skilful handling to burst China in pieces-if we realise this, we shall see that the peaceful development of this great central zone of China will never be accomplished by a merely lukewarm policy on the part of Great

Mr. Colquhoun's book is a valuable addition to existing literature on the Far Eastern Question. His deductions from the facts he records may not always be correcthis fears sometimes warp his judgment-but at any rate he does add to our knowledge of the essential facts of the present situation.

WHY WE ARE A PREDOMINANT RACE.

THE PROBLEM OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

MR. ALINE GORREN attempts, in a thoughtful little volume entitled "Anglo-Saxons and Others" (David Nutt), to solve the problem of Anglo-Saxon predominance. What is the explanation of the enviable position which the English-speaking peoples at the present moment occupy? Mr. Gorren's answer, in brief, is that the Anglo-Saxon is, both in the main motive of his economic life and in the various ways in which he attains its fulfilment, the representative of the strongest present drift of the world:—

The Anglo-Saxons are the only peoples who can be said to give every proof of a perfect accord with the characteristic conditions of modern life. They are in absolute harmony with their environment as it is constituted by these conditions. . . . The democratic organisation of modern society fits, when applied to the Anglo-Saxon, like a garment made to order. It often sits elsewhere, like ready-made clothing which has no reference to the contour of the man inside.

The English-speaking peoples, Mr. Gorren believes, are now precisely in the mood in which all the great people of the past have found themselves when they pressed triumphantly the imprint of their thoughts, their customs, their ideals, on the rest of civilisation, and changed the political surface of the globe. The Anglo-Saxons have become conscious of the fact that they are a great people. And they believe they are a great people because they are under a special Dispensation. They believe they have a covenant with the Deity, and all the privileges, and also all the obligations that go with the position; all this favour having come to them through their merits of good principle and acceptable conduct. Mr. Gorren does not accept this explanation. But he points out that the illusion constitutes an immense reservoir of force, and that the very exaggeration of the part that the English-speaking peoples are destined to play in the world aids them to fulfil their rôle.

THE STANDARD OF COMFORT.

The secret of our success as a people, from Mr. Gorren's point of view, is not moral but material. "The original factor in our ascent to a predominant position in the world," he says, "has been that keen and immediate feeling for physical comfort which results in what Professor Marshall calls a 'Standard of Comfort." It is bodily comfort, not mental culture, which has been the driving force that has forced the Anglo-Saxon peoples to the forefront of civilisation. At the same time we are in the best position to supply the demand which the object lesson of our national prosperity has created. For the Anglo-Saxons are not creators of luxuries, by special aptitude, for the fastidious tastes of the few; they are purveyors of common articles for the many. It is in this fashion that Mr. Gorren arrives at his solution of the problem of the Anglo-Saxon:—

In the intentness of high and low, rich and poor, educated and uneducated, on physical interests and material possessions, the Anglo-Saxon has come by his opportunity. And in the consequent fight for the markets of the world he is apt to be triumphant because he has supreme gifts as an inventor of material things which appeal to the average man of democracy, and because he produces a great number of great men of the economic type.

UNCONSCIOUS HYPOCRITES.

The moral make-up of the Anglo-Saxon is undoubtedly one of the most potent elements which contribute to his success, but at the same time it is the despair of the foreigner. The success with which we drive our selfinterest and our ethical standards in double harness, Mr. Gorren remarks, is one of the things which mark us off from our kind. But the Anglo-Saxon is supremely unconscious of this duality in his nature. The difference between his professions and his actions which shocks outsiders is invisible to him. He does not follow the movements of his mind and conduct very closely, nor is he ever very clear about them:—

The just conclusion is that there is a psychological difference between English-speaking men and others, which makes that which would be hypocrisy in others not hypocrisy in them. They are sentimentalists, and, as sentimentalists, not the best analysts of their motives and impulses.

OUR RELIGIOUS-COMMERCIAL INSTINCT.

The Anglo-Saxon is endowed with the religious-commercial instinct. He not only wishes to have the reputation of being good, but is also determined to have the best of a bargain. An Anglo-Saxon is a missionary with half his breath and an excellent commercial specu-lator with the other half. He is a practical man and a sentimentalist in one. He has a perfect genius for making facts of physical and material significance look as if they were facts of spiritual import. But even Mr. Gorren, whose principal aim in writing this treatise is to demonstrate the essentially material foundation of Anglo-Saxon greatness, is compelled to admit that the Anglo-Saxon is able to arrive at moral acquisitions by steadily following his material impulses. In working for the Standard of Comfort, men, by a round-about road, become altruists, and by a whole-hearted belief in the Gospel of Action they become fearless, self-reliant and truthful. Even an Anglo-Saxon's defects add to his strength. A Frenchman doubts and is lost. An Anglo-Saxon does not debate, is by no means doubtful of his own virtue, and never philosophises, not finding it easy work. He is invulnerable, and everything goes down before him. He has little critical faculty, his brain is usually in a fog, but he works and he fights without ceasing, and he succeeds. He succeeds because he never questions that he is right all through, and he takes most of his proof on faith:

That trait of his which is called hypocrisy, but which is not hypocrisy, only a confusion of ideas and feelings, is the direct cause of one-half of his impressiveness. The day on which he loses it will be the day of disaster, however much the loss may raise him in the estimation of philosophers.

SAXON v. LATIN CIVILISATION.

The most momentous question which confronts the world to-day is whether Latin or Saxon civilisation will eventually predominate. Latin civilisation, Mr. Gorren points out, seeks to secure mental ease; Saxon, comfort for the body. The attempt to graft Anglo-Saxon upon Latin civilisation has so far only produced internal cataclysms. Something of the same demoralisation is perceptible in the Latin countries as that which disintegrates a savage people in contact with a civilised one. But Mr. Gorren is not one who believes that the last word has been spoken in the evolution of the Anglo-Saxon. What he has achieved up to the present is not the higher civilisation as we have always understood the higher civilisation. The Anglo-Saxon is young; and it is impossible to predict what his future will be. Will he is impossible to predict what his future will be. remain a fixed type, will he develop, as older peoples have done, his mental activity at the expense of his physical, or will he found a new and higher civilisation such as the world has never yet seen? Mr. Gorren does not answer these questions, although he apparently inclines to the second alternative.

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WITH FIELD GLASS AND CAMERA.

MR. OLIVER G. PIKE'S "In Birdland" (F. Unwin) is a delightful little book which introduces us to the homes and haunts of the feathered inhabitants of the countryside. For many years Mr. Pike has been diligently engaged in bird-nesting in the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis. His bird-nesting, however, is of a new and novel description, and possesses many and obvious advantages over the older and cruder form with which all boys are familiar. Mr. Pike does not rob nests, he photographs them. He thus obtains a faithful record of the habits of his feathered friends while putting them to the least possible inconvenience. There are eighty-three photographs from nature in the volume, showing nests both crude and dainty, curious and delicate.

PATIENCE, PATIENCE, PATIENCE.

Some birds have a great repugnance to being photographed, and many ingenious dodges have to be resorted to to obtain a snap-shot. The first requisite is patience. Judging from Mr. Pike's experience the man who would succeed as a photographer of birds must be possessed of the unfailing patience of the patriarch Job. We read of the unfailing patience of the patriarch Job. hours of silent waiting for the return of the hoped-for sitter to its cleverly-concealed nest. On one occasion, for instance, Mr. Pike waited eight hours in hopes of obtaining a photograph of that cautious bird, the moorhen. Even then he was doomed to disappointment. The moor-hen eventually returned, it is true, and settled comfortably on her nest, but just at the moment of exposure she rose and of course the picture was useless. After eight or ten vain attempts Mr. Pike did succeed in getting a snap-shot at a moor-hen in the act of swimming after very cautiously stalking to within three yards of the bird. Another bird of the same species took drastic steps to prevent prying into her domestic affairs. The nest began to get visibly smaller every evening, and Mr. Pike found that it was being transferred piece by piece across the stream to an inaccessible niche beneath an overhanging branch. The sparrow is so bold and forward a bird that it is surprising to hear that he has the utmost objection to having his photograph taken. It was only after a long chase of half an hour that Mr. Pike was able to get a snap-shot. The young bird was too exhausted to fly further, but even then he voiced his indignation by violent twittering.

The following hints on the photographing of shy birds show the devices it is necessary to resort to in this

branch of photography :-

When desiring to photograph a shy bird in its nest, it is a good plan to place a heap of dried grass or rubbish some distance away, and then to move this nearer at intervals of several hours, or even days in the case of some birds, and then, when near enough, to hide the camera underneath, the operator being either concealed with the camera or remaining some distance off with the pneumatic-tube connection.

SCENES FROM BIRD-LIFE.

Mr. Pike, in the course of his rambles, has collected much interesting information as to the habits and characteristics of all sorts and conditions of birds. This is a glimpse into the wood-pigeon's nest:—

It is a pleasant sight to watch the hen sitting on the two white eggs, with her mate on a branch close at hand, erecting his feathers and puffing himself out as though he were the most important personage in Bird-land. Every now and then he approaches the nest, bows many times to his mate, then uxoriously rubs his little head on her wings and back. The fond hen returns this sweet affection by shaking her wings and tail,

bending her head low and cooing softly, coo-coo-coo, coo-coo, coo-coo, coo-coo; then her mate answers, beginning in a slightly higher pitch, and continuing bowing to her; and so this charmingly suggestive little love scene goes on until the hen leaves the nest and her mate takes his place on her eggs in her absence.

The carrion-crow, despite its popular reputation and appearance, is the possessor of many virtues. Mr. Pike records a remarkable instance of devotion. A labourer had shot one of two crows and hung up the body above his garden as a warning to all offenders:—

The one remaining seemed very much distressed at seeing her mate thus hung up, and she sat on one of the neighbouring trees, ever and anon giving out a dismal kaarr; after a day or two had passed she disappeared, and while walking in the fields I saw her lying dead under the tree on which she had mourned the loss of her mate! There was not a mark on her body of any violence; the poor bird in her sorrow had evidently refused to eat. On her gizzard being opened and examined, there was not a grain of food to be seen, nor did it look as if there had been for some time.

Bird-life is by no means without its tragedies, but they are not all due to man's inhumanity. The following is a pathetic little incident of which Mr. Pike was an eyewitness:—

A tragedy occurred to a family of garden-warblers last spring. They had as usual, built in a gooseberry bush; the five eggs were laid, they were successfully hatched, and the young birds became clothed in feathers. One Sunday morning the mother, while chasing an insect among the thorns of the trees, had one of these pierce her throat. This faithful little parent just managed to get back to her nest to give her young the food collected at the cost of life, and then she fell dead and lay on the gooseberry branches beneath.

THE SEAMY SIDE OF BIRD-LAND.

In Birdland appearances are by no means always an accurate gauge of character. The little blue titmouse looks inoffensive enough, but close observation reveals some exceedingly disagreeable traits in his character:—

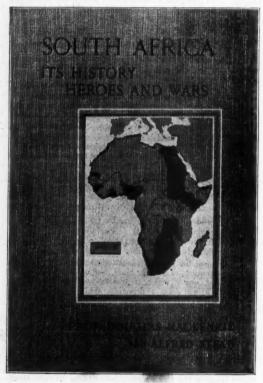
In a tree near our garden someone once set a trap baited with fat for the purpose of catching birds, and in due time two blue titmice came, one of which at once flew to the bait, with the result that it was soon a prisoner. While this captive was struggling to get free the other titmouse uttered a cry, not of grief but of exultation; it then pounced on to its companion and vigorously pecked at his head until it was actually able to eat the brains of the trapped bird; and then, as though that were not enough, it also ate the fat which was the cause of the other's disaster. The trap having already closed, this little criminal or bird-murderer went off free.

Nor is this a solitary instance, as the skeletons of birds found lying in the fields with a hole drilled in their skulls afford ample evidence. Robins, too, are of a most pugnacious disposition. They fiercely resent the intrusion of any of their own species into the garden which they have selected as their peculiar sphere of influence. As a rule one robin will have the "run" of six suburban gardens. Any invasion is promptly followed by a battle-royal, and so persistently do they fight that sometimes the victor will not leave until the other is dead. The song of the thrush, Mr. Pike considers to be equal, or nearly equal, to that of the nightingale. He also mentions the fact that during very dry summers, when their usual food, such as worms and snails, is hard to find, thrushes will eat an immense amount of fruit, principally gooseberries and currants. The former they pierce with their beaks and then suck out the contents, leaving the empty skin hanging on the bush. So voracious is their appetite that whole bushes are sometimes robbed of their

SOUTH AFRICA:

ITS HISTORY, HEROES, AND WARS.*

In our May number we gave a notice of the American edition of this work. It has now been published in England with a most striking cover—a reduced facsimile of which we are enabled to give here. The book has been enlarged by the addition of a short chapter bringing the history of the war up to the occupation of Pretoria. An index has also been added, which very much increases the value of the book.



In its English form the book should command a ready sale—in America it has already reached a sale of 50,000 copies. It is essentially a readable book, giving all the facts in a form as palatable as fiction. And with it all, it is remarkable for the clear, well-balanced manner in which the causes of the present war are treated.

One of the most pleasing features of the book is that it gives to the missionaries their rightful place in connection with the development and making of South Africa. The general tendency of books dealing with South Africa has been to minimise the work done by the missionaries in order to enlarge upon that of the administrators..

This book may be recommended as one which should be bought, read, and kept handy for reference; a most useful book.

THE BIOGRAPHY OF A REBEL.

MR. GRANT ALLEN was a born rebel. In his veins ran the blood of rebel ancestors. His sympathies ever went out to those whose voice was raised in protest. The garment of latter-day beliefs and conventions sat uneasily upon him; it fretted him, and he did not hesitate to let the world know of his irritation. He was a Celt first and an evolutionist afterwards-not a combination from which much practical progress can result. Mr. Grant Allen at one time declared, "I have never believed in fighting; I believe in permeation." Theoretically, no doubt, he did; but on several occasions his impatience of education by "slow half-hints" found vigorous expression in print. It was on these occasions that he felt he had spoken the message that was in him. But it was precisely on these occasions that he ceased to be the evolutionist and became the idealist to whom time and space are negligible quantities. Mr. Clodd's life of his friend is the biography of a man who failed, and who was conscious of the fact. It is this realisation of failure which makes the story of Grant Allen's life a pathetic one. Curiosity, devoid of faith or hope, may be said to have been the keynote of his career. Mr. Clodd says:—

He spoke of never having felt awe or reverence in contemplating phenomena that move the multitude to sacrifice or prayer. He had a full share of the wonder that accompanies boundless curiosity. This was not, however, because he felt himself in the presence of an inscrutable Power, but because what he had learned concerning the inter-action and inter-relation of things spurred him to more eager effort to discover secrets which would bring further revelation of the unbroken unity of phenomena. This was all that he cared about.

Grant Allen himself in a letter condensed his gospel within the limits of a paragraph :—

To me the first religious duty of man consists in the obligation to form a distinct conception for himself of the universe in which he lives and of his own relation to it. He ought to satisfy himself what he is, whence he comes, and whither he goeth. In matters of such fundamental importance he ought not to rest content with any second-hand or hearsay evidence. He ought not to believe whatever he is told, but to search the universe, in order to see whether these things are so. Many years of study—historical, anthropological, scientific and philosophical—have convinced me that the system of the universe which you (the Christian) accept as true is baseless and untenable. I firmly and earnestly believe that I am in possession of truths of the deepest importance to humanity, and that I am working for the establishment of a higher, nobler, and purer society than any yet contemplated upon earth. In this beitef I may be mistaken, but I conceive it to be correct, and, therefore, I feel myself justified in acting upon it.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Clodd has not produced a life of Mr. Grant Allen which would have been of more than ephemeral interest. The memoir is published by Mr. Grant Richards.

Index to the Periodicals of 1899.

OUR readers will be glad to learn that the tenth volume of the "Annual Index to Periodicals" was duly published in June. To journalists and all interested in contemporary history the Index ought to be indispensable as a book of reference to the articles which have appeared in the English and American periodicals in 1899. Similarly, the earlier volumes, which date as far back as the Review of Reviews, give references to the articles on every subject published in magazinedom since 1890. Vol. III. (1892) is now out of print, but Vols. I., II., IV., and V. (1896, 1891, 1893, and 1894) may still be had at 5s. each net, or 5s. 6d. post free, and Vols. VI.—X. (1895—1899) are issued at 10s. each net.

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^{*} Horace Marshall and Son, Temple House, E.C. 6s. net. 675 pp. roy. 8vo.

A WOMAN'S PARLIAMENT AND ITS HANSARD.*

THE Hansard of the Women's Parliament held in London last summer is now published. Unlike other Parliaments, it is held only once in five years, this being its second meeting. The Reports of its transactions have been well edited and arranged by the retiring President, Lady Aberdeen. Its aim was to unite as many able and representative women as possible from all parts of the world, and ascertain their views on the status of women in general in their various countries, and on the prospects afforded to women in the professions open to them. The latest information about almost every profession in which women have engaged will be found in Lady Aberdeen's well-classified volumes.

The Reports of the Congress fill six volumes, the smallest of which deals with "Women in Politics." Volumes of twice the thickness are needed to contain the Reports on "Women in Education and Social Life," while two yet thicker volumes describe the success with which women have entered the following professions: Medicine, Art, Factory and Sanitary Inspection, etc., Literature, Science, the Drama, Nursing, Journalism, Music, Clerical work, Agriculture, Horticulture, Handicrafts, and Library work.

The discussions on the prospects offered to women by any particular profession were usually opened by an address from one of the most noteworthy women connected with that profession

nected with that profession.

The volume on "Women in Education" is concerned with women's part in education from the cradle to the University.

In the discussions, Lady Aberdeen, the Hon. Maud Stanley, and Professor Geddes took part, besides a number of delegates from foreign universities.

Probably the most interesting volume is that on "Women in Social Life," dealing with the following branches of philanthropic work undertaken by women:—Prisons and Reformatories, with special reference to the treatment of women in prisons and children in reformatories; preventive work in Europe, Great Britain, and the United States; rescue work, and the methods of doing it inside homes and outside; the treatment of the destitute classes; women's and girls' clubs, especially social clubs; social settlements; an equal moral standard for men and women; amusements, their ethics and the way in which they should be publicly controlled; temperance; provident schemes; emigration; the protection of young travellers; and the protection of bird and animal life.

Among the speakers were the Duchess of Bedford, Mrs. Percy Bunting, Mrs. Bramwell Booth, who gave her experience of rescue work; Mrs. Sheldon Amos; Mrs. Barnett (wife of Canon Barnett of Toynbee Hall); Lady Battersea; Mrs. Creighton, wife of the Bishop of London; Mrs. Ormiston Chant; Mr. Pease, of the Fabian Society; the Earl of Aberdeen; Sir Edward Grey, M.P.; Lady Laura Ridding, the Hon. Emily Kinnaird, and the Hon. W. P. Reeves, Agent-General for New Zealand.

There is also the less explored side of women's work—her duties in political life. The speakers on this subject were several women who have done valuable service in public life, such as Miss Florence Balgarnie, Mrs. Bridge-Adams, and the Hon. Mrs. Lyttelton; and Miss Susan B. Anthony, representing the United States. The debates turned on the responsibilities and duties of

women in public life, their status in local government, and their work in administering the Poor Law and other forms of State relief. Reference was also made to their work on urban and rural governing bodies. Lastly, there was a discussion on the political enfranchisement of women, in which Mr. Reeves, Mr. Faithful Begg, M.P., Lady Henry Somerset, and Miss Susan B. Anthony took part. The work of women in connection with State relief was discussed by representatives from seven different parts of the world—Scotland, Germany, France, New South Wales, New Zealand, Ireland and Poland. Women in politics found advocates in Miss Honnor Morten, Lady Knightley, Mrs. Fenwick Miller, Lady Frances Balfour, and many other women whose names are connected with various public movements. As a dictionary of women's work, and a record of their economic position at the close of the nineteenth century, this book is not only of interest but of considerable value.

"Village Life in China."

THIS "Study in Sociology," by A. H. Smith, D.D. (Oliphant), is a somewhat disappointing book on a subject of supreme interest at the present moment. Dr. Smith has lived in China, he knows the Chinese, and he describes the life of the Chinese village as he has seen it, with painstaking detail. One new thing in the book is the remark which he makes as to the resemblance between Chinese secret societies and English sects. He says:—

The countless secret sects of China are all of them examples of the Chinese talent for co-operation in the alleged "practice of virtue." The general plan of procedure does not differ externally from that of a religious denomination in any Western land, except that there is an element of cloudiness about the basis upon which the whole superstructure rests, and great secrecy in the actual assembling at night. Masters and pupils, each in a graduated series, manuscript books containing doctrines, hymns which are recited or even composed to order, prayers, offerings, and ascetic observances are traits which many of these sects share in common with other forms of religion elsewhere.

The "element of cloudiness" is not altogether absent even from our religious denominations. The secret society also resembles our Nonconformists in being very punctual in taking collections. The Chinese share John Wesley's opinion as to the principle of the penny a week and shilling a quarter being the binding mortar of the whole organisation. The Chinese have, he tells us, a great gift for co-operation, but in another place he says:—

If the millions of China were not satisfied with the existing rule, nothing would be easier than for them to unite and overthrow it. But the security of the Government is based upon the well understood and well ascertained fact that, with the Chinese, effective combination is an exceedingly difficult matter.—P. 221.

Dr. Smith writes intelligently always, and there is great store of information in his book. But when he bids us hope that in fifty years from 1860 Christianity will be found to have made a good beginning in sanctifying childhood, ennobling motherhood, dignifying manhood, and in purifying every social condition in China, he fails to carry conviction. Have we made a good beginning in these matters even in England, where Christianity has been at work much longer than fifty years?

"THE Midday Moon, or the Midnight Sun," is the rather fantastic title of a travel paper in the Gentleman's for July, wherein H. Schütz Wilson gives a sketch quite above the average of a coasting tour in Norwegian fjords.

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<sup>\*</sup> Proceedings of the International Congress of Women, held in London, July, 1899. Edited by the Countess of Aberdeen. T. Fisher Unwin. 7 vols.

# BOOKS RECEIVED.

BIOGRAPHY.

NEW EDITIONS.

example of the maps which appear regularly in Commercial Intelligence. This excellent paper costs only one penny weekly, and its offices are at 168, Fleet Street.

Bishop, Gilbert. The Beachcombers. Illustrated. cr. 8vo. 307 pp. (Ward, Lock)

| Dickory Chan A T-la of Two Cities Barrer (Ward, Lock) 1/6                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dickens, Chas. A Tale of Two Cities. Paper. 148 pp(Chapman and Hall) 0/6                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Dickens, Chas. Barnaby Rudge 658 pp. cap 8vo. Dombey and Son. 933 pp. cap 8vo. (On India paper.) New Century Library.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| (I Nelson) each net 2/o                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Higg, Victor. Les Miserables: Jean Valjean. 2 vols. cr. 8vo.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 303 pp. and 23t pp (J. M. Dent) per vol., net 2/6 Molière, J. B. Poquelin, Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme. With Notes                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
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| Bannister, A. T. Lost Labour. cr. 8vo. 63 pp(Sonnenschein)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Marchant, James. Theories of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Cr. 8vo. 122 pp(Williams and Norgate) Webb-Peploe, H. W. Calls to Holiness. Cr. 8vo. 251 pp.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| (Marshall Bros.) 3/6                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Wynne, May. In the Shadows; or Thoughts for Mourners(Marshall Bros.) 0/6                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
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| SOCIAL.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Deway, John. The School of Society. cr. 8vo. 130 pp. (P. S. King) 3/0<br>Leonard, E. M. The Early History of English Poor Relief. med. 8vo.<br>397 pp(Cambridge University Press) net 7/6                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
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| (Macmillan)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Hopkins, Albert B. The Boroughs of the Metropolis. med. 8vo.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 347 pp                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 360 pp(Oliphant, Anderson and Co.) 7/6                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
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| SOUTH AFRICA.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Kuyper, Prof. A. The South African Crisis. Translated by A. E.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Fletcher. Paper. 88 pp(Stop the War Committee) o/3<br>Yesterday and To-day in Kruger's Land. cr. 8vo. 88 pp                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
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| "Commercial Intelligence."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| "OUR country's welfare is our first concern," is the                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| motto of this most enterprising weekly newspaper founded                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| by Mr. Henry Sell last year. The founder had recognised                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| the fact that if foreign competition is to be met it is                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| necessary to be informed of its methods, not after a                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| market is lost, but when it is threatened and on the first                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| signs of its appearance; and he at once set to work to                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| provide the necessary information to save the markets                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| for British Trade.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| We cannot do better than quote the following state-                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| ment as to the aims of this paper:—                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| What Commercial Intelligence aims at and accomplishes, by<br>the publication of timely intelligence and useful information, is                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| to help the British trader to swell the trade statistics published                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| by others. To this end we survey the world's markets, new and                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| old, at home and abroad, with a single eye to the defence and                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| practical development of British commercial interests. By                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| careful scrutiny of the official reports of our own, and of foreign                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| consuls and diplomatic agents; by a study of references to trade developments in the colonial and foreign press; by the careful                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| developments in the colonial and loteign press; by the careful                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| watching of our special correspondents for signs of inroads on                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
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# LEARNING LANGUAGES BY LETTER-WRITING

FEW days ago a bright young Frenchman came into the REVIEW OF REVIEWS office with a letter of introduction. In the course of conversation it came out that he was in London for the purpose of learning to speak English and getting an insight into business matters. He was in an office, but of course not receiving In view of the fact that so many young Englishmen would be glad of an opportunity to do the like in France or Germany, the natural question was, "How did you get such an appointment?" The reply was, "Oh, it is a French house;" as if it were an absolute matter of course that such a house should give chances to young Frenchmen. Can any of our readers tell me whether it is usual with English houses abroad to act in the same patriotic fashion? At the Hague, needing some article of English make, I turned one day with glad relief into a shop bearing the name of a wellknown English firm. Here, of course, I should find one English attendant at least to whom I might explain technical intricacies. But no! The shop bore an English name, the goods were English goods; but apparently no one had thought that here was a chance for a young Englishman to learn the ways of business of another country. I am told that Frenchmen have established a society for the purpose of helping young business men in this way. Do any of our readers know of a similar society for Englishmen? Is it not possible to arrange some international scheme by means of which a Frenchman in Lyons, or a merchant in Hamburg, for example, willing to take a young Englishman as apprentice for a year, could make known his willingness? There must be reciprocity, of course. The medium of communication must be willing to receive names of English business men willing to receive foreigners, as well as of foreign business men willing to receive Englishmen. It is quite obvious that no private person can do this; but possibly the various chambers of commerce, or the polytechnics and their foreign equivalents might see their way to do so, if the idea were put before them. I should be glad to hear from any able to give information, or to help in doing this.

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Professor Geddes announces that there will be no international summer meeting this year in Edinburgh. The work doing in Paris will absorb all the energies of those who usually concern themselves in this holiday gathering, for the International Assembly, or Exhibition School, reaches out long arms and provides for every want except the want of money. It arranges a home and meetings with friends, issues social invitations, gives lectures, and provides guides, amusements, and that advice so very necessary when one desires to see and learn much in a little time. The committee numbers more than a hundred names of the highest distinction. London office: 5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

HOLIDAY COURSES.

The Teachers' Guild has arranged for three in France this summer, as the numbers who attend increase, and it is not found desirable that more than eighty-four should be received at any centre. The courses at Lisieux and Tours commence on August 3rd, that at Elbeuf a little later. Examinations will be held at Elbeuf and Lisieux. On every hand one hears of the benefits resulting from these courses, pleasure and intellectual companionship not being small items. For full information apply to the Teachers Guild, 74, Gower Street.

The School World announces a holiday course at Geneva, which begins on July 17th, but may be joined

The "Alliance Française" will hold its courses in Paris during July and August. One of the original founders of the "Alliance" died very lately at the early age of fifty-eight. I refer to M. Armand Colin, the head of that great publishing house, which, by means of the Revue Universitaire, organised with us the scheme of international correspondence, from which so many have found help and pleasure.

LETTERS FROM GERMANY.

Nearly every one of the welcome reports which reach me from time to time contain extracts from, or reference to, letters from France. It cannot be that the German correspondence has not given equal pleasure and good results; so I call for communications from those who have friends there. I am curious to know, also, whether the greater care in pairing our scholars, upon which Professor Hartmann insists, has resulted in a more lasting alliance. . But this, I fear, one cannot know from the nature of things.

NOTICES.

The Practical Teacher for June contains a most interesting account of Abbotsholme, in Derbyshire, one of the two schools which are thought to have been taken by M. Demolins as models for l'Ecole des Roches; but it also contains a notice to which I direct the attention of our readers: "As the Board of Education requires no set books for its French, students for its certificates and for London matriculation could not do better than attempt, month by month, our French prize competition. A competitor who does not gain a prize will derive considerable benefit from the exercise. The study of the considerable benefit from the exercise. successful competitor's translation and of our remarks will help him to see where he might have done better. If desired, his paper can be returned, fully corrected, by enclosing six stamps.

The Swiss holiday home for children has again been started this year. Pastor and Mme. Bieler d'Aubigné may be inquired of at La Maison Blanche, Pindoux, Vaud. To prevent disappointment, I had better mention

that the cost amounts to about £8 a month.

A Portuguese teacher would like to correspond with an Englishman.

An English girl can be received au pair in a German home.

A Danish gentleman would like to correspond with a German (will foreign readers notice?), and another needs. an English correspondent.

An English lady would be glad to know of a well-bred French girl, willing to come to her au pair in September.

The holiday season will have commenced by now; will our readers therefore notice that there will necessarily be a longer delay in finding correspondents until the holidays are over. The Revue Universitaire is not issued during August and September, so the scholars cannot be arranged for, whilst our co-workers being mostly teachers, it is almost as difficult to arrange for All communications should be endorsed: adults. "Secretary for International Correspondence," applications from adults should contain one shilling towards expense of search, and particulars as to age,

M. Vaché, of Nontron, will be able to take two more boys after September.

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# THE DECAY OF A MEDICO-MILITARY SUPERSTITION.

# AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON "REGULATION."

THE present war, which is teaching us many new lessons, is reminding us of many old ones. scandal with which the world has been ringing is an excellent illustration of the ways of medico-militarism. Instead of making the necessary provision for shelter, cleanliness and nursing, our Army doctors relied upon inoculation. Our unlucky soldiers were induced, with few exceptions, to submit to inoculation against typhoid. The inoculation, they were assured, would safeguard them against enteric fever. So they submitted. The inoculation made them very uncomfortable, and some of them horribly ill, but they bore it, believing that it insured them against the dreaded The result proved that inoculation against enteric fever was about as beneficial as any of the rubbishy nostrums which have been used to charm away disease in the Dark Ages. Our soldiers fell ill by the thousand and died by the hundred, and as no rational provision had been made for their treatment, the mortality was very heavy.

#### THE OLD C.D. ACTS IMPOSTURE.

This is typical of the way they have in the army. The army medico is always running after some semi-scientific quack nostrum by which the soldier is to be rendered immune. The stock illustration of this inveterate superstition is the implicit reliance which the regular military medico places in regulation and inspection as a remedy for the vice-engendered disease which is never absent from camps. The victory which Mrs. Butler and her allies achieved when the C.D. Acts were repealed was not won by the conversion of the army doctors.

Repeal was insisted upon by the aroused moral sense of the nation, which overruled the doctors—with this result. Ever since the Acts were repealed the percentage of disease in the home army has steadily diminished, as their own statistics prove. But notwithstanding this conclusive demonstration of the worse than uselessness of their favourite nostrum, there still exists among many military medicos an undisguised hankering after the old exploded "remedy." If we are to have a great increase of militarism as the result of this war, we may confidently expect an outbreak of the agitation for the re-enactment of the C.D. Acts.

## THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AT BRUSSELS.

I was, therefore, very glad to receive the report from one who was there, of a highly important International Conference of medical experts, held to discuss this very question, at Brussels last September. The reporter says:—

The Conference was specialist and authoritative in the highest degree. Roughly speaking, it numbered some 360 members, of 33 nationalities. Of these 107 were Government delegates, representing 29 different countries, mostly European, but including the United States, Persia and Japan. Our own War Office and India Office were represented, together with the Royal College of Surgeons, the Irish College of Surgeons, and the British Medical Association. Out of the entire 360 members 295 were doctors, and a large number of these held public posts as professors or health officers.

The object of the Conference was to discuss what measures should be adopted to prevent the spread of vice-engendered disease. Its deliberations lasted five days.

THE FAILURE OF REGULATION.

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Not a single medical authority, even from those countries where Regulation has had full swing, ventured to assert that its results were satisfactory. Indeed, the advocates for Regulation threw overboard all argument from statistics, and admitted that they had not achieved the results they wished for, but argued from "common sense" that the disease must become worse if Regulation were done The answer to this was decisive. cities where no Regulation exists have not any worse bill of health than those where it is enforced most drastically. Professor Fournier's description of the hopeless condition of Paris after a hundred years of Regulation filled the Regulationists with dismay. At the end of the discussion it was found that opinion was so hopelessly divided that no attempt was made to formulate a resolution on the subject. It was agreed on all hands that, as Professor Fournier put it, "a long experience has fully demonstrated the inadequency of the whole system of administrative measures which constitute at present our only means of defence.'

### THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONFERENCE.

The Conference was, however, not without positive result. The following eight resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

I. That the Governments should use their utmost powers to suppress the prostitution of girls under age.

2. That the utmost rigour of the law should be enforced against souteneurs.

3. That the Governments should find means to warn the public, and especially young persons, of the dangers attending an immoral life.

4. That guardians of orphans and others charged with the education of the young should use every effort to promote their moral development, and to teach them temperance and respect for women of all classes. (This was a Russian proposal.)

5. That, in order to ensure the training of competent practitioners, complete and compulsory courses of instruction in the subject should be instituted in the Universities of all medical students.

6. That the Governments should appoint in each country a Commission charged to ascertain the amount of these diseases among the civil population, apart from temporary fluctuations, to inquire into the existing means of treatment, the distribution of hospitals in various localities, etc., and to collect opinions and formulate proposals as to the best means of preventing the dissemination of the malady. (This was a British suggestion.)

7. That a permanent International Society for Social and Moral Prophylaxis should be constituted, having its headquarters in Brussels, issuing a quarterly journal in French, English, and German, and holding Congresses from time to time; the first Congress to meet at Brussels in 1902.

8. That the statistics of the disease in all countries should be drawn up on a common basis.

Taking these resolutions simply as points of agreement, it is interesting to notice that none of them recommends any form of administrative coercion as applied directly to the communication of disease; and that four of them aim at the prevention of vice, as the root of the whole evil, while the other four seek to increase the efficiency and accessibility of medical aid, and to apply a stimulus to research and bring all results to a common fund.

I shall be very glad to forward to any reader who wishes for more information on the subject a copy of this pamphlet on receiving his or her name and address.

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# ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

Antiquary .- July.

On a "Trinita" in Old Painted Glass in Rodmell Church. Illustrated. W. H. Legge.

Architectural Review.—Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand. 15. June.

Supplement:—"Booksellers' Row," by F. L. Emanuel. Men Who worked in Pewter. H. J. L. J. Massé. The Royal Academy; a Candid Criticism. X. Y. Z. Decorative Crafts in Poetry. Ethel Wheeler.

Argosy.-July.

Chris Hammond, Illustrated. A. Forman

Art Journal.-H. VIRTUE. 15. 6d. July. Supplement :- "The Piano," after J. Mc.N. Whistler.

"One of Mr. Whistler's earlier pictures. It became known to the present-day public on its being exhibited at the first Knightsbridge Exhibition two years ago. It is one of the few pictures Mr. Whistler sent to the Royal Academy, where it was exhibited in 1860. John Phillip, R.A., the painter of Spanish pictures, bought it in the Exhibition, and thus showed his hearty appreciation of the young painter." The picture is now in the collection of Mr. Edmund Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Stokes. Illustrated. Wilfrid Meynell. The Story of the Jewel Tower, Westminster. Illustrated. S. Fisher.

Fra Angelico in Rome. Illustrated. Addison McLeod. Designs for Lace in 1899. Illustrated. Mrs. Bruce Clarke. Le Musée Rodin. Illustrated. C. Quentin.

Bookman.-June.

The Literary Pictures of the Year. Illustrated. G. K. Chesterton and J. E. Hodder Williams.

Bookman .- (AMERICA.) June.

The New Leaders of American Illustration. Illustrated. Continued. Miss Regina Armstrong.

Critic,-May.

Representative American Women Illustrators; the Child Interpreters. Illustrated. Miss Regina Armstrong.

Forum.-June.

The American School of Sculpture. W. O. Partridge.

Girl's Realm .- July.

Girls and Girl-Life in the Royal Academy and New Gallery. Illustrated. Miss Alice Corkran.

Harvard Graduates' Magazine.-June.

The Harvard Meleager. Illustrated. R. Norton.

House .- " QUEEN " OFFICE. 6d. July. The Home Arts and Industries Exhibition. Illustrated.

Ladies' Home Journal.-July.

Albert Lynch; a Painter of Fair Women. Illustrated.

Lady's Realm.-July.

Some Lady's Realm Artists and Their Work. Illustrated.

Magazine of Art.-Cassell, 18. 4d. July.

Frontispiece :- "The Ploughboy," after H. H. La Thangue. The Royal Academy. Continued. Illustrated.
The New Gallery. Illustrated. B.
The Portraits of Geoffrey Chaucer. Illustrated. M. H.

Spielmann.

"The best likeness that is presented to us of Chaucer is the limning, or what we would nowadays call 'water-colour drawing,' which he (Occleve) introduced into his book 'De Regimine Principis.' In that part of it entitled 'De Consilio habendo in omnibus factis,' he has executed, or caused to be executed, a fine marginal painting in colours."

Some Unpublished Letters by J. M. W. Turner. Cosmo Monkhouse.

The Waddesdon Bequest to the British Museum. Illustrated. Continued. W. Roberts.
Alexandre Falguière. Illustrated. H. Frantz.
Aïvazowski. Illustrated. Prince B. Karageorgevitch.

Michael Munkacsy, Illustrated, A. F.
The Salon of the "Libre Esthétique," Illustrated. Octave Maus.

The Paris Salon, 1900. Illustrated. H. F.

New England Magazine.-June.

William Ordway Partridge, Sculptor. Illustrated. W. C. Langdon.

Nineteenth Century .- July.

The National Gallery in 1900, and Its Present Arrangements. With Plan. M. H. Spielmann.

Pall Mall Magazine.-July.

Thomas Carlyle, after J. McNeill Whistler.

Parents' Review .- June.

Dulwich Gallery; a Minor Gallery. Miss S. Armitt.

Pearson's Magazine.-July.

The Art of the Age. Illustrated. Continued.

Primitive Methodist Quarterly Review.-July.

Ruskin and the Religion of Beauty. J. Ritson.

Puritan.-July.

The Life and Work of George Tinworth; an Evangelist in Clay. Illustrated. J. F. Chapter.

Royal Magazine.-July.

The Queen and Her Family as Artists. Illustrated. Margaret Collinson.

Strand Magazine.-July.

George Henry Boughton; Interview. Illustrated. R. de Cot

Studio. -5, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 18. June.

The Art of 1900. Illustrated. A. L. Baldry.

"Altogether there is good reason to be satisfied with the art of the year. The prophets who a few mouths ago were foretelling disaster, and wert warming the world at large to expect little in the way of a harvest, have been proved blind guides. Their forecasts have, happily, failed to come true, and things have gone better than, according to them, could by any possibility have been expected. That this should be so is a matter for rejoicing, for it would, indeed, have been a pity if an unseasonable frost should have come to mar the summer of our school. Years of striving with adverse influences have brought us at last to sturdy maturity, and every one who wishes well to British art would be glad to see it reap now the fruits of its dogged perseverance in the past. It has been honest in its effort, and has certainly earned the right to encouragement."

Suggestions for the Improvement of Sporting Cups and Trophies.

Illustrated. Continued.
Supplements:-"The Bath of Aphrodite," after A. Fisher; Crayon Sketch, after Frank Brangwyn.

Sunday Strand.-July.

Religious Pictures of the Year. Illustrated. A. T. Story.

Temple Magazine. - July.

Modern Religious Art. Illustrated. E. Browning Triscott.

Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.-June.

The Story of a Pompeian House. Illustrated. Rev. F. G. Smith.

Westminster Review.-July.

The Art of Rembrandt. Henry Bishop. Aubrey Beardsley. H. M. Strong.

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# LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

# BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

Anglo-American Magazine. - International News Company. is. Jun

The Case of Mrs. Maybrick. A Member of the New York Bar. United States Relations with Turkey. The Editor. Modern Fiction. Continued. E. Ridley. Ti-ra-wa-hut—the Gods Aboriginal. H. E. Burgess. Science—Religion. G. Donaldson. Science—Relations in South Africa. James Henry Lane. British-Boer Relations in South Africa. British-Boer Relations in South Africa, James Henry Lane.
African Uitlanders and American Outlanders. A Disciple of Carlyle.

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.—P. S. King. r dol. May.

Science.—F. S. King. 1 dol. May.

The Government of a Typical Prussian City.—Halle a/S. Edmund J. James.

Tendencies in the Taxation of Transportation Companies in the United States. R. C. McCres.

Proportional Representation and the Debates upon the Electoral Question in Belgium. E. Mahaim.

Representation in the Legislatures of the North Central States. C. H. Haynes.

Supplement: - Corporations and Public Welfare.

Antiquary.—Elliot Stock. 6d. July.
Curious Ancient Customs and Traditions still lingering in Italy. Miss E. C. Vansittart.

Diary of Journeys to London from the South of Ireland, made by Mr. George Bowles in 1761 and 1762.

An Old Wooden Chest at St. Oswald's, Hooe, Battle, Sussex. Illustrated.

J. J. Newport.

Farther Contributions toward a History of Earlier Education in Great Britain. Continued. W. Carew Hazlitt.

Architectural Review,—Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand. 18. June.
William Butterfield. Illustrated. H. Ricardo.
The Town Hall and New Municipal Buildings, Chatham. Illustrated. Robert Adam. Continued. Illustrated. P. Fitzgerald.
The Town and Castle of Annecy. Illustrated. J. P. Cooper.

Argosy.-George Allen. 18. July.

An Italian Vintage. L. Housman.
Letters from the North. Illustrated. Continued. C. W. Wood.
Some Unfinished Writings. H. A. Spurr.
The Passion-Play of Oberammergau. A. J. C. Hare.
Trinity College, Oxford. Illustrated. Rev. I. G. Smith.

Atlantic Monthly .- GAY AND BIRD. 18. June. Atlantic Monthly,—GAV AND BIRD. IS. Just Interpreted the Executive. Grover Cleveland, Recent Economic Tendencies. Charles A. Conant. The Poetry of a Machine Age. Gerald Stanley Lee. An Archer on the Kankakee. Maurice Thompson. Gentleman and Scholar. Ephraim Emerton. In an Alpine Posting-Inn. Edith Wharton. A Letter from France. Alvan F. Sanborn. German; a Substitute for Greek. William Crans on Lawton. My Autobiography. Continued William James Stillman. Dante's Message. Charles A. Dinsore. Edwin Burritt Sm Realism on the Ghetto Stage. Hutchins Hapgood. Bernard Quaritch. Dean Sage. Edwin Burritt Smith.

Author.—HORACE Cox. 6d. June. The Copyright Act and the Five Presentation Copies.

Badminton Magazine.-Wm. Heinemann. is. July.

Pages from a Country Diary. Illustrated. F. S. Wilson. Free-Wheeling over Swiss Passes. Illustrated. Isabel Marks. Fielding. H. D. Leveson-Gower. Trouting from a Coracle. Illustrated. A. G. Bradley. Gentlemen e. Players. Home Gordon. A Review of Ladies' Golf. Illustrated. L. Mackern and E. M. Boys.

Bankors' Magazine,—WATERLOW, 15. 6d. July.
Variations in the Rate charged by the Bank of England, 1844–1899.
Token Money of the Bank of England. Illustrated. Maberly Phillips.
Societies and Institutes.

Blackwood's Magazine, -BLACKWOOD. 28. 6d. July. The Morocco Scare. W. B. Harris. Our Officers. Our Officers.

Le Bourgneuf; a Village in the Val d'Or. Mrs. P. G. Hamerton.

G. W. Steevens.

The Mai Darkt of the Malay Peninsula; Primitive Socialists. E. A. Ilving.

Mid the Haunts of the Moose.

Mil the Figures of the Mouse of Kajar. Continued.

Musings without Method.

Some Events and an Armistice. Linesman.

The War Operations in South Africa. Continued, Military Contributor.

Distracted China.

Bookman.-Hodder and Stoughton. 6d. June.

Swinburne as a Metrist. With Portraits. J. Douglas. The Forgetting of Books. Y. Y. A Generation of Scottish Literature and Journalism. Delta.

Bookman .- (AMERICA.) DODD, MEAD AND CO., NEW YORK. 25 cents.

June.
Jeanne Marni. Illustrated. F. Loliée.
Italian Newspapers. Illustrated. F. T. Cooper.
The Yiddish Theatre in New York. Illustrated. H. Hapgood.
The War in South Africa and the American Civil War. Spenser Wilkinson.
The Later Work of Tolstoy. A. Maude.

Canadian Magazine. - ONTARIO PUBLISHING CO., TORONTO. 25 cents. June 25 cents. June.
Edmonton: the City on the Saskatchewan. Illustrated. B. Cameron.
The Chinaman in the Household. W. C. Nichol.
The West Indian Negro of To-day. H. G. De Lisser.
Twenty Years on the War Path. Continued. F. Villiers,
A Trip to Mexico. Illustrated. Laura M. Boulton.
A Trip to Mexico. Illustrated. Laura M. Boulton.
Arthur J. Stringer. With Portraits. H. A. Bruce.
Stephen Phillips and "Paolo and Francesca"; a New Poet and a New
Play. E. R. Peacock.
The Functions of a Governor-General. A Political Onlooker,
Robert Barr and Literature in Canada. W. J. Brown.

Captain.-George Newnes. 6d. July. Kodak Photography in Peace and War. Illustrated. C. G. Paul. How Railway Signals are worked. Illustrated. J. A. Kay. The Free Wheel. Illustrated. H. Perry.

Cassell's Magazine.—Cassell. 6d. July. Her Majesty's Ambassadors. Illustrated. R. Machray.
The Central London Railway. Illustrated. A. J. Knowles.
A French Court of Justice. Illustrated. R. Murray.
Prisoners of War. Illustrated.
The National Defence. Illustrated. D. T. Timins.

Cassier's Magazine .- 33, Bedford Street, Strand. is. June. Cassier's magazine.—33, BEDFORD STREET, STRAND. 18. June. Trade Possibilities in South Africa. Illustrated. Edgar Mels. Three Systems of Selling Pig Iron; the German, British and American Methods. George H. Hull.

Sixty Years in British Iron Works. Illustrated. George Beard. Practical Inventing. Illustrated. W. H. Smyth. Naval Architecture and Sanitation. J. R. Tryon. The Increasing Size of American Locomotives. Illustrated. William Forsyth. Engineering Graduates from Universities. George W. Dickie. The Cost of Machine Work. Francis H. Richards.

Catholic World .- 22, PATERNOSTER Row. 15. June. Religious Customs among the Armenians. Illustrated. Rev. P. Terzian. Montalembert and His Visit to O'Connell. With Portrait. Rev. J. G. Daley.
In the Footsteps of Texas Missionaries. With Portraits. T. O'Hagan.
Dr. Mivar's Last Utterance. Rev. G. M. Searle.
The Elective System of Studies. Rev. J. A. Burns.
A Plan in the History of Nature. W. Seton.
The Catholic Layman in Higher Education. T. P. Kernan.
Chair of Philosophy in Trinity College, Washington. Rev. G. McDermot.

Century Magazine,—MacMillan, 18, 4d. July.
Sarah Porter. With Portrait. W. M. Sloane.
A Pictorial View of the Paris Exposition. Illustrated. A. Castaigne.
How to safeguard One's Sanity. Dr. J. M. Buckley.
Oliver Cromwell. Continued. Illustrated. John Morley.
Artistic Paris. Illustrated. Richard Whiteing.
The Commercial Ascendency of the United States. C. D. Wright.
Memories of a Musical Life. Illustrated. W. Mason.
Civic Festivals and Processions:—
Elements of a Successful Parade. Barr Ferree.
Some Practical Suggestions. C. R. Lame.

Champers's Journal .- 47, PATERNOSTER Row. 8d. July. The Gold Mines of British Columbia.
The Boers and "Poor Whites."
The Diary of a Busaco Monk. Chas. Edwardes.
A Visit to Magersfontein Battlefield. W. S. Fletcher.
Tropical Diseases and Cures. T. P. Porter.
The British West Indies; Some Bulwarks of Empire.
Onions or Kitchen-Lilles.

Charing Cross Magazine.-434, STRAND. 3d. June. Your Boots and Shoes, Illustrated, D. McEwan, Archbishop Temple, Illustrated, E. D'Albiac,

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Secondary Inspection. Dr. R. P. Scott. Engineering Magazine. -222, STRAND. 18. June.

The Demonstrated Success of the Submarine Boat. Illustrated. Admiral P. Hichborn. Commercial Organisation of the Machine Shop. H. Diemer.
The Follies of Some American Exporters. A Continental Salesman.
Russia's Opening for Anglo-Saxon Enterprise in Asia. Illustrated. A. H.

Chautauquan .- CHAUTAUQUA PRESS, CLEVELAND, OHIO. 20 cents. June.

Forgotten Candidates for President. With Portraits. F. N. Thorpe. The Expansion of the American People. Illustrated. Continued. Prof. E. E. Sparks. Around Britany. Illustrated. I. Prime-Stevenson. The Inner Life of James Dwight Dana. D. C. Gilman.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—Church Missionary Society.

6d. July.

The Redemption of Africa.

H. E. F.

A Review of the Century.

E. Stock.

Classical Review.—DAVID NUTT. 18. 6d. June.
Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and the Modern Homeric Text. T. W. Allen.
The Textual Criticism of Cicero's Philippics, and of the Orations before
Cæsar. A. C. Clark.

Contemporary Review. - COLUMBUS Co. 28. 6d. July. The Scramble for China. Demetrius C. Boulger.
The Crisis in China. Arthur Sowerby.
Finland and Russia. Augustine Birell.
Municipal Trading. Lord Avebury.
In the Haunted Crimea. Menie Muriel Norman.
The Social and Economic Revolution in the Southern States. Philip

Alexander Bruce.
Peter Ilvitch Tshäikovski. A. E. Keeton. Peter Hyitch Tshāikovski. A. E. Keeton.
An Unwritten Chapter in American Diplomacy. A. Maurice Low.
A Reformed College of Arms. A. W. Hutton.
The Future of London Railways. G. F. Millin.
The Athletic Master in Public Schools. H. J. Spenser.
Ruskin, Man and Prophet. R. Warwick Bond.
Music Halls. Andrew Wilson.
The War and Modern Tactics. With Map of the Battle of Colenso. J. Bürde.

Cornhill Magazine.-Smith, Elder. 18. July. With a Boer Ambulance in Natal. G. O. Moorhead.
Mrs. Radcliffe's Novels. Andrew Lang.
The South African Policy of Sir Bartle Frere. W. Basil Worsfold.
Ermine and Motley. Max Beerbohm.

Moorish Memories. Venomous Snakes; How they are caught and handled. Antivenene. The Boer at Home. Miss Anna Howarth.

Cosmopolitan.-International News Co. 6d. June. COSMOPOLITAN,—INTERNATIONAL News Co. 6d. June. On the Road with the "Big Show." Illustrated. C. T. Murray. Beauties of Blood Royal. With Portraits. Marquis de Fontenoy. The Automobile: the Modern Charlot. Illustrated. J. G. Sp.ed. The Great Boer Trek in 1834. S. Crane. The Science of Astronomy in the Year 1900. Illustrated. C. Flammarion. How Presidents are nominated. Illustrated. What Kind of a Sovereign is Queen Victoria? Illustrated. W. T. Stead.

Critic .- G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK. 20 cents. May. E. J. Phelps as seen in His Letters. Ellen Burns Sherman. Alexander Petöfi; the Hungarian Byron. Illustrated. A. Hegedus, Jr.

Dial .- 315, WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO. 10 cents. June 1. Theory and Practice.

July 16.

The Commencement Season. Economic Journal.-MACMILLAN. 58. June. Economic Journal.—MACMILLAN. 58. June.
Internal Migration in England and Wales, 1881—J. Prof. A. W. Flux.
Federal Regulation of Railways in the United States. Prof. S. J. McL
The Incidence of Urban Rates. Prof. F. Y. Edg-worth.
Some Economic Aspects of the War. Sir R. Giffen.
Note on the Budget of r.yoo. Prof. C. F. Bastable.
The United States Currency Act of 1900. Prof. F. W. Taussig.
The Gold Standard in Japan. E. Foxwell.
The Berlin Produce Exchange. Prof. A. W. Flux
Municipal Trading. J. Harrison.
Factories and Workshops Bill. S. N. Fox.

Educational Review .-- 2, EXETER STREET, STRAND. 4d. June. The Cambridge Junior Local Syllabus; Latin. Rev. W. H. Flecker. Bys and Newspapers. J. L. Paton.
Cramming. Examiner. School Natural History Societies. C. L. Laurie.

Educational Review .- (AMERICA.) J. M. DENT. 18. 8d. June. Alcohol Physiology and School Superintendence. W. O. Atwater.
The Ethics of getting Teachers and of getting Positions. A. S. Draper,
The California State Text-Book System. R. D. Faulkner.
Better City School Administration. T. A. De Weese,
The Report on Normal Schools. J. M. Green,
The Quincy Movement. N. M. Butler.

Educational Times. -89, Farrington Street. 6d. July.

New Shop Methods a Corollary of Modern Machinery. Editor. Piece-Work not essential to Best Results in the Machine Shop. J. O'Counell. The Power Equipment in the Tall Office Building. Illustrated. R. P. Dutch Guiana from a Gold-Mining Standpoint. Illustrated. J. E. The Paris Exposition as a Mechanical Achievement. E. Mitchell. Disappearing Gun Carriages in the United States. Illustrated. C. H. Powell.

Engineering Times.-P. S. KING. 6d. June. Cold Expansion of Metals. Illustrated. L. Lodian.
The Disposal of Sewage. Illustrated. Continued. Dr. A. W. Blyth.
Technical Education—an Economic Necessity. Prof. V. C. Alderson.
The History and Development of Motor Cars. Illustrated. Continued.
W. Fletcher.
Modern Methods of Saving Labour in Gasworks. Illustrated. Continued. C. E. Brackenbury.

The Comparative Values of Belt Pulleys. Illustrated. G. H. Firth.

Types of Pneumatic Rock Drills. Illustrated. English Illustrated Magazine,-198, STRAND. 6d. July. The Cockney John Chinaman. Illustrated. G. A. Wade.
Nothing New under the Sun. Illustrated. F. Dolman.
Resuscitation of a Sea-Monster. Illustrated. F. Dolman.
Resuscitation of a Sea-Monster. Illustrated, Helen C. Gordon.
The Cult of Brahma. Illustrated, D. Major.
Distinguished Colonial Soldiers. With Portraits. C. de Thierry.
Princetown; a Great Convict Settlement. Illustrated. B. F.

Etude. - T. PRESSER, PHILADELPHIA. 15 cents. June. Child-Study. Frances C. Robinson The Educational Value of Concerts. Emma S. Dymond.

Expositor.—Hodder and Stoughton. 18. July. Expositor.—Hodder and Stoughton. 18. July.

Professor Ramsay on the Incidence of Passover, and the Use of German Authorities. Prof. B. W. Bacon.

A Point in the Christology of First Corinthians. Rev. N. J. D. White. The Unity of Job. Prof. D. S. Margolibuth.

The Holy Ministry. Rev. J. Watson.

Pilate. Rev. W. M. Macgregor.

On the Lucan Interpretation of Christ's Death. Rev. G. Milligan.

The Royal Ancestry of Zephaniah. Rev. G. Buchanan Gray. Expository Times .- SIMPKIN, MARSHALL. 6d. July.

Amos. Rev. J. M. Danson.
The Missionary Methods of the Apostles. Continued. Rev. John Reid.
The Sefer Ha-Galuy of Saadya. Prof. W. Bacher. Feilden's Magazine. TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 15. June.

Electro-Galvanising. Illustrated. S. Cowper-Coles.
The Evolution of the Portable Engine. Illustrated. W. Fletcher.
The Leen Valley Branch of the Great Northern Railway Company. Illus-Pneumatic Tools and Appliances. Illustrated, Continued, E. C. Amos.

Fireside.—7, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 6d. July. Paris and the Exhibition. Illustrated. Bon Voyage. The History of Carrots. G. L. Apperson. Florence Nightingale.

Fortnightly Review .- CHAPMAN AND HALL. 25. 6d. July. Fortnightly Review.—CHAPMAN AND HALL. 2s. 6d. Ju
The Policy of Peace. Edward Dicey.
An Overworked Minister and—a Remedy. Beckles Willson.
France, Russia, and the Peace of the World. Dr. Karl Blind,
Two Mottoes of Cardinal Newman. Wilfrid Ward.
The Staging of Shakespeare. H. Beerbohm Tree.
The Workmen's Compensation Act. Judge Parry.
Concerning Hosts and Hostesses. T. H. S. Escott.
On Climax in Tragedy. Prof. Lewis Campbell.
With Lancet and Rifle on the Beira Railway. L. Orman Cooper.
The Naval Strength of the Seven Sea-Powers. J. Holt Schooling.
Poets as Legislators. Albert D. Vandam.
The Paris Exhibition. H. Heuthcote Statham.
The Crisis in the Far East. Diplomaticus.
The March to Pretoria. With Maps.

The March to Pretoria. With Maps.

Forum.—GAV AND BIRD. 15. 6d. June.

The Attitude of the United States towards the Chinese. Ho Yow.
The Present Position of the Irish Question. J. E. Redmond.
Do We owe Independence to the Filipinos? Charles Denby.
College Philosophy. G. Stanley Hall.
An Unwritten Chapter in Recent Tariff History. J. Schoenhof.
Teaching in High Schools as a Lift. Occupation for Men. E. E. Hill.
The U. K., the U. S., and the Ship Canal. Sir Charles W. Dilke.
Organized Labour in France. W. B. Scaife.
The Ministry: the Pre-eminent Profession. Rev. H. A. Stimson.
American and Canadian Trade Relations. J. Charlton.
A Contribution to the Armenian Question. C. A. P. Rohrbach.
Southern Literature of the Year. B. W. Wells. A Contribution to the Armenian Question. C. Southern Literature of the Year. B. W. Wells.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly .- 141, FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. The President's War. Illustrated. D. B. R. Keim.
A Metropolitan Night. Illustrated. S. H. Adams.
Juana la Loca; the Greatest Passion in History. Illustrated. Blanche Z. Baralt.
At the Ends of the British Empire. Illustrated. R. E. Speer.
Some Tame Animals I thought I knew. Illustrated. Martha M. Williams.
Women as Architects. Illustrated. J. D. Miller.

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Genealogical Magazine, -ELLIOT STOCK. IS. July.

Lyon's New Book. Illustrated.
"A Record of the Redes." Illustrated.
Arms of the Burgh of Arbroath.
Names derived from Egypt. "Crux."

Gentleman's Magazine,-Chatto and Windus, is, July, The Sedan Chair. A. M. Stevens. Marguerite d'Angoulème as Princess and Poetess. Katherine W. Elwes. Greece and Ireland. Mrs. E. M. Lynch. Candid Opinions of Contemporaries. F. G. Walters. Folk-Rhymes of Places. A. L. Salmon. The Herschels and the Nebulæ. J. E. Gore. The Midday Moon and the Midnight Sun. H. Schütz Wilson.

Geographical Journal.-Edward Stanford. 2s. June. Twelve Years' Work of the Ordnance Survey, 1887-1899. With Maps. Col. Sir J. Farquharson. Exploration of the Bermejo River and Its Affluents, Argentine Republic. Exploration of the Bermejo River and Its Affluents, Argentine Republic.

With Map.

Notes on the Country between Lake Chinta and the River Luli, Central

Africa. With Maps. Illustrated. Captain F. B. Pearce.

Some Unpublished Spitzbergen MSS. Illustrated. Sir Martin Conway.

Geological Magazine. - DULAU. 18. 6d. June. Bala Lake and the River System of North Wales. With Map. Philip Lake. Bala Lake and the River System of North Wales. With Shape, a hind Lake. The Parent-Rock of the Diamond, Prof. T. G., Bonney, On the Genus Conocoryphe, F. R. C. Reed. Tortoise from the Wealden of the 1sle of Wight. Illustrated, R. W. Hooley, A Geological Examination of Snowdon, Illustrated, J. R. Dakyns.

Girl's Own Paper .- 56, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. How to grow Apples and Pears. Illustrated. Continued. B. Wells. Characteristic Church Towers of Lancashire. Illustrated. H. W. Brewer. The Princess of Wals's Dogs. Illustrated. E. M. Jessop. Frederick the Great; a Royal Musician. Illustrated. Miss Eleonore d'Esterre-Keeling.

Girl's Realm .- 10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 6d. July. Four Girls at the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. Christina G. Whyte. The Edinburgh School of Domestic Economy; How I learnt Home Rule. Illustrated. Caroline E. Turner.

Good Words.-ISBISTER. 6d. July.

Cognominal Puzzles. E. Whitaker.
The Tsar. Illustrated. Dr. E. J. Dillon.
A Tramp through the Forest of Fontainebleau. Illustrated. Hannah At the Siege of Kimberley. A Sergeant in the Town Guard. Ruskin and Venice. Rev. A. Robertson. How Wild Creatures feed. Illustrated. F. G. Aflalo.

Great Thoughts .- 28, HUTTON STREET, FLEET STREET. 6d. July. Eversley and Charles Kingsley. Illustrated. Margaret Bradley. The Evil Influence of Smart Society; Interview with Arnold White. Portrait. R. Blathwayt.

Alfred Deakin; an Australi in Federalist. With Portrait. E. St. John Hare.

Andrew Marvell. With Portrait. Rsv. R. P. Downes.

Popular Music; Interview with August Manns. With Portrait. R. Blathwayt,

Gutenberg; the Inventor of Printing. With Portrait. Rev. R. P. Downes.

Harmsworth Magazine.-HARMSWORTH. 3td. June. Harmsworth Magazine,—Harmsworth. 34d. June. Why not ent Insects? Illustrated. Rev. T. Wood. The Last of the Red Indians. Illustrated. W. S. Harwood. Some Famous Newsp.per Scoops; Stories of Journalistic Enterprise. Illustrated. F. A. Talbot. What to see at the Paris Exposition. Illustrated. J. E. Woodacott. Greater Britain. Illustrated. R. Machray. St. Helena; the Prison of Napoleon and Cronje. Illustrated. W. Kilmurray. Masonic Mysteriss. Illustrated. W. J. Wintle. Men Who have risen from the Ranks. With Portraits. A. Birnage.

Harper's Monthly Magazine .- 45, ALBEMARLE STREET. 18. July. Harper's Monthly Magazine.—45, Albemarke Street. 18. July.
Inside the Boer Lines. Illustrated. Continued. E. E. Easton.
An Ex-Slaveholder's View. R. Bingham.
Non-Hygienic Gymnastics. J. Buckham.
English War-Correspondents in South Africa. Illustrated. F. A. McKenzie,
A Journey to the Abyssinian Capital. Illustrated. Continued. Capt.
M. S. Wellby.
Educational Use of Hypnotism. J. D. Quackenbos.
Professor Ernst Hackel and the New Zoology. Illustrated. Dr. H. S.
Williams.

Harvard Graduates' Magazine .- 5, Beacon Street, Boston. Charles Franklin Dunbar. With Portrait. C. W. Eliot. The Harvard Law Clubs. J. P. Cotton, Jr. What the Associated Clubs have done. F. H. Gade. The Coming of the Cuban Teachers.

Home Magazine.—NASSAU STRRET, NEW YORK CITY. 10 cents. June.
Counting the Nation by Electricity. Illustrated. C. S. Wilbur.
The Strange Story of the Chinese Emperor. With Portraits. R. van Bergen.
Microbes and Microbe-Farming. Illustrated. W. G. Bowdoin.
Tibet; the Land of Mag.c. Illustrated. Dr. Henry Liddell.

Homiletic Review .- 44, FLEET STREET. 18. 2d. June. Practical Results of the Scientific Discoveries of the Nineteenth Century. Dr. G. F. Wright. Dr. G. r. Wright.
One of Arthur Manning's Experiments. Bishop J. H. Vincent.
The New Hebrides; an Object Lesson in Missions. Dr. J. G. Paton.
God's Work in Our Work in Sanctification. Dr. A. Kuyper.
Recent Developments in Biblical Criticism. Dr. W. J. Beecher.

Humanitarian-Duckworth. 6d. July.

The Faiths of Ancient India. Prof. R. Dutt.
A Kirghiz Home in Siberia. Dr. H. Turner.
The Food Value of Alcohol. Prof. J. Madden.
The Economic Position of Women:—
In Trades and Manufactures. Madeleine Greenwood.
In Journalism. A Woman Journalist.
In Domestic Service. Dora M. Jones.
In America. Collapsia.

In America. Columbia. The Philosophy of War. E. W. Moody. Sound Waves in Stringed Instruments. E. Van der Straeten.

Ideal Review.-GAY AND BIRD. IS. 3d. June. The Making and Decaying of the Creed. Rev. H. Frank. The Symbols of the Bible. Continued. F. Hartmann. The Music of India. Mrs. A. Smith. Percy Bysshe Shelley. C. H. A. B.

International .- A. T. H. BROWER, CHICAGO. 10 cents. June. A Mine Hunt in Old Mexico. Illustrated. D. Furness. Beneath the Yew Tree's Shade at Stoke Poges. Illustrated. K. E. Harriman.

Dewey Day in Chicago. Illustrated. L. M. Scott. Nathaniel Hawthorne. F. B. Embree.

Mannix.

International Monthly, -MACMILLAN. 18. June. Relation between Early Religion and Morality. E. Buckley. Political Parties and City Government. F. J. Goodnow. Recent Advance in Medical Science. R. W. Wilcox. The Nature of the Creative Imagination. T. Ribot. High Explosives. Capt. E. L. Zalinski.

Irish Ecclesiastical Record .- 24, NASSAU St., DUBLIN. 18. June. "De Custodia Eucharistiae." Rev. J. Magnier.
Alleluia's Thought Sequence Rev. T. J. O'Mahony.
Dr. W. Walsh; a Champion of God's Ark in Penal Days. Rev. E. Nagle.
Primary Education in Rome. Rev. J. O'Connell.
Notes on the Canonical Aspects of a Plenary or National Synod. Rev. D.

Irish Monthly .- M. H. Gill, Dublin. 6d. July. From Dublin to Constantinople; a Dash across Europe. C. T. Wate The Non-Sequaciousness of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Rev. P. Dillon.

Irish Rosary .- 47, LITTLE BRITAIN. 3d. July. The Trappists in South Africa. Illustrated. A Refugee.

Journal of the Board of Agriculture.-LAUGHTON. 18. June. Some Local Conditions of Forestry in England. Fungoid Diseases of Roots of Fruit-Trees. Illustrated. Favus in Poultry. F. V. Theobald. Consumption of Maize. Manuring of Potatoe Experiments in Pig-Feeding. American Farmers' Institutes.

Journal of Geology.-Luzac. 50 cents. May. Edward Orton. J. J. Stevenson. Granitic Rocks of the Pikes Peak Quadrangle. E. B. Mathews. A North American Epicontinental Sea of Jurassic Age. W. N. Logan.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.-J. J. Keliher.

Personal Observations and Impressions of the Forces and Military Establishments now in South Africa. Sir Howard Vincent.
Firing on Coast D.fences. Lieut. Myakish.f.

Knowledge.—326, High Holborn. 6d. July.
The Total Solar Eclips: of May 28, 1900. Illustrated. E. Walter Maunder.
The Great Indian Earthqu & of 1837. Illustrated. C. Davison.
American Indians. Illustrated. R. Lydekker.
Some Early Theories on Fermentation. W. Stanley Smith.
Plants and Their Food. Illustrated. H. H. W. Pearson.
Fish-Bears and their Kindred. Illustrated. Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing.

Ladies' Home Journal.-Curtis, Philadelphia. 10 cents. July. Fashionable Summer Resorts of the Century. Illustrated. W. Perrine. Deborah Gannett; the Girl Who fought in the Revolution. Mabel Percy Haskell.

Lady's Realm.—HUTCHINSON. 6d. July. Atelier Lafayette. Illustrated.
Places Sacred to Lovers. Illustrated.
Society at Lord's. Illustrated. Mrs. S. Rawson.
Some Royal Love-Stories. Illustrated. Minka von Drachenfels.
Fancy Fêtes. Illustrated. G. A. Wade.
The Queen's Pet Dogs. Illustrated.
The Queen's Pet Dogs. Illustrated.
The Season at the Opera. Illustrated. J. Rawson.
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A War-Horse Society. M. Peacock.
Pastures Old and New. J. Perkins.
Technical Evidence. H. Bushell.
Creosoting Timber for Estate Purposes. J. Pearson.
Practical Note on Tuberculosis. Sir J. Sawyer.
Lady Gardeners. J. M. Dugdale.
Acquisition of Woodland Area in the Forest of Dean. W. R. Fisher.

Land Magazine .- 149, STRAND. 18. June.

Leisure Hour .- 56, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. July. Leisure Hour,—56. PATERNOSTER ROW. Od. July. Fiction, New and Old. Lily Watson. Salmon. Illustrated. W. J. Gordon. Lyon Playfair. With Portrait. Camp Life in British New Guinea. C. Ross-Johnson. A Run through St. Helena. J. Walker. Gleanings from Some Eighteenth-Century Newspapers. Old Highland Days. Illustrated. Continued. Dr. J. Kennedy. University Education and What It costs. Illustrated.

Library.-KEGAN PAUL. 3s. June.

Herbert Putnam. With Portrait.
The "Pooling" of Private Libraries. G. S. Layard.
The Morisons of Perth; a Notable Publishing House.
The British Museum Revised Rules for Cataloguing.
The Reputed First Circulating Subscription Liwray in London. A. Clarke.
How Things are done in St. Louis Public Library.

Continued. F. M.

Crunden.

Pamphlets and the Pamphlet Duty of 1712. J. Macfarlane. English Royal Collectors. W. Y. Flercher, The Children's Books That have lived. C. Welsh. How to open a New Book. Illustrated. C. Chivers. Architecture for Libraries. Illustrated. B. Pite.

Library Association Record, -HORACE MARSHALL. 18. June. Women Librarians and Their Future Prospects. Miss M. S. R. James. Librarian and Reader. J. E. Pythian. Classified versus Dictionary Catalogues. H. Bond.

Library World .- 4, AVE MARIA LANE. 6d. June.

Local Records; Symposium.
The Censor in the Public Library.
The Librarian's Library.
Sequel Stories. T. Aldred.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine. - Lippincott, Philadelphia. 18. June.

The Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775. S. Crane. Elizabeth Patterson (Madame Jerome Bonaparte). Virginia T. Peacock. The Swiss Passion Play at Selzach, Illustrated. Christine T. Herrick.

Longman's Magazine.-Longmans. 6d. July. Egypt in the Middle Ages. Prof. Stanley Lane Poole, The Real Rose. W. Pigott.

Macmillan's Magazine. - MACMILLAN. 18. July, Conversations with Gounod. Baroness Martinengo-Cesaresco. On Irish Greens. E. E. Behind the Purdah. Miss Sorabji. Western Scouts. E. B. Osborn. England and Italy. Bolton King. Gilbert White and His Recent Editors. Prof. Newton.

Madras Review.—Thompson, Minerva Press, Madras. 2 rupe2s.
May.

May.

The Feudatories of India.

The Hindu Gains of Learning Bill. T. S.
Prospects of Hinduism in the West. R. A.
Legends of Ancient Madura, E. H. Brookes.

The Ethics of the Bhagavad Gitá. M. Kunjunni Nayar.
John Ruskin. C. Gopal Menon.

The Tamils; Eighteen Hundred Years Ago. V. K. Pillai.

The Boer and the Hindu. K. S. Aiyer.

Medical Magazine.—62, King William Street. 15. June.

Constitution and Its Relation to Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Sir H. Beev

Sex Constitution and Its Relation to Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Sir H. Beevor. Posterior Basic Meningitis. Sir D. Duckworth. Medicine and Philosophy. Dr. T. C. Allbutt. The New University of London. Continued. Dr. W. H. Allchin.

Missionary Review of the World .-- 44, Fleet Street. 25 cents.

The Great Ecumenical Conference. Illustrated. Dr. A. T. Pierson. Addresses of Welcome to Delegates. B. Harrison and W. McKinley. Unique Aspects of Missions in Africa. Illustrated. R. H. Nassau. Asia's Great Need. Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop. The Value of Medical Missions. G. E. Post. An Object Lesson in Self-Support in Korea. H. G. Underwood.

National Review .- EDWARD ARNOLD. 25. 6d. July. National Review.—EDWARD ARNOLD, 28, 6d. July, A Khaki Dissolution. Conservative M.P.
The Conspiracy against the French Republic. F. C. Conybeare. Dante's Realistic Treatment of the Ideal. Alfred Austin. Rights of the Weak. W. H. Mallock.
Parlous Condition of Cricket. Horace G. Hutchinson. American Affairs. A. Maurice Low.
A Plea for Military History. C. Oman.
A Trip from Uganda to Khartoum. With Map. Capt. M. F. Gage. The Swiss Army; Its Lessons for England. C. G. Coulton. Some Final Impressions of the Roman Catholic Church. Arthur Galton. Story of the Boer War. With Map. H. W. Wilson. New England Magazine. -5. PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 25 cents. June.

The Passing of the Birds. Illustrated. E. S. Rolfe. The English Durchester. Illustrated. S. J. Barrows, New England in Wisconsin. Illustrated. Ellis Baker Usher. The Libraries of Rhode Island. Illustrated. H. R. Palmer.

New Ireland Review.—Burns and Oates. 6d. July.

New Ireland Review,—Burns and Oates, 6d. July.

How to start a Public Library. W. J. Johnston.

The Love Letters of Lord Edward FitzGerald. J. O'Mahony.

The Psychology of George Meredith. M. Vesey Hague.

Literature and Politics of the Vikings. Continued. G. F. H. Berkeley.

New World.—GAY AND BIRD. 3s. June.

The De:per Issue in the Ritualistic Controversy in the Church of England,
K. C. Anderson.

On Preaching. W. Kirkus.

The Christian Ideal. C. A. Allen.

Plutarch and His Age. R. M. Wenley.

Religion and the Larger Universe. J. T. Bixby.

The Greek Games. W. McK. Bryant.

The Teaching of Jesus concerning the Rich. F. G. Peabody.

Ninteenth Contury.—Sameson Low. 2s. 6d. July.

Nineteenth Century.-Sampson Low. 28. 6d. July. The Lessons of the War; a Proposed Association.
Our Vacillation in China and its Consequences. Henry Norman,
Soldier Settlers in South Africa. Col. J. G. B. Stopford.
The Home Generals and Their Work in the Coming Autumn. Col. Lonsdale

Hale.

Administrative Reform in the Public Service. P. Lyttelton Gell, In the Bye-Ways of Rural Ireland. Michael MacDonagh. Hooliganism and Juvenile Crime. Rev. Andrew A. W. Drew. Town Children in the Country. Mrs. S. A. Barnett. Sixpenny Telegrams—Why They do not pay. J. Henniker Heaton. Identification Offices in India and Egypt. Francis Galton. Mr. Wilfrid Ward's Apologetics. Robert Edward Dell. The Prerogative of Dissolution. Edmund Robertson. Wanted—a Leader. Dr. J. Guinness Rogers.

The Newspapers. Sir Wemyss Reid.

North American Review .- WM. HEINEMANN. 25. 6d. June. North American Review.—Wm. Heinemann. 2s. 6d. June.
The Issue in the Presidential Campaign. W. J. Bryan.
Australian Federation and Its Baists. E. Barton.
Will Education solve the Race Problem? Prof. J. R. Straton.
The Meeting of the Olymp an Games. Baron Pierre de Coubertin.
How England should treat the Vanquished Boers. Sir Sidney Shippard.
Modern Persian Literature. Prof. E. Denison Ross.
What has become of Hell? Dr. G. W. Shino.
Cecil Rhodes's Future. Princess Catherine Radziwill.
British and Russian Diplomacy. A Diplomat.
Antagonism of England and Russia. D. C. Boulger.
Great Britain in Asia. Sir Richard Temple.
Charter Needs of Great Cities. B. S. Coler.

Open Court.-KEGAN PAUL. 6d. June. The Tomb of Vibia. Illustrated. Dr. E. Maas.
The Old and the New Magic. Illustrated. Dr. Paul Carus.
The Concept. Dr. E. Mach.
Rhyme and Rhythm in the Koran. D. J. Rankin.
Gospel Parallels from Păli Texts; Psychical Powers. Translated by A. J.
Edmunds.

Our Day .- 112, LA SALLE AVENUE, CHICAGO. May. Leonard Wood, Governor-General of Cuba. E. C. Cleveland, Postal Savings Banks. C. Holdridge, Twentieth Century Tenements. H. T. Davidson, The Secret of Eff.ctive Preaching. Ian Maclaren.

Outing.—International. Naws Co. 25 cents. June.
The Country Cart of To-day. Illustrated. C. Whitney.
Evolution of the Trout and the Artificial Fly. Illustrated. Dr. H. Gove.
A Bit about Bass. Illustrated. E. W. Sandys.
Early Road-Diving and Its Patrons. Illustrated. Nathan A. Cole.
The Laying-Out and Care of a Golf Course. Illustrated. W. Tucker. Overland Monthly .- SAN FRANCISCO. 10 cents. May.

Golf in California. Illustrated. California's First Vacation School. Illustrated. Eva V. Carlin. The Story of a Paroled Prisoner. W. F. Prosser. National Pavilions at the Paris Exposition. Illustrated. Josephine Tozier

National Pavilions at the Paris Exposition. Illustrated. Josephine Tozi Pall Mall Magazine,—18, Charing Cross Road. 18. July. Naworth Castle. Illustrated. Rev. A. H. Malan. Dramatists and Their Methods. Illustrated. H. Wyndham. Elizabeth Chudleigh. Illustrated. Mrs. Parr. Anglo-American Literary Copyright. Alfred Austin. The Military Traditions of the City of London. Kathleen Schlesinger. Parents' Review.—Kegan Paul. 6d. June. The Mind of a Child and the Teaching of Religion. Rev. J. Kelman The Consecration of Influence in Society. Mrs. R. Jardine. Pearson's Magazine.—C. A. Pearson. 6d. July. Polo: The Rich Man's Game. Illustrated. H. Prott.

Pearson's Magazine,—C. A. Pearson. 6d. July.
Polo; The Rich Man's Game. Illustrated. H. Pratt.
The Criminal Lunatic Asylum. Illustrated. G. Griffith.
The Killing of the Mammoth. Illustrated. H. Tukeman.
How the Plonets are weighed. Illustrated. Frof. S. Newcomb.
The Possibilities of Reaching the Four Poles. I-lustrated. F. A. Cook
Diving as a Fine Art. Illustrated. H. Henry.
How will the World End? Illustrated. H. C. Fyfe.
Midnight Mountaineering. Illustrated. T. Morton.

Physical Review .- MACMILLAN. 50 cents. June. The Transmission of the Ionized Exhalations of Phosphorus through Air and Other Media. C. Barus.
An Hermetically Sealed Type of Clark Standard Cell. H. T. Barnes.
Concerning Thermal Conductivity in Iron. E. H. Hall.
Spark-Length of an Electric Influence Machine as modified by a Small Spark from the Negative Side. W. J. Humphreys.

Positivist Review .- Wm. Reeves. 3d. July.

As Others see Us. Frederic Harrison. Classification of the Sciences. J. H. Bridges. Professor Höffding on Positivism. F. S. Marvin.

Practical Teacher .- 33, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. July.

Rhineland. Illustrated. On turning over an Old Paris Sketch-book. Illustrated.

Primitive Methodist Quarterly Review.—Thomas MITCHELL. 25.

The Spiritual Condition of Primitive Methodism at the End of the Century.

The Spiritual Condition of Primitive Methodism at the End of the Centu R. Hind.
Our Lord's Teaching. B. Haddon.
The Economic, Physical, and Moral Evils of War. W. Spedding.
The Bass of Rel gious Belief. J. W. Rodgers.
West African Fetish. T. E. Currah.
The Spirit and the Incarnation. R. G. Graham.
The Temperance Movement. M. P. Davison.
The Original Home of the Indogermanic Peoples.
A. W. B. Welford.
The Social Aspects of Christianity. M. Johnson.
Bunyan's Dream in the Light of His Life and Times. J. D. Thompson.
The Pa. is Exhibition. H. Owen.

Public Health.—129, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE. 18. June. Municipal Dispensaries, C. Sanders, The Administration of Fever Hospitals. E. W. Goodall.

Public School Magazine .- 131, TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 6d. June. Bradfield College. Illustrated. A. F. Leach. School Journalism. A. E. Johnson.

Puritan .- 16, PILGRIM STREET. 6d. July. The Christian Endeavour Convention, July, 1900. Illustrated. B. E.

Pengelly.

"Lewis Carroll" as a Preacher. Illustrated. C. T. Bateman.

Scrooby; the Nursery of the Pilgrim Fathers. Illustrated. Charlotte

Mason.
Russia as a Temperance Reformer. A. S. Quick.
Regent Square Presbyterian Church and the Rev. Alex. Connell. Illustrated. F. A. McKenzie.

Quiver.-Cassell. 6d. July. The Christian Endeavour World's Convention. Illustrated. Rev. F. B. Meyer, Illustrated Rev. H. B. Freeman.
Native-Built Churches, Illustrated, F. M. Holmes,
Some Reminiscences of Longfellow. Illustrated. Rev. J. Coleman.

Review of Reviews,—(America.) 13, ASTOR PLACE, New York. 25 cents. June.

James J. Hill; a Builder of the Northwest. Illustrated. Mary Harriman

Severance.
Paris and the Exposition of 1900. Illustrated. Albert Shaw.
The New York Tenement-House Commission. Illustrated. Jacob Riis.
Summer Camps for Boys. Illustrated. L. Rouillion.
Automobiles for the Average Man. Illustrated. Cleveland Moffett.
The Refunding Law in Operation. C. A. Conant.
The Parsain roce. C. P. Seeh.
July.

Mr. Bryan in 1900. C. B. Spahr.
The New Australian Constitution. H. H. Lusk.
The Republican Candidate; the Record of President McKinley's
Administration.

The Public Library and the Public School.
The Revival of Early Industries; a Profitable Philanthropy. Illustrated.
Helen R. Albee. Cotton-Mills in Cotton-Fields, Illustrated. Leonora Beck Ellis. New Developments in Textile Schools. Illustrated. Jane A. Stewart.

Review of Reviews .- (Australasia). Queen Street, Melbourne.

Fighting the "Black Death" in Sydney. Illustrated. P. R. Meggy.
The Secret of the Empire. Dr. W. H. Fitchett.
Shall Western Australia be broken up? J. W. Hackett.
All about Lord Kitchener. W. T. Stead.
How Jack fights on Land.

Royal Magazine.-C. A. PEARSON. 4d. July. The Art of the Camera. Illustrated. R. Grey.
The Rise of Kitchener. Illustrated. R. Maingay.
Women Who do Men's Work. Illustrated. Florence Burnley and Kathleen Schlesinger.

Daily Life on a Battleship. Illustrated. A. S. Hurd.

Tommy Atkins at Play. Illustrated. H. Grainger.

Football as a Fine Art. H. L. Adam.

St. Nicholas,-MACMILLAN. 18. Some Great Sea-Fights. Illustrated. Jessie P. Frothingham.

School Board Gazette.-Bemrose. zs. June. Evening Continuation Schools. Higher Elementary Schools.

School World.—MacMillan. 6d. July. Aids to Classical Study. Illustrated. W. H. D. Rouse.

Science Gossip. -110, STRAND. 6d. July.

Geological Notes in Orange River Colony, Illustrated, Major B. M. Skinner.
Notes on Spinning Animals, Illustrated, H. W. Kew,
Butterflies of the Palacarctic Region, Illustrated, Continued, H. C. Lang

Birds at Lynmouth. T. H. Mead-Briggs. Geology around Barmouth. Illustrated. J. H. Cooke. An Introduction to British Spiders. Illustrated. F. P. Smith.

Scottish Geographical Magazine. - Edward Stanford. is. 6d.

The Basin of the Yukon River in Canada. With Map. Illustrated. J. B. Tyrrell.
The Cordillera of Mexico and Its Inhabitants. Illustrated. O. H. Howarth.
The Proposed Scottish National Antarctic Expedition. With Map. W. S.

Bruce. Bokhara. Illustrated. W. R. Rickmers.

Scribner's Magazine.-Sampson Low. 18. July. The Slave Trade in America. Illustrated. John R. Spears. Trees. Illustrated. F. French. The Relix of Ladysmith. Illustrated. R. H. Davis. Harvard College Fifty-Eight Years Ago. G. F. Hoar. The River People, Illustrated. D. Marshall. The Boer as a Soldier. T. F. Millard. The Tendancy to Health. D. G. Mason.

Strand Magazine.-George Newnes. 6d. July. Sociable Fish. Illustrated. F. T. Bullen.
The World's Cathedrals in Miniature. Illustrated. A. H. Broa Curious Incidents at Cricket. Illustrated. W. J. Ford.
Boiler Explosions. Illustrated. J. Horner.
Pruning the Great Hedge of Meikleour. Illustrated. A. Blair.

Sunday at Home .- 56, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. July. Rev. F. B. Meyer. Illustrated.

Napoleon at St. Helena. Illustrated. W. Stevens.
The Bible in Africa. Illustrated. Rev. T. H. Darlow.
The New York Conference on Foreign Missions. Rev. R. Lovett.
In the Heart of London. Illustrated. Continued. Mrs. Isabella Fyvie Mayo.

Sunday Magazine.-Isbister. 6d. July. The Religious Element in the Poets. Continued. Bishop Boyd Carpenter. The Christian Endeavour Society. Illustrated. J. W. Spurgeon. Little Folk of Many Lands. Illustrated. G. Winterwood. Bishop Chavasse of Liverpool. Illustrated. One Who Knows Hi

Sunday Strand.-George Newnes. 6d. July. The Life of Jesus Christ. Illustrated. Continued. Ian Maclaren.
Our Wounded at Home. Illustrated. Marie A. Belloc.
Princess Christian; a Philânthropic Princess. Illustrated. Mrs. S. A.

Tooley.
The Indian Famine. Illustrated. G. Clark.
The Teachers' Orphanges. Illustrated. J. H. Yoxal..
The United Kingdom in Pawn to Pay the Victorian Drink Bill. Illustrated. W. Greenwood.

Temple Bar.-MACMILLAN. 18. July.

Counsellor O'Connell. M. MacDonagh. Poets at Variance. H. M. Sanders. Heine's Frau Mathilde. Solomon Maimon; a Tatterdemalion Philosopher.

Temple Magazine.-Horace Marshall. 6d. July. My Pulpit Experiences. Illustrated. Rev. H. R. Haweis. How Tommy Atkins amuses Himself in Barracks. Illustrated. G. F. Wade. Some Distinguished Women and Good Work. Illustrated. Spbil C. Mitford. Concerning Paper. Illustrated. Miss Gertrude Bacon. Shirley Baker; a Missionary Who "ran" a Kingdom. Illustrated. A. Fratson.

The Romance of Lincoln Minster. Illustrated. Audrey Winter.

Theosophical Review. -3, LANGHAM PLACE. 18. June. The Philosophy of Bruno. W. H. Thomas. Apollonius; the Philosopher-Reformer of the First Century. G. R. S. Mead.

The Nature of Theosophical Proofs, Mrs. Annie Besant. Theism and Pantheism. Dr. A. A. Wells. Celi-Cêd and the Cult of the Wren. Mrs. Hooper. The Life and Work of Madame de Krüdener. By a Russian.

Travel.-Horace Marshall and Son. 3d. June. A Modern Pilgrimage to Mount Athos. Continued. Illustrated. Dr. H. Lansdell.

The Curious Churches of Bornholm. Illustrated, A. E. Bonser. Behind the Back of the Beyond in Inverness-shire. Illustrated, J. L. W.

Werner's Magazine. -43, EAST 19TH STREET, NEW YORK. 25 cents. June. Expression in the United States South.
William Shakespeare on Voice-Culture. Continued. L. A. Russell.

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Australasian methodism. J. S. H. Royce.

Westminster Review.—F. Warne. 2s. 6d. July.
Loyalty and War. A. E. Maddock.
Boer v. Briton. Continued. Hugh H. L. Bellot.
Woman and War. Nora Twycross.
Labour v. Landlordism.
Bordighern: Past and Present. W. Miller.
Hector Macpherson on Harbert Spencer. Oliphant Smeaton.
Science in Higher Grade Schools A. T. Simmons.
The Tenacity of Superstition. D. F. Hannigan.
The Value of Money and Prices, G. J. Forsyth Grant.

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Wide World Magazine.-George Newnes. 6d. July. How a Forest Fire was extinguished with Wine. Illustrated. Prof. C. F. Holder. My Trip up the Matroosberg. Illustrated. Miss K. M. Wilson. Among the Wild Elsphants of Travancore. Illustrated. F. J. C. Martin. Children's Toys in Siam. Illustrated. H. Hillman. A Lady Ibez-Hunter in Baltistan. Illustrated. Mrs. E. Tweddell. Santa Catalina; a Californian Paradise. Illustrated. Prof. C. F. Holder.

Windsor Magazine.-WARD, LOCK. 6d. July. Skagen; a Danish Newlyn. Illustrated. A. E. Fletcher.
To the Memory of the Brave; How the Public Schools honour Their Dead
Heroes. Illustrated. G. A. Wade. The Biggest Engine in the World. Illustrated. H. C. Fyf.: My First Century in Cricket. Illustrated. M. R. Roberts. The Passion Play at Oberammergau. Illustrated. A. de Burgh. The Education of the Blind. Illustrated. P. Gibbs.

Woman at Home.-Hodder and Stoughton. 6d. July. Paris Hatland. Illustrated. Marie A. Belloc, Lord Rosebery. Illustrated. Continued. General Hector Macdonald. Illustrated. A. Mackintosh.

Womanhood .- 5. AGAR STREET, STRAND. 6d. July. Weaving: a Wiltshire Industry. Illustrated. Helen C. Black. Littlehampton; a Haven for the Weary. Illustrated. Mrs. Ada Ballin.

Yale Review. -- Edward Arnold. 75 cents. May. Yale Review.—Edward Arxold. 75 cents. May.
Democracy and Peace. S. M. Macvan:.
The Political Consequences of City Growth. L. S. Rowe.
Railway Progress and Agricultural Development. H. T. Newcombe.
Experience of the Dutch with Tropical Labour; Abolition of the Culture
System and Transition to Free Labour. Clive Day.

Young Man .- HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. July. Lord Rosebery, Past, Present, and Future. Illustrated. Arthur Mee. The Tyranny of the Drink Traffic. J. A. Steuart. The Romance of Commerce. Willium Dean Howells. With Portrait. W. Clark..

Young Woman .- HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. July. How to make the most of a Holiday. Madame Sarah Grand. Sweden's Queen; a Democrat in a Palace. Illustrated. Women's Clubland in Paris. Illustrated. Mrs. S. A. Tooley.

# THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt .- Benziger, Einsiedeln. 50 Pf. June. Printing and Its Development. Illustrated. O. von Karlstein.
The Holy Jubile: Year in the Catholic Church. Illustrated. E. e. mos.
The Prince of Wales. Illustrated. Dr. A. Heine.
The New German Civil Code. Continued. C. Burla.

Daheim.-Velhagen and Klasing, Leipzig. 2 Mks. per qr. June 2. Birds' Nests. Illustrated. C. Schwarzkopf. Paris Exhibition. Continued. Illustrated. H. von Zobeltitz. Paris Exhibition. Continued. Illustrated. H. von Zobeltitz.

Oberammergau. Illustrated. Prof. E. Heyck.

June 23.

Graf Hans von Kanitz auf Podangen. Illustrated. P. Grab.in.

Graf Hans von Kanitz auf Podangen. Illustrated. P. Grabbin Gutenberg. Illustrated. Prof. E. Heyck. June 30. Paris Exhibition. Continued. Illustrated. H. von Zobeltitz.

Deutscher Hausschatz.-F. Pustet, Regensburg. 40 Pf. Heft 12. St. Fridolin's Festival at Säckingen. Illustrated. M. Birkenbihl. Humour and Satire in the Old German Passion Play. Dr. J. Kanftl. Gutenberg. Illustrated. Heft 13.

Joseph von Führich. Illustrated. Dr. R. Huber.
Frisdrich Nietzsche. G. Saring.
Walldürn. Illustrated. K. O. Hartmann.
The Dolomite Country. Illustrated. J. Odenthal.
Oberammergau and the Passion Play. Illustrated. O. von Schaching.

Deutsche Revue.—Deutsche Verlags-Asstalt, Stuttgart.
6 Mks. per qr. June.
Calatafini, May 15, 1860; Reminiscences of Garibaldi. O. Baratieri.
Count Otto von Bray-Steinburg. Continued.
The Dread of the Hospital. Prof. J. Brandt.
The Papacy and the Death Penalty. Count P. von Hoensbroech.
The Position and Significance of Roumania in Europe. Dr. H. Kleser.
Chemistry—in the Service of Humanity. F. B. Ahrens.
The Legend of "Ritual Murder." Prof. A. Kamphausen.
Assiatic Shadows. M. von Brandt.
The Far Eastern Question. Concluded. Prof. W. Maurenbrecher.

Deutsche Rundschau.-Gebrüder Paetel, Berlin. 6 Mks. per qr.

Morocco. T. Fischer.
The Seven Lords of Lara. H. Morf.
Electricity and Wireless Telegraphy. Dr. B. Dessau.
The Berlin Academy of Sciences. W. Dilthey. Hanover, 1680-1866. Berlin Music. C. Krebs.

Gartenlaube .- ERNST KEIL'S NACHE, LEIPZIG. 50 Pf. Heft 6. Frederick William I. of Prussia at Wusterhausen. Prof. H. Peutz.
The Regulation of the Rhine near Lake Constance. Illustrated. J. C. Heer.
German Bu Idings at the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. F. Vogt.
Naval Life. Illustrated. Graf Bernstorff.
Gutenberg. Illustrated. Prof. Nover.

Gesellschaft.—E. Pierson, Dresden. 75 Pf. June 1. The Victims of Fashion. Prof. H. Herkner. Böcklin, Klinger, and Stuck. W. Lentrodt. June 15. Young Roumania. G. Adam.

Grenzboten.-F. W. GRUNOW, LEIPZIG. 1 Mk. June 7. The Balic Provinces, Finland, and the Transvarl. E. Kraus,
The German Question in Transylvania. Concluded. H. von Schubert.
Archæological Stud/ in Greece and Asia Minor. Concluded. P. Pfitzner.
June 21.

Continental and Maritime Balance of Po The Rise and Fall of the Dutch Navy. Lavater in Denmark. F. Kuntze of Power. E. von der Brüggen.

Illustrirte Zeitung .- J. J. Weber, Leipzig. 1 Mk. June 7. Hans von Bartels. Illustrated. A. Fendler.

Gutenberg. Illustrated. The Elbe-Trave Canal. Illustrated. L.

Kunstgewerbeblatt.-E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 1 Mk. June. Arabian Art Work, Illustrated. K. E. Schmidt. German Arts and Crafts at the Paris Exhibition, Illustrated. W. Gensel.

Monatssehrift für Stadt und Land.—E. Ungleich, Leipzig.

1 Mk. 25 Pf. June.

Karl Ernst von Baer and Darwinis.n. W. von Nathusius.

Th. "Away from Rome" Movement. Dr. Riels.

The Recent Catholic Moderation Movement. Dr. W. Martius.

Germany's Interests Over-Sea. U. von Hassell.

Jersey. O. Hohrath.

Eighd Marshal General von Steinmatz. C. von Zendin. Jersey. O. Hohrath. Field-Marshal General von Steinmetz. C. von Zepelin-

Neue Deutsche Rundschau. -S. FISCHER, BERLIN. 1 Mk. 50 Pf. June.

The Work of European Civilisation. G. von Suttner. Liszt's Letters to Princess Wittgenstein. Continued. A. von Schorn. Secession. Oscar Bie.

Neue Zeit .- J. H. W. DIETZ, STUTTGART. 25 Pf. June 2.

Socialism and the Capitalist Revolution of Agriculture. E. Vandervelde. The Neutralisation of Industrial Societies. H. Ströbel.

June 9.

Socialism and the Capitalist Revolution of Agriculture. Concluded. E.

Vandervelde.
The Regulation of Home Industries. Dr. F. Winter.
The Electoral Laws of the States in the German Bund. H. Wetzker. Nord und Süd.-Schlesische Verlags-Anstalt, Breslau. 2 Mks. June.

Anatole France. With Portrait. H. Lindau. Europe, 1900. Concluded. Optimist. Gutenberg and the Significance of the Art of Printing. J. Nover. Stein der Weisen, -A. HARTLEBEN, VIENNA. 50 Pf Heft 23.

Studies of High Mountains. S. L. Wood-Transport by Water. Illustrated. Dr. U.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Herder, Freiburg, Baden. 10 Mks. 80 Pf. per annum. May.

The Political Emancipation of Women, V. Cathrein.
The Ancient Classics and Modern Culture. G. Gietmann.
August Reichensperger. Concluded. A. Baumgartner.
Recent Publications on Marx's Socialism. Concluded. H. Pesch.
The Church of St. Lawrence at Florence. M. Meschler.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart.

1 Mk. Heft 12.

The Passion Play at Oberammergau. Illustrated. B. Rauchenegger.

Paris Exhibition. Continued. Illustrated. Dr. S. Epstein.

Umschau.—Neue Kräme, 19 Frankfurt a/M. 3 Mks. per qr.

The Russo-Swedish Expedition to Spitzbergen. V. Carlheim.

Vom Fels zum Meer .- Union-Deutsche-Verlags-Gesellschaft,

STUTTGART, 75 Pf. Heft 21.

The Berlin Art Exhibition. Illustrated. V. von Kohlenegg.

German Books for the People in the 15th Century. R. Muther. The Louvre, Illustrated.

Heft. 22.

Gustav Marx. Illustrated. A. Koerfer. Lawn Tennis. Dr. R. Hessen. German Books for the People in the 15th Century. Concluded. R. Muther.

Zeit.-GÜNTHERGASSE I, VIENNA IX./3. 50 Pf. June 2. Anatole France. Concluded. Marie Herzfeld.

June 9.

Paris v. France. Prof. C. Seignobos,

June 16.

The Boxers in China. W. F. Brand.
The Responsibility of Doctors. D. A. Weichselbaum.'
Housewives and Servants in Germany. M. Lammers.
Prague as the German Literary Capital. Prof. A. Klaar.
Incunabula. R. Muther.

June 23. Drevfus Redivivus. Pollen.

Prague as the German Literary Capital. Concluded. Prof. A. Klaar.

Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst.—E. A. Seemann, Berli 26 Mks. per annum. June. Dürer's "Sea-Wonders." Illustrated. K. Lange. French Art in 1900. Illustrated. W. Gensel. Andrea Del Sarto; a Drawing at Düsseldorf. Illustrated. F. Schaarschmidt.

Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde.—Velhagen und Klasing, Leipzig. 6 Mks. May-June.

The Illustrated Vitruvius Editions of the 16th Century. Illustrated. Max Bach.

Bach.
The Yugend and Its Artists. Illustrated. G. Hermann.
Schiller's Library. Illustrated. W. von Wurzbach.
Friedrich Bruchmann of Munich. Illustrated. T. Goebel.
The Schroffstein Family and Kleist. Illustrated. Continued. Prof. E.
Wolff.

Zeitschrift der Internationalen Musikgeseilschaft.—Breitkopp und Haertel, Leipzig. 10 Mks. per ann. June.

Camille Saint-Saëns as a Writer. A. Pougin.
The Teaching of Singing in the Gymnasiums. R. Starke.

Zukunft.—FRIEDRICHSTR. 10, BERLIN. 50 Pf. June 2.

The Hompesch Law.

American Universities. H. Münsterberg.

The Paris Exhibition. W. Hasbach. June : Humanity and Modern Life. K. Jentsch.

### THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Association Catholique .- 14, Rue de L'Abbaye, Paris. 2 frs. June 15.

International Protection of Labour. M. Turmann. Dr. Rodolphe Meyer. C. Reichenbach.

Bibliothèque Universelle,—18, King William Street, Strand. 20s. per annum. June.

Dr. F. G. Haas. M. Reader. The Exploits of the Alpine Guide Zurbriggen. Concluded. A. Glardon. The Paris Exposition. Continued. H. de Varigny. The War in South Africa. Ed. Tallichet.

Correspondant .- 31, Rue Saint-Guillaume, Paris. 2 frs. 50 c. Tune 10.

The Concordat. Abbé Sicard.
William II. of Germany and Bismarck. J. Delaporte.
The Theatre in France during the Century. A. Claveau.
Duchesse de Berry. L. de. L. de Laborie.
Naval Warfare. Prehistoric Art. Marquis de Nadaillac.

The Dupty Ministry. Ch. Descotay.
The Social Policy of the B-lginn Catholics. M. Vanlaer.
Excavations in the Roman Forum. A. Baudrillart.
The Concordat. Concluded. Abbé Sicard.

The Theatre in France during the Century. Continued. A. Claveau. Humanité Nouvelle,-15, Rue des Saints-Pères, Paris. 1 fr. 25 c.

Russian Oppression in Lithuania. A. Letuvis, Australian Federation. J. A. Andrews. The Beginnings of American Literature. A. Schalk de la Faverie. Marxism. F. Domela Nieuwenhuis.

Journal des Économistes. -- 14. Rue Richelleu, Paris. 3 frs. 50 c. June.

The Principles of the French Revolution and Socialism. Concluded. E.

The Housing of the Working Classes in France. G. de Nouvion. The Study of Statistics. Ch. M. Limousin.

Ménestrel .- 2 bis, Rue VIVIENNE, PARIS. 30 C. June 3, 10, 17, 24. Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy in Switzerland, from His Correspondence. Continued. H. Kling.

Mercure de France.—15, Rue de L'Echaudé-Saint-Germain, Paris.
2 frs. Juns.

The Love Affairs of Chopin and George Sand. R. de Bury, Lombroso and His Works. J. Mesnil. The Centennial Exhibition of French Painting. A. Fontainas.

Monde Moderne. -- 5, Rue St. Benoft, Paris. 1 f. 60 c. June. Letters from French Soldiers. Illustrated. G. Moussoir.
The Heroines of the "Mémoires de Grammont." Illustrated. L. Dimier.
Italian Switzerland. Illustrated. A. Bailly.
The Sparrow. Illustrated. J. de Loverdo.
The Workrooms at a Parisian Dressmaker's. Illustrated. Jean Armor.
The Salon of 1900. Illustrated. A. Quantin.
The Subterranean World at the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. L. de Launay. St. Helena. Illustrated. B. H. Gausseron.

Nouvelle Revue.—18, King William Street, Strand. 55 frs. per annum. June 1. mous Pages. G. Rodenbach.

Posthumous Pages. G. Rodenbach. The Centennial Exhibition. R. Bouyer. In e Centennia Exhibition. R. Bouyer.
Modern Gnostics. Jordan.
In Liberty Country: an Ideal Republic. A. Mazade.
Père Didon. E. M.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Adam.

The South African War. Capt. Gilbert.
The Decennial Exhibition. R. Bouyer.
Quesnel's Corrrespondence.
The Enigma of the Hand. A. Meswill.
The Literature of the Pyrenees. G. Compayré.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—23, Bollevard Poissonière, Paris. 2 frs. 50c. Special Number. Spain. Illustrated. Mme. Rattazzi.

Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales.—16, Rue Cassette, Paris. 1 fr. June.

The Genesis of a War. R. de Caix.
Touat and Morocco. A. Bernard.
The Commerce of German Protectorates. Dr. A. Zimmerman.

Réforme Sociale. -54, RUE DE SEINE, PARIS, 1 fr. June 1. The Annual Reunion of the Society of Social Economy. A. Delaire. Lodgings for Workmen in Paris. George Picot and others.

June 16.

Auguste Comte and Frédéric Le Play. H. Joly.
Housing in the Great Cities of the United States. P. Escard.

Revue de l'Art. -28, Rue du Mont-Thabor, Paris. 7 frs. 50 c. June 10.

The "Heures du Connétable de Montmorency" in the Condé Museum. Illustrated. Concluded. L. Delisle. The Portrati of His Wife by Jean Van Eyck at Bruges. Illustrated.

H. Bouchot. The French School of Painting at the Paris Exposition. Illustr de Fourcaud.

Medals at the Exposition. Illustrated. A. Hallays. Goldwork at the Exposition. Illustrated. H. Havard.

Revue Blanche .- 23, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris. 1 fr. June z. Henryk Sienkiewicz. J. L. de Janasz.

June 15.
The Mission of Rodin. Illustrated. F. Fagus.
The Enemies of the Paris Exposition. J. Benda.

Revue Bleue.-FISHER UNWIN. 6d. June 2. The French Press in the Nineteenth Century. J. Cornély. General Botha. Samuel Cornut. Fine Arts at the Paris Exposition. Continued. P. Flat.

June 9. The Municipal Elections in Paris. The French Press in the Nineteenth Century. Concluded. J. Cornély. Pierre Loti. Zadig.

June 16. The Boxers. Auguste Moireau. Fine Arts at the Paris Exposition. Continued. P. Flat.

June 23.

Gustavus III. of Sweden in Paris, 1771 and 1784. Ch. de Larivière.
The Co-operative Congress at the Paris Exhibition. L. Parsons.

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June 30. The Situation in China. A. I Lucien Descaves. Zadig. President Steyn. S. Cornut. A. Moireau.

Revue Chrétienne .-- 11, Avenue de L'Observatoire, Paris. 6 frs. per ann. June.

Luther's Christianity. Continued. F. Kuhn.
The French Protestant Translation of the New Testament. E. Stapfer.
The Correspondence of Quesnel.

Revue des Deux Mondes,—18, King William Street, Strand.
30s. per half-year. June z.
The Inauguration of a Liberal Empire. E. Ollivier. The Inauguration of a Liberat Empire. E. Onliver: The Duchess of Burgundy and the Savoy Alliance. Comb The Origins of the South African Republics. J. Leclercq. Art at the Exhibition of 1900. R. de La Sizeranne. The Dyeing Industry. M. A. Dastre. Comte d'Haussonville.

The Dyeing Industry. M. A. Dastre.
June 15.
King William of Prussia. E. Ollivier.
The Pacification of Madaguscar. A. Lebon.
Heinrich von Stein. H. S. Chamberlain.
The Warfare between Town and Country. L. Wuarin.

Revue d'Économie Politique. -- 22, RUE SOUFFLOT, PARIS. 20 frs. per ann. May.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture in England. A. Souchon. The Wages Problem. E. Waxweiler.

Revue Encyclopédique.—18, King William Street, Strand.
75. per qr. June 2.
Pompeii. Illustrated. A. Baudrillart.
The French Colonial Troops. Illustrated. P. Laurencin.

The French Salon. Illustrated, R. Marx.
The Paris Exposition. Illustrated. P. Forthuny.

June 16.
In Salah and the Touat Peninsula. With Maps and Illustrations. H.

In Salah and the Iouat Pennsula.
Froidevaux.
The Evolution of the New Psychology. With Po-traits. T. Steeg.
The Valley of Aran. With Map and Illustrations. A. Bancal.
June 23.
Literature in Germany. Illustrated. L. Vernols.
Illustrated Post Cards. Illustrated. G. Bans and Ch. Nerlinger.

Revue Française de l'Étranger et des Colonies.—92, Rue de La Victoire, Paris. 2 frs. June.

The Colonisation of New Caledonia. L. de Sainte-Marie. The Colombation of New Calculul, 17, de Sainte Russia and the Pamics. The Uganda Railway. With Map. A. Montell, The War in South Africa. C. de Lasalle.

Revus Générale. -16, Rue Treurenberg, Brussels. 12 frs. per annum. June.

The Paris Exposition. F. Bournand. Is Russia a Catholic Nation? Bon. ds l'Épine. Foreign Diplomacy and Old French Soc'ety. V. du Bled.

Revue Internationale de Sociologie. 16, RUE SOUFFLOT, PARIS. 18 frs. per annum. May.

The Morality of Nature. G. L. Duprat. Revue pour les Jeunes Filles.—5, Rue de Mézières, Paris. 1 fr. 50 c. June 5. French Art at the Paris Exposition. G. Migeon.

Swallows and Storks. R. Candiani, Greece, Continued, E. Morel.

Girls in 1800 and in 1900. G. Chantepleure.
French Art at the Paris Exposition. Concluded. G. Migeon.
Greecs. Concluded. E. Morel.

Revue du Monde Catholique. —75, Rue des Saints-Pères, Paris. 1 fr. 50 c. June. The Drama of Mayerling. Continued. A. Savaète. The Drama of Mayerling. Continued Ireland and the Boers. J. de Clôture.

Revue de Morale Sociale.—103, BOULEVARD SAINT-GERMAIN, PARIS.
2 fr. 75 c. June.

The Cause of Women and the Future of the Home, M. Woman Suffrage in Ecclesistical Matters. P. Bridel. Art and Morals. Fr. Paulhan. Mrs. Josephine Butler.

Revue de Paris.—Asher, 13, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.
60 frs. per annum. June 1.

Letters to Gambetta. E. Spuller.
Murder of the French Ministers at Rastatt. X. X. X.
The Sports of Old France. J. J. Jusserand.
An Actors' War M. Albert.
The Adviatic Equilibrium. C. Loiseau. June 15.

The Boers. P. Mills.
The Amsterdam Stock Exchange in the 17th Century. A. E. Sayous.
Letters on the Marengo Campaign. Adj.-Gen. Dampierre.
Music and Human Life. M. Emmanuel.

Revue Politique et Parlementaire.—5, Rue de Mézières, Paris.
3 frs. June.

The Parliament of Paris under Louis XVI. E. Glasson.
Camille Pell:tan. J. E. Churles.
The University and the Republic in France. X. Torau-Bayle.
The Hague Conference. A. Medgahac.

Revue des Revues. -12, Avenue de L'Opéra, Paris. 3 fc.

June 15. Patriotism and Internationalism. P. Mieille.
The French Language and the French Canadians. J. Bidault.
Omar Khayyam and His Cult. Prof. A. Schinz.
Old Songs of Languedoc. P. Hortala.
The Tweve Sisters in Indian Mythology. Illustrated. Continued.
The Language of Birds. M. Bréal.
How to increase Human Energy. Illustrated. Nicolas Tesla.

Revue Scientifique .- FISHER UNWIN. 6d. June 2. Jean Hameau; a Precursor of Pasteur. M. Lannelongue. French Schools of Commerce. M. Soub-i-an.

J. and H. Vallot.

Rabelais. F. Brémond.
The Proposed Mont Blanc Railway. J. and H.
June 16.
The International Congress of 1200 at Paris.
The Origin of Shoes for Animals. L. A. Levat.
June 23.

Malaria and Mosquitoes. Ronald Ross, A Municipal School of Physics and Chemistry. Ch. Lauth, The Philotechnic Association of Paris. Berthelot.
The Culture of India-Rubber and its Future in Guatemala.

Revue Socialiste .- 8, GALERIE DU THÉATRE FRANÇAIS, PARIS. 1 fr. 50 c. June.

Socialism and Agriculture. E. Vandervelde. Pierre Lavroff. Continued. Ch. Ruppoport. The Paris E ections and the Socialist Party. G. Rouanet.

Revue Universitaire.—5, Rue de Mézières, Paris.
10 fcs. per ann. June 15.

Residential Universities.
The Congress on Secondary Education, 1900.
The Teaching of Living Languages; Symposium. Continued.

Revue de l'Université de Bruxelles.—37. Boulevard du Nord,
Brussells. 1 fr. 50 c. May.

Spontaneous Generation. L. Errera.
Michel Bakounine and the Philosophy of Anarchy. A. François,

The Mysteries of Mithra in Ancient Rome. Comte Goblet d'Alviella.

Social Troubles in Flanders in the Middle Ages. G. Des Marez.

Michel Bakounine and the Philosophy of Anarchy. Concluded. A.

Université Catholique.—Burns and Oates. 20 frs. per ann.

The Political Testament of Cardinal Richelieu. Concluded. Canco Valentin. The Triple Alliance. Continued. Comte J. Grabinski. The Canonization of Saints. R. Parayre.

### THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

Civiltà Cattolica.—Via di Ripetta 246, Rome. 25 frs. per annum. June 2.

Christian Marriage and the Senate. The Recent Inscriptions on the Forum. Co. Presentiments and Telepathy. Continued. Diary of the Holy Year. Continued.

June 16. Rome and the Holy Year. Presentiments and Telepathy. Japanese Art. Continued. Two Novels by Sienkiewicz.

Cosmos Cattolicus.-Vatican Press, Rome. May 15. The Cistercian Monastery of Lérius. Illustrated. E. de St. Julien. Corsica and the Holy See. Illustrated. A. Ferrato. Cettigne. Illustrated. Marquis Macswiney.

Flegrea. - PIAZZETTA MONDRAGONE, NAPLES. 20 frs. per annum. The Parliamentary Régime, G. Fortunato. Three Months at Palermo in 1860. F. B. di Carpino.

Nuova Antologia. -VIA S. VITALE 7, ROME. 46 frs. per annum. June 1.

Count Charles N. di Robilant. With Portrait. R. Cappelli. Memories of My Boyhood. Continued. E. de Amicis. Romualdo Bonfadini, L. Luzzatti. A Journey through China. Illustrated. A. Pratesi. Letter from Paris. G. Cena.

Gustavo Modena. With Portrait. E. Panzaochi.
Memoris of my Boyhood. Continued. E. de Amicis.
Vittoria Agamoor, Postess. E. Castelnuovo.
A Journey through China. Illustrated. A. Pratesi.

The Parliamentary Régime. G. Fortunato (Deputy). A New Cry of Pain. Senator F. N. Vitelleschi. The Tendency of Italian Government. Senator Ugo Pisa.

Rassegna Nazionale. - VIA DELLA PACE 2, FLORENCE. 30 frs. per ann. June 1.

Sorrow in Art. Antonio Fogazzaro.

Bianca Cappello and Francis I. dei Medici. G. E. Saltini.
Good and Evil in Art. D. Conti.
Religious Feeling in Manzonic Chateaubriand. E. Bertolini.
The Genesis of Americanism. S. Kingswan.
June 16.
The Aims of the Naval League. C. Manfroni.
The Last Journey of Columbus. G. F. Airoli.
The Attitude of the Intransigents during the Election. A Catholic Onlocker.
On the Eve of the New Parliament. A Department

On the Eve of the New Parliament. A Deputy.

Riforma Sociale.—Piazza Solferino, Turin. 12 frs. per ann. May 15. Some Theoretic Points in Workmen's Syndicates. E. Sella. State Bureaucracy in Italy. F. S. Nitti. Necessary Financial Reforms. P. F. Casaretto.

Rivista Internazionale. - VIA TORRE ARGENTINA 76, ROME. May.

The Methods of Social Science. G. Molteni. The Anti-Slavery Congress in Paris. F. Tolli. Poverty at Bergamo. Dr. C. Scotti.

Rivista Politica e Letteraria. - VIA MARCO MINGHETTI 3, ROME.

June 15. X. X. X. aly. P. Orano. The Elections at Milan. The Political Spirit of Italy. P. Orano. On International Law. Prof. Siotto-Pintor. "Via Lucis." D. Angeli.

# THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE MAGAZINES.

Ciudad de Dios .- Real Monasterio del Escorial, Madrid. June 5. 20 pesetas per annum.

The Curse of the Serpent. Honorato del Val.
An Unpublished Account of the Battle of St. Quentin. Guillermo Antolin.
Electricity and Magnetism: and St. Thomas Aquinas and Others. Justo

The Religious and Civil Ceremonies of Marriage.

The Religious and Civil Certainties of June 20.

Letters Concerning the Eclipse, A. R. de Prada.
Electricity in the Middle Ag.s., Justo Fernandez.
On Matters Canonical. Pedro Rodriguez.

España Moderna. - Cuesta de Santo Domingo 16, Madrid. 40 pesetas per annum. June.

Notes on the Goya Exhibition. N. Sentenach. Death. Nicolas Perez Merino. The de Moratins. J. P. de Guzman. Spanish-American Poets.

Revista Contemporanea.—Calle de Pizarro 17, Madrid. 2 pesetas. May 30.

Some Historical Traditions of Cordova. E. Cotarelo.
The Influence on the East on European Poetry and on Philology. J. Faire y Oliver. The Diamond Industry. B. G. Iribarne.

June 15.

L. Cortarelo. Castilian Imitations of "Don Quixote." E. Cortare The Apparent Size of the Moon, R. Blanco. The Organisation of Labour, Manuel Gil Maestre.

Revista Portugueza.—Rua Nova do Almada 74, Lisbon. 15 frs.

The Islands of the Atlantic. Gabriel Pereira.

A Probable Influence on the Future of the Portuguese Mercantile Marin. A. Ramos da Costa.

The Present Conflict in South Africa.

The General Progress of Colonisation.

J. B. Bettencourt.

## THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

Elsevier's Geillustreerd Maandschrift.-Luzac and Co., 46, GREAT RUSSELL STREET. 18. 8d. June.

G. de Feure van Sluyters. Illustrated. Bulée. After the Dreyfus Case. Plemp van Duiveland. Dordrecht. Illustrated. C. J. van Geel. De Gids .- LUZAC AND Co. 3s. June.

The Siboga Expedition: Its Aim and Results. Prof. Max Weber.
Antoon Derkinderens's Latest Frescoes. Mrs. G. H. Marius.
Constantyn Huygens and Seventeenth Century Society. Prof. Kalff.

Vragen des Tiids .- LUZAC AND Co. 28, 6d. June. Fruit Crops and Jam-Making in the Netherlands. Dr. G. W. Bruinsma. The Plague Danger in Holland and Her Colonies. P. Adriana.

Woord en Beeld,-ERVEN F. BOHN, HAARLEM. 16s. per annum. fune.

Dirk Haspels, Actor. Illustrated. M. J. Brusse. Political Secrets. Illustrated. L. G. Vernee

### THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Finsk Tidskrift.-Helsingfors. No. 4.

On Names and Name Researches. Ralf Saxén. The Berlin Academy of Science. M. G. Schybergson. Political Letters from Germany. Emil Daniels.

Kringsjaa .- Olaf Norli, Christiania. 2 kr. per quarter. May 31.

Christiania University. Illustrated. P. Engelbrethsen. The Cold Spell in May and Its Probable Cause. S. A. Ramsvig. Pist Uijs. Continued. C. W. H. van der Post.

June 15.

June 15.

June 15.

Leady: Its People and Their Conditions. Hans E. Kinck.
Piet Uijs. Continued. C. W. H. van der Post.

Nordisk Revy.-STOCKHOLM. No. 10. Life's Problem and Modern Mysticism. N. A. A.

Nordisk Tidskrift.-P. A. Norstedt and Sons, Stockholm.

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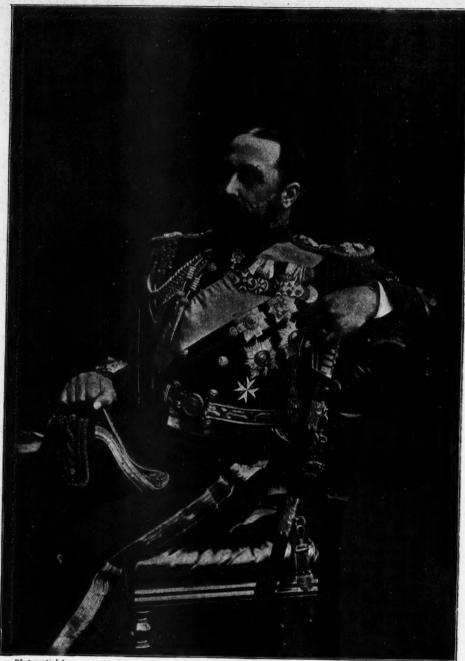
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THE LATE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA. Second Son of the Queen.

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# THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

August 1, 1900.

The Death of Sunday night, July 29th, at Monza, by an Italian anarchist, who is said to have crossed the Atlantic expressly

to execute the murder. Humbert had lived fifty-six years, and had occupied the Italian throne since he was thirty-four. On two previous occasions his life had been attempted, on each occasion with The third and fatal attack was made with a revolver. Three out of four shots fired at point-blank range took effect. The King, who was a fatalist, pooh-poohed the danger of assassination. It was a risk, he said, incidental to the calling of a king. After he was struck by the fatal bullet at Monza, the only words he spoke were "It is nothing." The anarchists, however, exult that they have taken one step nearer their cherished ideal, that of making the position of a ruler so dangerous that no one will care to hold it. No dream can be more absurd. Millions of men would eagerly accept ten times as risky a calling as that of king for a couple of pounds a week. As yet it is doubtful whether all the anarchist attempts have raised the insurance rate on royal lives by as much as one per cent.

The Marriage of the King of Servia.

It will probably be found on an examination of the history of Europe that love affairs have been more fatal to monarchs than the dagger

or the revolver of the assassin. The Obrenovitches of Servia are singularly unfortunate in this respect. Milan wrecked his throne over an infatuation for a woman neither young nor beautiful, and for her sake divorced one of the most beautiful wives in Europe. And now his son Alexander has provoked a Cabinet crisis, and precipitated his father's retirement from the army by marrying Widow Maschine, a lady who is said to be some eleven years older than the King. The fatal fascination that the woman of fifty per cent, more experience sometimes exercises over the impressionable heart of a young man is a familiar phenomenon, and in its way it is natural enough. When the lady is not only older, but is also a widow, she is apt to become irresistible. But who can look ahead for a dozen years and not tremble for the marital felicity of the Servian King and his Oueen? She will be going off just when her husband is beginning to be in his prime; and even if Alexander were not the son of Milan, such a position is not one to be desired even by the most ambitious aspirant for the throne of a queen.

A Month of July was one of suspense. It is true that the excessive heat which enabled Londoners to understand something of the con-

ditions in which life is endured in the tropics, largely paralysed any active manifestation of excitement. But all through July one question dominated everything. Had the Legations at Pekin been put to the sword, or were they captives in the hands of the Chinese? Each day brought its new story, and the next its contradiction. Circumstantial details were published of universal massacre which appeared to destroy the last foundation of hope. Then belated or misdated telegrams proclaimed that the Envoys were still alive. A memorial service for the victims of the massacre was being arranged at St. Paul's, when a clotted mass of contradictory and confusing rumour led to its abandonment.

The Rumours from Pekin.

Every morning and evening the newspapers resembled magic lanterndiscs, across which flitted a fantastic phantasmagoria of confused figures.

One day the Emperor was dead, the Empress mad, and Tuan reigning as Emperor in their stead. The next the Emperor was alive, the Empress supreme, and Tuan was in retreat. pleasant picture of the Legations safe and sound under the protection of the Imperial Court was, suddenly substituted for a vision of the Legations in despair under the concentrated fire of the Krupp batteries of the Imperial army. And all the while that allied Europe, America, and Japan chafed and menaced and bribed their best, not one authentic word as to the actual facts reached the outer world. the last day of July the cloud seemed to lift. There came to the outside world what purported to be authentic messages from Sir Claude MacDonald, Mr. Conger and other Foreign Ministers, bearing date July 21st. They state that news of the failure of the relief column reached Pekin on June 18th. China declared war on June 20th. After twenty-six days' fierce assault on the British Legation a truce was agreed upon. The defenders are said to have lost 63 killed and 98 wounded, and to have disposed of 2,000 of their assailants. They have



The King of Servia.

provisions for several weeks, but little ammunition. The Allies have certainly been made more hopeful by these despatches, and promptly commenced their advance to Pekin.

Is the Chinese Dragon Awake?

While the fate of the Legations fascinated the imagination of the world, those who are accustomed to look ahead were absorbed in specula-

tions as to a possible catastrophe so vast that even the massacre of the Envoys shrank into insignificance as a mere bagatelle. Has the Chinese dragon really wakened up? Is the long lethargic East about to shake the Western trespassers off its flanks as-to revive Dr. Kenealy's famous simile-a lion shakes the dewdrops from its mane? Are we face to face with a mere local insurrection-violent, no doubt, and serious, because located in the capital and capable of terrorising the Court-or has the long-dreaded moment come when the teeming millions of Cathay are inoving together to assert their right and their power to live their own life in their own way without being browbeaten, bullied, partitioned and plundered by the Foreign Devils from over sea? For if this latter possibility be correct, then the allied Western Powers might as well send a troop of small boys with peashooters to Chinese waters as despatch the armies and the navies which they have been preparing all last

month. It has taken Britain ten months, sixty millions sterling and 250,000 men to occupy Bloemfontein and Pretoria. How many more will be needed if the international forces are to overrun and subdue the four hundred millions of Chinese? If China has really risen, Europe, plus Japan and plus the United States, can do nothing.

with the

Amid the mist of confusing reports The Yellow Man from the East, two things stand out White Man's Guns, clear and unmistakable. The Chinese have got guns as good as our own.

and, perhaps, as the result of the confidence inspired by the new weapons, the Chinese soldier, whether Boxer or Imperial soldier, displays a bravery equal to that of any Western. It is evident that the world was entirely misled by the collapse of the Chinese resistance to the Japanese invasion. It is now stated that the troops sent against Japan in that war were composed of the worst elements at the disposal of the Pekin Court. The real fighting men were left at home. Worthless levies armed, if possible, with more worthless guns were sent into the field, with the result that Port Arthur, with its impregnable fortifications bristling with guns, was captured by a frontal attack which only cost the victors six men. That was accepted as a crucial test of the decadence of China. It is now abundantly evident that the test was The Chinese were then armed with guns whose cartridges were misfits, and supplied with powder fifty per cent, of which would not explode. The Chinese sailors fought bravely, but the land forces made no Now that John Chinaman has got a stand at all. serviceable weapon, with cartridges that fit and powder that explodes, he seems to be capable of holding his own, man for man, with the best soldiers in the world.

The Chances Success.

Last month I quoted the significant words of General Gordon as to the impossibility of a Western conquest of China. I re-quote them to-day, for

in view of the events of last month they enable us to appreciate the magnitude of the task which some would have us essay in a mad mood of vengeance :-

China's power lies in her numbers, in the quick moving of her troops, in the little baggage they require, and in their few wants. It is known that men armed with sword and spear can overcome the best regular troops equipped with breechloading rifles if the country is at all difficult, and if the men with spears and swords outnumber their foe ten to one. If this is the case where men are armed with spears and swords, it will be much truer when those men are themselves armed with breechloaders. We or any other Power could never for long hold the country. At Penang, Singapore, etc., the Chinese will eventually oust us in another generation.

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The Chinese have not only got breechloaders, they have magazine rifles, and their new artillery is said to be superior to that of the allied forces. It is idle to propose to interdict the import of arms of precision into China. The Germans have established a great plant in China, with the latest improvements, which can turn out all the weapons they want. China contains everything, and the Chinese are the most imitative as well as the most industrious workmen. Let those who are clamouring for the partition of China remember Lord Dalhousie's famous declaration, "No Christian power can govern Chinamen, for they provoke a massacre every five years." The only military success gained by

The Capture Tientsin.

the Allies during last month was the expulsion of the Chinese from the native city and arsenal of Tientsin.

The allied garrison of 8,000 men was so hard pressed by the besieging Chinese forces that it seemed at one time possible that they would be compelled to evacuate Tientsin and fall back upon the coast. But on July 13th a determined attempt was made by the allied forces to drive off their assailants and capture the native city. At first this also seemed doomed to failure, but on the following day the Japanese blew up the gates of the city, and the Allies entering, took the place by storm. It appears to have been sacked,

and little quarter was given. Sixty-two pieces of artillery fell into their hands, and the rout of the Chinese seems to have been complete. The great arsenal, in which munitions of war had been stored for the Imperial army, fell into the Allies' hands, a gain cheaply purchased at a cost of 800 killed and wounded. At the same time it is evident that if the Allies are to be decimated every victory which they gain, the wear and tear of the campaign will suffice to reduce them to impotence. Disease always kills more than shot and shell, even in the healthy uplands of the veldt. The death rate will be much heavier in the marshy fever

lands of China. The Allies do not expect to have more than 120,000 men in the field this month, and of these more than a third will be coloured. The various contingents were expected to stand pretty much as follows: Russian 30,000, Japanese 30,000. British Indian 20,000, German 15,000, American 10,000, French 7,500, Italian 6,000. But it is doubtful whether the Russians will be able to spare 30,000 men. They are likely to be wanted in Manchuria.

The Kaiser Vengeance.

The German Emperor, who has long been deeply impressed by the reality of the Yellow Peril, has raised the cry for vengeance with a lusty

vehemence more worthy of Attila the Hun than of such an eminent Christian as the present head of No doubt the slaying of the the Hohenzollerns. German ambassador was a bad piece of work, but it cannot be compared for infamy with the deliberate massacre of the Armenians in the Turkish capital. The author of the much more heinous crime was taken to the Imperial bosom. The Great Assassin is the Kaiser's very good friend and brother; but as for these Chinese, they must be slaughtered without mercy. Addressing the troops embarking at Bremerhaven in July, the Kaiser said, speaking of the Chinese:-

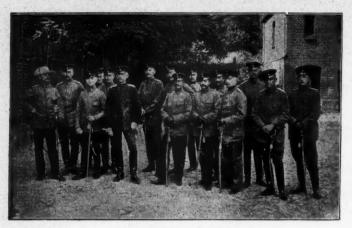
If you close with the enemy, know that quarter is not to be given, and that no prisoners are to be taken. May



Westminster Gazette.]

[July 5, 1900.

The Dragon which they thought was Dead.



German Officers for China.

The commander, General Von Arnstedt, in a dark coat, stands in the centre.

the name of Germany make itself so felt in China that for a thousand years to come China shall never dare even to look askance at a German.

The day before the same troops had been preached at by Dr. Kessler:-

They must be the mailed fist to claim satisfaction for the cruel murders committed; they must also bear in mind that they were protectors of European trade, and, above all, remember that they were God's warriors, the pioneers of the crucified Saviour.

The

Contrast this savage vindictiveness of the Kaiser with the suavity and Tsar's Attitude. patience of the Tsar. The Chinese have attacked the Russian railway

in the neighbourhood of Port Arthur, and carrying the war into the enemy's country, have invaded Russian territory from the far north of Manchuria, interrupting the traffic on the Amoor, cutting off Russian garrisons, and threatening to destroy the great overland railway which is to bind St. Petersburg to Vladivostock with a nerve of steel. It is also said that they have attacked the Russian outposts in Kuldja, on the western frontier of the Empire. The Russian frontier marches with that of China for 8,000 miles. China to Germany is a mere fantasy of Imperial adventure. To Russia she is an Imperial peril of the first magnitude. But the Tsar, although so much more deeply interested, has displayed the utmost moderation and good sense. No wild and whirling vows of vengeance and massacre come from St. Petersburg. The Tsar is said to have remarked that the Chinese ship of state had got out of its bearings; what was needed was to restore it to its true direction as speedily as possible with a minimum of interference.

The operations of The Need the international of a Common Language. force are ham-

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pered by international jealousies and the lack of an international language. decision to place the railway from Tientsin to Taku in the hands of the Russians was arrived at by a majority vote of the Admirals on the station, England and America forming the minority. The Admirals at Taku may be regarded as the germ of the future governing body that will direct the forces of the Federation of the West. At present they find great difficulty in understanding each other. The attack on the native

city of Tientsin was seriously imperilled by the fact that the British Commander and the Japanese General were absolutely unable to understand each other. If English is not available as a lingua franca, the invention of some kind of Volapuk is one of the most urgent necessities of the age. So long as the inability to comprehend our respective languages only entailed inconvenience it might be endured. But now that it is evident we stand in great danger of having our throats cut if we refuse to invent a common vocabulary, something may be done.

The Relief Coomassie.

If for the moment the White man is compelled to admit that he has met his master in the Yellow man, last month delivered him from the dread

of having to make the same admission about the Black man. The small and famishing garrison of Coomassie was relieved on July 15th by Colonel Willcocks, who only just in time fought his way through the bush into the British lines. The Yorubas fought as well as the Haussas, so there is now open another stratum of possible African Sepoys, The leaguer was a vast charnel-house. The rescued garrison could hardly stand. Two or three days' delay and all would have been over. As it is, that crowning disaster was averted. The British flag still flies over Coomassie, and the Ashantee camp at Kokofu has been stormed. But our authority extends so far as the range of our rifles and no further. Already a new expedition is in preparation which has to begin the re-conquest of the country in October. The White man's burden is in danger of breaking the White man's back.

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In India the outlook is gloomy. Famine, pestilence and war-the The White Man's Burden Malthusian Trinity temporarily in India. dispossessed by the British Raj-

have resumed something of their old authority. The Indian Government has been feeding six millions day by day to save them from dying outright, at a cost to the Exchequer in two years, direct and indirect, of £3,000,000. But the mortality has been appalling. Pierre Loti, who returned to Paris last month after visiting the famine-stricken area, seemed like a man haunted by a nightmare which would not pass. Add to the famine cholera and the plague, and you have not exhausted India's woes. For the moment the wars have relieved her of some of her military charges. But the China war by hitting the opium trade threatens to play the mischief with her next budget. The Afridis are uneasy on the northwest frontier, and if the Chinese teapot boils over on the Burmese side our Indian burden may easily become so heavy we shall have no strength to spare for Chinese expeditions and African wars.

The talk about Dissolution, which Prospects had somewhat died down at the end of June, has been revived at the end Dissolution. of July, and people are now saying

that there will be a Dissolution this October. Early in July it was currently reported in well-informed quarters that Ministers deplored that they had lost the chance of dissolving when Mr. Chamberlain wished to make an appeal to the country immediately after the occupation of Pretoria. A Dissolution when it was possible to make believe that the occupation of Pretoria was equivalent to the conquest of the Transvaal might have justified Mr. Chamberlain's calculations, but to dissolve now, when it is evident that Lord Roberts has still the most difficult part of his task to accomplish, does not hold out prospects calculated to encourage an early appeal to the But it is now argued that the very country. desperate nature of the difficulties in which they are involved will compel Ministers to dissolve this They dare not wait, it is said, for their troubles to thicken. Already the reaction has set in. Next year they will be lost. Therefore—a Dissolution in autumn. We shall see!

The introduction of a supplementary The Cost estimate for 113 millions, of which £3,000,000 is allotted to the the War. operations in China, is a timely reminder of the bill which we are running up in South Africa. This estimate brings the total provision made for the cost of the war to nearly 70 millions, and the end is not yet. Our losses-killed, wounded, prisoners, and deaths from disease-are now returned at 34,000, not including those prisoners who have been captured and have subsequently been In addition to this total of 34,000, released. 20,000 officers and men have been invalided home. The war, therefore, has cost us about 55,000 men, or close upon two army corps. And although it is two months since the war was declared to be virtually at an end, the returns show a weekly addition of from two to three thousand to the grand total. At this rate South Africa will eat up an army of 100,000 men in twelve months.

There is a general agreement among the men of all parties that the soldiers What the who are now coming home from Soldiers Say. South Africa are thoroughly dis-

illusioned as to the nature of the war in which their health has been sacrificed. Many of those who went out roaring Jingoes have come home in a sane and sensible frame of mind, perfectly convinced that the war was a horrible mistake and that the game was not worth the candle. The evidence also which is accumulating as to the way in which the troops were neglected and left to die uncared for in field hospitals after the typhoid broke out in Bloemfontein has produced a very deep impression on the public mind. The charges made by Mr. Burdett-Coutts are now being referred to the examination of a Commission which has no power either to compel evidence or to guarantee witnesses against the consequences of speaking the truth. No doubt we shall be told that such horrors are unavoidable concomitants of all wars; but there is nothing like bringing the knowledge of these concomitants home to the people to create a reaction against those who made war with a light heart and refused to accept an arbitration which would have maintained peace.

Although the end of the war in An Anticipated South Africa is as far off as ever, good people are busying themselves with anticipations as to what kind

of welcome will be given to the soldiers, or so many of them as may be spared to come home. The event is sufficiently remote to have little pressing interest. But it is noteworthy that the Bishop of Rochester deems it necessary to issue in advance a public protest or warning against making the home-coming of our troops "a carnival of sin and shame." Despite all the good Bishop may say, the inveterate national habit of manifesting good feeling by treating with strong drink will result in drunken orgies all over the country. This, however, will be thoroughly in keeping with the whole discreditable episode. A war begun with horrid cries for vengeance could not be more appropriately closed than amid a heathen Saturnalia. But the prospect of the return of any soldiers from Africa except invalided men is so remote that the Bishop is wasting his time.

The merits of the war were discussed in the House of Commons on Wed-Plain Answered. nesday, July 25th. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman summed up the general

conclusion of all sensible men when he said:-

I will put a plain question and ask if the consequences that we have seen had been foreseen at that time, if we had known that all this sacrifice of life, suffering, and waste of money, not to speak of other evils that may be in the background, were to follow, is there any man here who would not have gone a great deal further than the right hon. gentleman showed a disposition to go in order to prevent an open rupture? There is not such a man among us. And can any one say that the attainment of the ostensible object—namely, the remedy of the Transvaal grievances—was worth all it has cost?

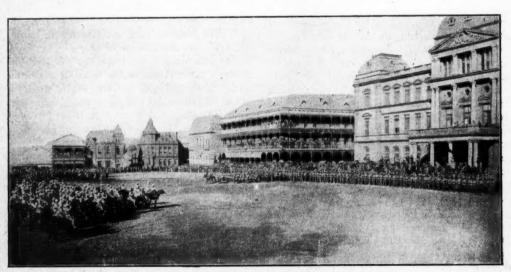
Mr. Lloyd George, who is steadily coming more and more to the front, put the case even more effectively when he said:—

As for avenging Majuba, we had been defeated in battles where the losses were greater than they were at Majuba. We had simply overshadowed Majuba with the ghastlier tragedies of Magersfontein and Spion Kop. At the last election the great cry was "Support home

industries," and the Minister who got his party into power on the prohibition of foreign brushes was now engaged in the task of restoring British prestige with guns made in Germany, soldiers fed on French vegetables and South American meat, Hungarian horses provided with American saddles, and foreign fodder carried by Spanish mules.

Only 52 members, including Mr.
Morley, Mr. Bryce, Sir Robert Reid,
and Mr. Courtney, voted for Sir
Wilfrid Lawson's amendment re-

ducing Mr. Chamberlain's salary as a protest against the war. Sir E. Grey put another nail into his political coffin by voting with the Government. after an extraordinary speech, in which he actually argued that Ministers could not be responsible for making the war because they had made no adequate preparations for its prosecution! He ignored, as do all apologists for the war, the fact that, leaving all other issues out of consideration, the Boers implored us to settle the whole dispute by arbitration, and that by our absolute refusal to permit the real questions at issue to be referred to arbitration we rendered ourselves solely responsible for the war. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman did not vote at all-a feeble course, but one which was at any rate better than voting in favour of Mr. Chamberlain, But this splitting up of the Opposition into three sections, consisting of thirty-one against the war, forty for the war, and thirty-five neutral, only reminds us once more that as an effective force in Parliament the Liberal party has ceased to exist.



The Entry into Pretoria.

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Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech as insolent, as arrogant and as effective as ever in its appeal to the prejudices and passions of the majority, made the following declaration as to the policy which he proposes to pursue in South Africa. He said:—

There are some things which are very clear. The first thing is the announcement which has been made that the two States will be annexed to Her Majesty's dominion, no political independence will be reserved to them in the future. At the very earliest moment civil administration must be set up, and a civil administration as opposed to a military administration is what we call Crown colony government. But the fact that we establish such a government with a view to make the condition of the country as easy as possible, to make as few breaks as possible with the past, is not to be taken as an indication that the government will last for long, or indeed as any indication whatever on the subject. The question of the length of such an administration must depend on many circumstances which we now cannot anticipate, but especially, of course, on the way in which the Boers take to the new government which we shall set up.

The meaning of this is that the Government intend to annex the Transvaal and Orange Free State, if they can, and put the conquered territories under the military jackboot until such time as they reconcile themselves to their lot. As that will be never, all these pledges about local self-government are primâ facie worthless.

Martial Law at the Cape.

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What the rule of the military jackboot means in a colony nominally in the enjoyment of responsible government may be imagined from Sir H.

Campbell-Bannerman's complaints as to the way in which the Cape colonists are treated. He said:—

Censorship has been applied far beyond the range of military facts and communications. In some instances it has gone to the extent of interfering with the expression of political opinion and the conveyance of public and political facts just in the same way as would be done by the autocratic Government of Russia or the Sultan of Turkey. With regard to those who have been taken up under martial law, what is alleged is this, and I want some explicit answer. It is alleged that a man who is merely suspected of having been favourable to the invaders is looked upon as a rebel. He is apprehended, taken away from his farm and family, put in gaol without trial, not allowed to see a legal adviser or to communicate with his wife, not allowed to take part in any money transactions necessary for his farm; and this state of things goes on apparently indefinitely.

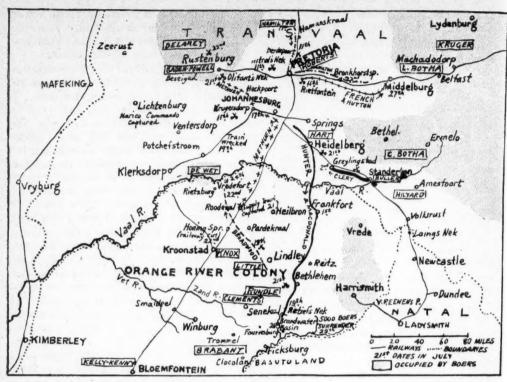
Of course he asked in vain. No explicit answer is ever forthcoming in such cases until the full cup runneth over, and an oppressed and outraged population deprived of justice appeal to the sword. All military rule engenders revolt, and in countries peopled by liberty-loving Dutchmen the period of gestation is short.

Our Failure in the Field. Another month has passed without bringing us appreciably nearer the subjugation of the brave burghers of the South African Republics. For

weeks past the papers were full of confident announcements as to the speedy annihilation of De Wet and his Liliputian force in the Orange Free State. was not known whether he had 8,000 men or only 2,000; but half-a-dozen British forces numbering 40,000 or 50,000 men were told off to capture The half-a-dozen British generals marched and countermarched, concentrating, according to their plan of campaign, so as to form a cordon of iron round the Boers. When the coil was complete they were to capture De Wet and all his men, and send them to join General Cronje at St. Helena. They had all the railways at their command, and the bottomless pocket of John Bull to draw upon for all that they wanted. Mr. Winston Churchill had estimated one Boer as a match for four Englishmen, and here we had many more than four Britons per Boer. So we waited in confident expectation. De Wet was "in the toils." But lo and behold, one fine day De Wet simply romped through the cordon of iron, and marched off northward. He halted in his way to bag a railway train rich with rations, and a bunch of 100 prisoners, and apparently is as full of fight as ever. General Hunter succeeded in cornering Commandant Prinsloo near Fouriesburg, but all the Queen's horses and all the Queen's men seem to be powerless to seize De Wet, and there appears to be no reason why he should not continue these tactics indefinitely.

Lord Roberts' Confession of Weakness. In the Transvaal, Lord Roberts appears to have been in such difficulties at Pretoria that he was compelled to resort to an expedient which in

warfare is only lawful to commanders of beleaguered garrisons in distress. When he entered Pretoria two months ago we all plumed ourselves upon the compliment paid to the humanity of Lord Roberts that was implied in the fact that Mrs. Kruger and the wives of the Boers were left in Pretoria. President Kruger knew, we said in complacent pride, that the British could be relied upon to respect and protect the wives of their foes. These self-congratulations upon our chivalry read somewhat curiously to-day when we are told that Lord Roberts has found it necessary to expel Mrs. Kruger and six hundred Boer women from Pretoria! They have been sent on by train to the Boer lines. Nothing could more plaintively reveal the straits to which our General is reduced. After two



Operations in South Africa during July.

months' undisputed occupation he dare no longer face the risk of having to feed six hundred extra women in Pretoria and of allowing six hundred pair of women's eyes to see the difficulties of his bootless, half-fed garrison. On July 23rd Lord Roberts began a general advance towards Middleburg, which was occupied without resistance, the retreat of the Boers being covered by a terrible storm of wind and rain, which effectively checked the British advance. The Boers have fallen back upon Lydenburg, where President Kruger is preparing to make a stand in order to afford De Wet a longer range of communications in which to pick up those convoys upon which the Boers will maintain themselves in the later stages of the war.

The Cape Ministry expect a majority of six for their Bill disfranchising for the Cape Parliament. a term of five years all Colonials found guilty of supporting the Boers in their struggle for independence. So far the Cape Parliament has been busy debating Mr. Merriman's motion for the abolition of martial law. Captain Brabant pleaded for speedy punish-

ment of the rebels in order to secure an early settlement and the forgetting of past quarrels. English and Dutch must live together, and it was best for them to be friends. "It is all very well to dissemble your love, but why did you kick me down stairs?" Captain Brabant's idea of making friends by speedy punishment reminds one of the way in which a famous revolutionary hero found no difficulty in the petition in the Lord's Prayer about forgiving our enemies. "I have none," he said, "I have shot them all." But of all methods of making friends, this of suspending trial by jury in order to disfranchise political opponents is the most curious. After a war men forget a good deal of straight shooting. but the memory of a dirty electioneering trick rankles in the mind for years.

The loyal Dutch of the Cape, who did not rise and who were bitterly taunted by their kinsfolk because they did not come to their assistance, have sent a Deputation to England to plead for the preservation of the independence of the Republics.

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The Delegates are honest, sincere, simple-minded men, who are so firmly convinced of the justice of their own cause that it is difficult to make them understand how utterly they have been misled by Mr. W. P. Schreiner. He induced the majority to abdicate their rights. He refused even to allow them to protest against the use made of their railways to prosecute a war which they believed to be unjust, unnecessary and criminal. He explained that if they only abstained from action such as every Australian or Canadian majority would have taken without a moment's hesitation, they would have such a strong position and would be able to exercise so much influence when the time for settlement came. That time has not yet come, but already the door is slammed in their faces and they are told that they are fools to imagine that any one will listen to anything they have got to say. The only benefit which will accrue from the Deputation to Britain is to convince its members how passionately the British minority opposed to the war sympathises with them in their present distress.

A Turning of the Tide?

The great meeting held in Queen's Hall last month, attended by nearly 3,000 persons to listen to the case of our Dutch fellow-colonists, was very

significant. Adequate precautions had been taken against disturbance, and admission was by ticket only. It was remarkable that 3,000 persons could be got together on a sweltering July night to listen to an hour's speech by a Dutch Afrikander; but the temper of the assembly was portentous indeed. Every suggestion that the Boers might even now be victorious was cheered enthusiastically, and the Dutch declarations of loyalty from the platform evoked very ominous responses from the audience. Never before did the opponents of the war let themselves go so completely. Never before did they shrink so little from the reproach that they were identifying themselves with the enemies of our country. It was an indication of the turning of the tide. Soon the opponents of the war will not have to excite popular indignation against its authors. They will have difficulty in restraining within just limits the passionate wrath of a populace tardily awakened to the way in which it has been deceived and its interests have been betrayed by the Ministers of the Crown.

Two great functions which took place in Paris on July 3rd and 4th, when the monuments of Washington and Lafayette were unveiled, serve as opportune reminders to British patriots of the

fact that the traitors of to-day are the heroes of to-morrow. Washington was the President Kruger of his day and generation. Lafayette has his counterpart in Colonel Villebois de Mareuil. No Englishman now resents the homage which the united democracies of France and the United States pay to the heroes of the war of independence of last century. It is to be hoped that we shall not have to wait a hundred years before we shall find the same unanimity among Englishmen in recognition of the essential justice of the cause of the African Republics as there is to-day amongst us in regard to the cause of the heroes of the Declaration of Independence. George the Third and Mr. Chamberlain will be bracketed together in history as the men who used the resources of England in an abortive effort to crush communities of free men who took the field in defence of the essential English principles of liberty, self-government and independence.

River Transit in London. The excessive heat which has afflicted Europe last month told with especial severity upon the horses, whose sufferings, despite all efforts at

amelioration in the shape of wet sponges and



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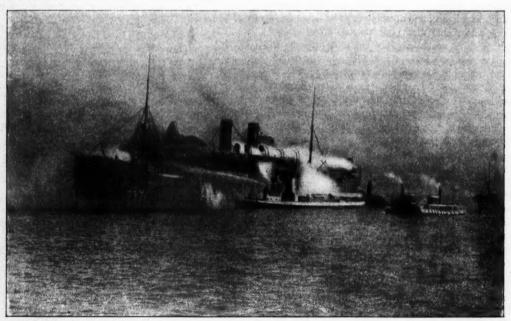
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straw hats, were nevertheless sufficiently great to appreciably lessen the regret which is felt at the approaching extinction of horse traffic. Londoners discovered to their delight and surprise that the temperature in the electric railway was so cool that the journey on the new Underground was almost as refreshing as a dip in the sea. The difficulty of city transit in hot weather has naturally directed attention to the scandalous way in which the possibilities of river locomotion have been neglected on the Thames. A Committee of the London County Council has drawn up a report as to the way in which the silent highway of the tidal river might be utilised so as to relieve the pressure on the streets. The figures in this report are very interesting. They calculate that between 31 and 4 million persons take journeys every day by railway, tramway and omnibus in London. They propose to start a service of forty river steamers which will cost f,7,500 each, with a capacity of carrying 250 passengers. They would ply from Woolwich to Hammersmith. route is divided into five stages, with a fare of Each steamer, it is calculated, would carry 2,877 persons daily, and the cost of each journey would be about 15s. 11d. If they could

secure 33½ millions of passengers in the year, they count upon total receipts of £140,000 per annum, which, if they are relieved from the pier royalty of £5,000 per annum now paid to the Thames Conservancy, would cover working expenses and the interest on the repayment of debt. It is never so easy to provide steamboat accommodation on a tidal river as it is on a stream like the Seine, but even after making all allowances no one can deny that the Thames steamboat has long been a disgrace to the capital of the Empire.

The Example of Sweden. I suggested some time ago that something should be done to utilise the unique collection of exhibits now on show in the great World's Museum

now open in Paris for the benefit of the working classes in our country. A few enterprising employers have taken over trainloads of their workmen, but for the most part the British employer has ignored the Exhibition. The British Government has ignored it entirely. Other Governments are wiser in their generation. The Swedish Government has voted a large sum of money for the purpose of sending carefully selected workmen of various trades from Sweden to Paris. Each of these Government students, if they



Collier's Weekly.

The North German Lloyd Liner "Bremen" burning on the Hudson River, New York, on June 30th.

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When the Dawn comes up like thunder, Out o' China 'crost the bay.—Kipling.

may be so called, received travelling expenses varying from 15 to 30 guineas, two-thirds of which is paid before they start, while the remaining one-third is paid when they hand in their written report of what they have seen and learned at the Exhibition. Sweden in this sets an example which other States will do well to follow. As for the British Government, which is spending two millions a week on the South African War, it naturally has no funds available for enabling the British artisan to share with his Swedish rival the benefit of a visit to the Exhibition.

A Notable

Last month there was celebrated at Berne the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the International Postal Union. It was decided to

erect a monument at Berne in commemoration of the foundation of the Union, the cost of which, estimated at £8,000, will be borne by the budget of the International Bureau. Twenty millions of the new Jubilee postage stamps are being issued, of 5, 10 and 25 centimes, which will only be on sale until December 31st. It is stated that while the United States was the first to take the initiative in forming the International Postal Union, the original suggestion came from a

Danish postal employé, Joseph Michaelsen by name. It is difficult to realise the immense strides that have been made in the cheapening of postage. Sixty years ago it cost 4s. 6d. to send a letter from Berlin to Rome; now 2½d. will frank a letter to the uttermost ends of the earth. If only the Postal Union could arrange for an international stamp which could be used as a substitute for coin in small remittances, it would render good service to the cause of internationalism. But for that we shall have to wait till the next century.

Death of Prince Alfred. On the 30th ult. a merciful seizure of heart paralysis ended the sufferings of the Duke of Coburg. Cancer at the root of the tongue had

made death inevitable. Born in 1844, he was only fifty-six years old.



Photograph by]

[Gerschel, Paris.

General André.

(The New French Minister of War.)

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# DIARY FOR JULY.

### EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

- July z. Reports from Simla state that the monsoon is still retarded.
- The trial of Sipido and his three accomplices for the attempted assassination of the Prince of Wales begins at Brussels.
- 3. The law for abolishing banishment to Siberia

  - The law for abolishing banishment to Siberia is signed by the Tsar.

    High officials in Kiang-su and Che-kiang remit to the British Consul at Shanghai over £6,000 for the Indian Famine Fund.

    The statue of Washington given by the Women of the United States to France is unveiled in the Place d'Iéna, Paris.
- by American school children is un-veiled in the gardens of the Louvre.

4. A statue of Lafayette presented to France

- veiled in the gardens of the Louvre.

  The jury at Brussels bring in a verdict
  of guilty against Sipido and acquit
  the three others accused. The Court
  considers Sipido irresponsible. He is
  placed at the disposal of the Government until he attains the age of 2x.

  In the French Senate a resolution
  approving the action of the Government in demanding General Jamont's
  resignation is carried by 164 votes to
  64, and the Prime Minister's speech
  is ordered to be placarded throughout
  France.
- France.

  blonel Willcocks telegraphs that Sir
  F. Hodgson escaped from Kumassi on
  June 23rd with 600 native soldiers.

  be Deutsche Asiatische Bank at
- June 23rd with 600 native soldiers. he Deutsche Asiatische Bank at Berlin receives a telegram from Shanghai stating that the interest due on the 44 per cent. Chinese loan is duly paid in.
- Mr. Bryan is nominated as Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Adiai Stephenson is nominated Vice-President
- A statue of Mr. Gladstone is unveiled in Athens, in presence of the King, Cabinet Ministers, and the Municipal
- The Royal Assent is given to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitu-tion Bill.
  - The Bisley Meeting begins.
- The credit of 14,500,000 francs for the China expedition is agreed to without discussion in the French Chamber and also in the Senate.
  - The Session then ends.

    The Belgian Senate passes the Bill for ratifying the provisions of the Peace Conference.
- 11. The Federal Council on Foreign Affairs
  - meets at Berlin.

    Herr Mumm von Schwarzenstein is appointed German representative to C in place of the late Baron von Ketteler. to China
  - Mr. Hay and Dr. von Holleben sign the reciprocity Convention concluded between the United States and Germany.
- Count von Bülow addresses a Circular Note to the Governments of the Federated German States on the situation in China.
- The Earl of Hopetoun is appointed Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia.
- 14. The Allies capture the native city of Tientsin and the forts after, severe fighting; about 8,000 allied troops were engaged. British losses 20 killed, 93 wounded; casualties of Allies about 775
  - General rain falls all over India.
  - A deputation of Mr. Schreiner's constituents have an interview with him at Capetown.
  - The Christian Endeavour World's Convention opens at the Alexandra Palace.
- 15. The International Congress of Textile Workers meets at Berlin.

- 15. The garrison at Kumassi is rel'eved by the force in command of Colonel Willcocks.

  15. The Nationalists of France experience signal defeat at a by-election at No.
- 17. An agreement is reached between the Govern-An agreement is reached between the covern-ments of Great Britain, America and Russia to submit to arbitration the outstanding claims arising out of the seizure of British and American vessels by Russian cruisers in the North Pacific in 189a. News arrives at St. Petersburg that the Chinese have entered Siberia.
- 18. The Canadian Parliament is prorogued.
- Great French naval review takes place at Cherbourg.



Photograph by]

[Elliott and Fry.

### Lord Hopetoun,

(Governor-General of Federated Australia.)

- The Metropolitan or Underground Electric Railway, from Vincennes to the Porte Maillot, is opened in Paris.

  Mr. Chambriain telegraphs to Sir W. J. Lyne, Premier of New South Wales, that the Governor-General of Federated Australia will be sworn in and the Commonwealth inaugurated at Sydney.
- The Cape Parliament opens.

  Mr. Hay, at Washington, notifies that
  Portugal has deposited \$3,500,000 at the
  Comptoir d'Escompte in Paris in payment
  of the sum awarded to Great Britain and the 22.
  - United States by the Delagoa Bay Arbitration Tribunal. tion fribunal.
    Mr. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, submits
    a scheme to the Colonial Parliament having
    reference to the New Zealand harbour
    defences and to the permanent Imperial
- The interest on the 1898 Chinese loan punctu-
- ally paid.

  The Queen's Prize at Bisley is won by Private

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  The Prize at Bisley is the Prize at Bisley is the Private at Bisley is the Ward, 1st Devon Volunteers, who won it in 1897.

- signal defeat at a by-election at Nort, M. Thiebaud, the Nationalist candidate receiving only 2,226 votes, whilst M. Gentil, Radical Republican receives 5,979
- The Commission appointed to inquire into the treatment of the sick and wounded during the South African war begins its work at Burlington Gardens, W.
  - Burlington Gardens, W.
    The African Association for the discussion of Native Race Questions holds its conference in Westminster Town Hall.
- 25. The French Foreign Office publishes the text of the letter from the Chinese Emperor to M. Loubet,
  - The Boer delegates are received by M. Loubet in Paris. Judgment is given at Brussels in the Selati Railway case.
  - 26. The New South Wales Legislative Assembly resolve to despatch a military force for service in China.
    - The United States Consul-General at Panama states that the revolution there has collapsed.
  - 27. Arrangements are completed for the pu-chase by the United States of the Sibutu and Cagayan Islands from Spain.
  - 29. Assassination of the King of Italy at Monza

## The War in South Africa.

- July 2. The foreign military attachés arrive from the front at Cape Town. Mr. Botha, member of the House of Assembly of Cape Colony for Aliwal West, is released on heavy bail.
- General Paget engages the Boers suc-cessfully at Pleisirfontein.
- 5. There is fighting at Ficksburg, and near Senekal.
- Sir Redvers Buller arrives at Pretoria; skirmishing goes on round Pretoria. The Boers attack Rustenburg. 800 British prisoners are put over the Natal border by the Boers; fighting new Visheontein. near Vlakfontein.
- Lord Roberts reports that several Free State Ministers surrender at Heilbron.
- ro. Lord Roberts reports the capture of Bethlehem by Clement and Paget's forces. The Agent-General for th: Cape of Good Hope notifies that no civilians are at present to proceed to the Transvaal.
- Lord Roberts reports a British reverse at Nitral's Nek, eighteen miles from
- Pretoria.

  15. The Boers hold a line of kopies five miles north of Wonderboom and Daspoort forts.
- 17. Fifteen hundred Boers break through the cordon formed by Generals Hunter and Rundle's Divisions between Bethlehem and Ficksburg.
- comprehensive Bill is brought in by Mr. Rose-Innes in the Cape Parliament on indemnity and martial law.
- 21. Fighting near Lindley between the British and De Wet's force.
  - General Knox reports that the Boers have cut the wires and destroyed the railway line north of Honing Spruit; a supply train and one hundred Fusiiers are c.ptured by De Wet's force.
- General Sir F. Carrington and his Rhodesian Field Force attack the Boer position at Selous River and carry it by assault.
- Mr. Merriman's resolution in the Cape Parlia-ment for the immediate repeal of martial law is opposed by Mr. Rose-Innes and Mr.

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27. Generals French and Hutton's forces encounter a terrible storm near Middleburg in their pursuit of the Boers; one officer dies of exposure, and the mules and owen suffer greatly. eneral Prinsloo and 5,000 Boers surrender at

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#### The Crisis in China.

July 1. The Japanese Red-Cross Steamer, Kaknai, leaves Yokohama for China, to serve as a hospital ship for the wounded of all nations.

4. The British and Russian Admirals hold a council of war, and decide that it is impossible to attempt the relief of Peking without strong reinforcements.

The Russian Chief of Police at Port Arthur arrives at Tientsin. He reports that the Chinese were wrecking the Manchurian railway.

railway.

The German Emperor offers a reward of 1,000

Talway.

The German Emperor off.rs a reward of 1,000 taels to anyone who accomplishes the deliverance of any foreigner now shut up in Peking.

The Chinese Minister at Washington receives a despatch from Sheng, Director of Telegraphs at Shanghai, stating that the Foreign Legations and Ministers at Peking were safe on July 3rd.

According to Chinese official reports the Empress resumed the reins of Government on June 30th. She has appointed Yung Lu her Prime Minister. She orders the protection of all foreigners. Wu-Ting-Fang, Chinese Minister at Washington, delivers to Mr. Hay a telegram purporting to come from the Chinese Government explaining the situation.

ment explaining the situation.

The American Government informs the Chinese

The American Government informs the Uninese
Minister Wu-Ting-Fang that failure to send
news of their Minister at Peking will be
regarded as an unfriendly act.

16. A despatch to Berlin from Chifu of date July
15th says the Alliss repulsed the Chinese
16 at Tientsin; at the same time the Japanese

occupied part of the native Chinese city.

17. Li Hung Chang leaves Canton for Hong-Kong; he receives an Edict appointing him Viceroy of Chi-li. It is reported at St. Petersburg that the Chinese have entered Siberia.

18. Li Hung Chang passes through Hong-Kong on his way north, from Canton. The Viceroy Liu appoints Commissioner Taylor to act as Inspector General of the Imperial

to act as inspector-teneral of the imperium Maritime Customs at Shanghai ad interim. Mr. Fowler, United States Consul at Chifu, telegraphs that the Governor of Shan-tung states that his courier left Peking on July 9th, when the Legations were still holding out. M. Delcassé proposes an international agre-

ent among the Powers as to joint action in

China.

Mr. W. W. Rockhill is appointed Special Commissioner to China by the American

Commissioner to China by the American Government.

The Chinese Emperor telegraph's to the President of the French Republic requesting the intervention of France, and the State Department at Washington issues the statement that Mr. Goodnow, United States Consul-General at Shanghai, receives a cipher message from Mr. Conger at Pekin of the 18th inst.; this comes through the Governor of Shan-tung. Governor of Shan-tung. The Russians occupy the arsenal at Li-ku,

north of Tientsin.

north of Tientsin.

2. An Imperial Edict purporting to be sent by
the Emperor of China to the Southern
Viceroys and Governors; it is dated from
Peking, July 18th; the Edict states that the
fullest protection has been afforded and that
the foreign Ministers, with the exception of
Baron von Kettler, are safe.

Tientsin and neighbourhood evacuated by the

Tientsin and neighbourhood evacuated by the Chinese troops.
Li Hung Chanz arrives at Shanghai.
The British Consul at Tientsin receives a letter from Sir Claude MacDonald dated July 4th.
At a meeting of the Admirals at Taku it is decided by the vote of the majority that the railway from Tangku to Tientsin should be handed over to the control of the Russians, the British and American Admirals recording their dissent. A commission, consisting of Colonels Bower, Wogak, and Aoki, is appointed to govern Tientsia.

26. Mr. Kinder has arranged with the Chinese General for the protection of the railway beyond Pei-tang.

A cipher message received at the Admiralty from Sir Claude MacDonald: the Legation in Peking safe up to July 21.

# PARLIAMENTARY RECORD.

### House of Lords.

July 2. Lord Wemyss moves the second reading of the Militia Ballot Bill; the Bill is lost.

The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution
Bill passes through Committee, and is reported without amendment to the House.

ported without amendment to the House.

5. Second reading Workmen's Compensation Act
[1897] Extension.

6. Lord Templetown moves a resolution in favour
of compensation from the State to the Irish
landlords; on a division his lordship's motion
is carried by a majority of three against the
Government Government.
The establishment of the Militia; statement by

The establishment of the Militia; statement by Lord Lansdowns.
 Third reading of Workmen's Compensation Act (1837) Extension Bill.
 The defence of the Empire and the reorganisation of the Army system.
 Colonial Reserve Forces; speeches by Lord Brassey and Lord Lansdowne.
 Lord Northbrook calls attention to the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure; speeches by Lord Welby, Lord Onslow, Lord Kimberley and Lord Salisbury.

Lord Onslow, Lord Kimberley and Lord Salisbury,

23. Second reading of the Education Bill.

24. Prohibition of Exportation of Arms Bill passes through Committee.

26. Third reading Merchant Shipping (Liability of Shipowner and Others) Bill and others.

27. Our Home Defences: speeches by Lord Wemyss, Lord Salisbury, Lord Rossbery, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Kimberley.

### House of Commons.

House of Commons.

July 2. Mr. Brodrick on the Situation in China.

The Housing of the Working Classes Act (1890) Amendment Bill is considered. The Agricultur al Holdings Bill is discussed.

3. At the request of Sir W. Foster, Mr. Wyndham states the number of cases of enteric fever admitted into the hospitals at Bloemfontein: 2,087 admissions, 286 deaths.

4. The consideration of the Irish Tithe-Charge Bill is resumed in Committee.

Mr. Chamberlain reports having received great.

Bill is resumed in Committee.

Mr. Chamberlain reports having received great complaints from New Zealand as to the hospital arrangements in South Africa. Sir Charles Dilke states that he stands to the statements he has made with regard to the scandals in Intombi Camp.

Mr. Balfour communicates to the House the names of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the charges of mismanagement of the sick and wounded in South Africa. The appointment is severely criticised by Mr. Burdett-Coutts and others; Mr. Balfour promises to re-consider the appointments.

promises to re-consider the appointments.

6. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman asks the Secretary for the Colonies as to the trials of Messrs, Van der Valt and Boogson in Cape Colony.

Colony.
 Tithe Rent-Charge (Ireland) Bill, Committee.
 The Agricultural Holdings Bill, report stage, as amended is resumed. Votes passed on Friday on Committee of Supply are con-

firmed on report.

11. The consideration of the Agricultural Holdings

11. The consideration of the Agricultural Holdings Bill is resumed.

12. Agricultural Holdings Bill. Third reading of the Housing of the Working Classes Act (1850) Amendment Bill.

13. The House goes into Committee of Supply on the Yote for the Home Office; Sir Charles Dilke calls attention to the Lead Poisoning in the Pottery District; speeches by Mr. Burns, Mr. Tennant, and Mr. Asquith.

16. Mr. Brodrick says the Government have no confirmation of the reported terrible calamity at Peking. Statement by Mr. Balfour of the business of the remainder of the Session. Irish Tithe Rent-Charge Bill; speeches by Mr. Gerald Balfour, Mr. Asquith, and Mr. Dillon.

17. Mr. Chamberlain announces the relief of Kumassi on the 15th. Mr. Balfour an-nounces the appointment of Sir David Rich-mond and Mr. Harrison as the two addi-tional members of the Commission of Inquiry into the treatment of the sick and wounded in South Africa.
Navy Estimates. Statement by Mr. Goschen

on the use of water-tube boilers.

18. Second reading of Volunteer Bill, Mr. Wynd-

Second reading of Volunteer Bill, Mr. Wyndham agreeing that the clause calling on volunteers to enroll themselves for service abroad be del:ted.
Third reading Agricultural Holdings Bill.
Committee of Supply, on the vote to complete the sum of £1,22,63 for National Education is below

in Ireland.

in Ireland.
The Military Lands Act, 1832, the Reserve
Forces Bill, and the Public Works Loan Bill
pass through Committee. Second reading
Naval Reserve Bill.

Naval Reserve Bill.

4. The Companies Bill as amended by the Standing Committee is considered.

5. Third reading Reserve Force Bill. Vote in supply to complete the sum of £55,250, for the Colonial Office Debate on the situation in South Africa; speeches by Mr. Buxton, Sir W. Luwson, Sir R. Reid, and Mr. Chamberlain, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, and Mr. Balfour and Mr. Courtney.

5. The South African Hospitals Commission is made 2 Royal Commission. Lord George Hamiltor makes the annual statement on the finances of India; the area affected by the drought crower 400,000 square miles and

the drought covers 420,000 square miles and affects 62 millions of people.

Supplementary Army Estimates. New War Loan; speech by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

#### SPEECHES.

July 2. The German Emperor, at Wilhelmshaven, on the Chinese crisis and Germany's duty.

7. M. Deleassé, in the French Chamber, on the situation in China.

The President of the University, at Athens, on Mr. Gladstone's services to the cause of Greece, and his eminance as a Greek

scholar.

9. Mrs. Olive Schreiner, at Graaf Reinet, on the

9. Mrs. Olive Schreiner, at Graaf Reinet, on the war and its consequences.
13. Mr. McKinley, at Canton, U.S.A., on the policy of the Republican Party.
18. Mr. Courtney, in London, on the South African Settlement.
20. Sir Alfred Milner, at Cape Town, on the settlement of affairs in South Africa.
M. Loubet, at Cherbourg, on French particitism. patriotism.
27. The German Emperor, at Bremerhaven, tells

his troops to give no quarter and take no prisoners in China.

### OBITUARY.

July 2. Professor Dani: John Leech (Owens College, Manchester), 60.
4. Hon. A. R. Dickey (Nova Soctia), 45.
6. Rev. George Hill (Antrim), 90.
7. Dr. Falk (Berlin), 72.
Rev. William Fletcher, D.D., 90.
Mr. E. M. James, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.
M. de Blignières

M. de Blignières. Professor Max Koner (Berlin). Mr. Georges Marye.
Mr. J. A. Dyer (late chief sub-editor, Daily News), 70.

Mr. J. A. Dyer (afte other sub-suitor, Daily News), 70.
Mrs. Edward Geale (Dublin).
Professor Texte (of Lyons).
Mr. John Clark (Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge).
Surgson Lieut.-Colonel Wellington Lake.
General de Pellieux (Paris), 58.
Sir Th. 2 McIlwraith, K.C.M.G., LL.D., 64.

# CHARACTER SKETCHES.

# I.-KING HUMBERT OF ITALY.

THE third time has proved catching time in the case of King Humbert. Twice before his life has been attempted by assassination, each time without success, King Humbert escaping unhurt. The third time proved fatal. The news of the murder of the King of Italy came upon Europe with the shock of the proverbial bolt from the blue. For some time past there had been no manifestations of discontent. The recent General Election had resulted in the return of over a hundred Socialists and Anti-Monarchists, which afforded a free constitutional vent for the popular dissatisfaction with the high-handed actions of the late Ministry, and the fall of General Pelloux while still possessing a majority of the Chamber, and the installation of his successor, had pledged the Ministry that the unconstitutional measures which were resorted to by its predecessor should not be repeated, and had, it was thought, disarmed even the most malcontent. The King was at Monza distributing prizes in the midst of an enthusiastic populace. The ceremony was complete, and he was driving away amid the cheers of the multitude, when suddenly the assassin dashed forward, sprang upon the carriage steps, and fired in rapid succession three shots, which took fatal effect. In one moment Italy had lost its monarch, the European community had received one of those sudden and violent blows which are felt from the centre to the circumference, making every crowned head and ruling personage feel how frail is the security which it possesses against the attack of a determined assassin. It is well not to exaggerate things, and the late King himself was the author of a famous saying often quoted in these latter days, that attempts at assassination were among the inevitable risks of his profession. He uttered this bon mot after the failure of the second attempt, when he received the congratulations of his courtiers with characteristic nonchalance. Monarchs and all those who tower head and shoulders above the dead level of the multitude are become targets not merely for the marksmen of discontent, but for the Anarchist and the madman. It is one of the penalties of being conspicuous. There is no khaki for monarchs and for presidents, and the marvel is, considering the notoriety which attaches to successful assassination, that attempts are not much more frequent. No doubt there are a great many more than the world ever hears of, for it is only when they get so far as to actually occur in public that the press, that sounding-board of civilisation, spreads the echo of the shot throughout the land until there is not a village or hamlet in Europe which is not all agog with the news of the latest crime meditated against the ruler of a people. The last attempt of the kind, which was fortunately unsuccessful, was that in which crazy Sipido attempted to kill the Prince of Wales; but the last great tragedy in which the assassin was successful was that of the Empress of Austria, a lady against whom even her murderer could allege nothing excepting that she belonged to the royal caste, and challenged destruction as an emblem of the social order which he wished to

When the first attempt was made to kill King Humbert by Passanante at Naples, shortly after his accession to the throne, the would-be murderer sprang upon the steps

of the carriage, dagger in hand, and struck what he hoped would be a fatal blow at the king's person. Signor Cairoli flung himself between the king and his assailant, and received in his shoulder the blow which was meant for Humbert's heart. From that day, whenever the king drove abroad in Rome, he always rode in a lofty phaeton. the steps of which were carefully folded up so as to provide no foothold for any assassin who attempted to repeat the crime of Passanante. A very striking feature of Rome was the king's anti-assassination phaeton, for whereas in the ordinary victoria or landau the seat is very little raised above the axle, the king in his phaeton was so high up in the air as to be quite inaccessible to any sudden attack. Possibly if the king had used his phaeton at Monza he would have foiled the attack of Bressi. As it is, the throne has been vacated, one more monarch's scalp has been added to the gory bead-roll of the assassin, and a shudder of added unrest, disquietude, and uneasiness has been contributed to a situation already the reverse of attractive to persons of nervous temperament.

De mortuis nil nisi bonum is not a maxim which needs to be invoked in order to secure silence as to the deeds of the dead monarch. He was neither a bad man nor a bad king. He was in many respects an unobjectionable monarch. It may be objected that the present time is one in which it is impossible to tolerate mediocrities on the throne. But King Humbert could never claim to rank among the great sovereigns of his time. Personally he always displayed the courage of his house. Those who knew him maintain that he was a born fatalist, with a rooted disbelief in the possibility of individual action or personal will operating as material factors in the evolution of events. When he saw his duty clearly he did it with all the unconcern of a soldier ordered into battle. When the cholera was raging at Naples he visited the patients in the cholera hospitals, paying no regard to the warnings and protests of those who considered that he was unduly jeopardising the life of the King of Italy. In all similar circumstances when the question was personal, and when the duty of the man, the soldier, and the sovereign was clear and unmistakable, he faced death with indifference, nor is there any proof that the repeated attempts of the assassin in the slightest degree affected his nerve. In matters political he did not display the same intrepidity—he was indeed cautious almost to the verge of timidity. There is a curious anecdote of the excessive precautions which he took before venturing to substitute his own arms for those of Pio Nono on the Palace of the Ouirinal. The royal residence in the capital, like most of the other public buildings occupied by the Italian Government, at one time belonged to the Vatican. The statues of the Apostles still adorn the walls of the Ouirinal, and an inscription dating from Papal times still reminds the passer-by of its original owners. But the King, while tolerating the Apostles and the inscription, resented the presence of the pontifical arms of Pio Nono. One fine day a fire was reported in the palace, and flames were seen to be bursting from a small window immediately below the objectionable carving. They were extinguished without difficulty, but not before the smoke and flames had blackened and disfigured the Papal coat-of-arms. This being the case, King Humbert

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ordered their removal and substituted his own. But before the new coat-of-arms was in its place, all Rome was laughing over the story that the King had arranged the fire in order to afford him an excuse for his action. A small bonfire was made in the room immediately below the coat-of-arms with the express purpose of affording an excuse for the alteration which the King did not feel himself strong enough to make of his own motion. It is

added that this coat - of - arms is the one solitary outward and visible sign of his presence in Rome. He has been sincerely free from the mania which possessed so many of the rulers of the Eternal City to eternise their memories by the erection of great buildings and splendid monu-ments, or the construction of public works. He built nothing, he repaired nothing, and he passed away after his twenty years' reign leaving nothing behind to commemorate his presence in the City of the Cæsars. This was characteristic of the man. He was singul .rly free from all love of ostentation or of parade. He was simple man, simple in his tastes, and never so pleased as when he could escape from his palace and his court and betake himself to his favourite pastime of the Piedmontese hunter. Although King of Italy, he was

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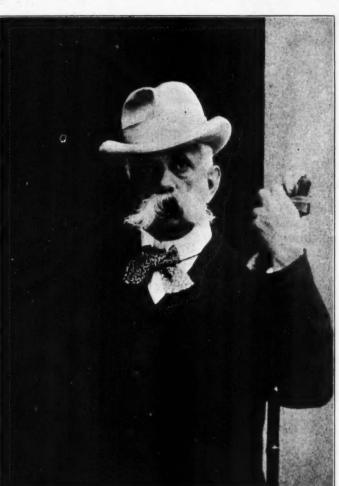
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always Piedmontese, loving to talk in the Piedmontese dialect so
much that the tenure of the Giolletti Ministry was regarded
as perceptibly more secure because Giolletti was one of the
few Italian Premiers who could talk to the King in his own
patois. He had behind him no such record as that which
endeared Victor Emanuel to the hearts of his subjects.
Peither in private nor in public did he display those traits
which captivate the fancy of the multitude. The Roman
populace reared in traditions of public munificence and

Imperial and Pontifical splendour never took kindly to the retiring monarch, who was only too glad to be relieved from participation in the pomps and ceremonies of this evil world. His real life was lived at a shootingbox in the hills, to which he repaired whenever exigencies of State afforded him sufficient leisure to forget that he was a king, and only remember the pleasures of the chase and the joys of outdoor life. He carried this to such an

extent as even to avoid those occasions of local popular celebrations at which it is the experience of monarchs to be displayed as part of the insignia of the nation. By this means he, indeed, escaped a good deal of the boredom which afflicts our own Prince of Wales, who goes through this royal parade with exemplary punctuality and patience. But it s doubtful whether, on the whole, it was good business for the monarchy.

The King was an excellent man of business. His Civil List was large, and, in addition to the Civil List, he was the possessor of immense estates in Piedmont, and not less extensive properties in other parts of Italy. These domains were administered with economy and ability when the Italian finances were in disorder. and more or less confusion reigned in the other de partments of State. It used to be a standing joke



Photograph by]

The late King Humbert of Italy.

[Guigoni and Bossi.

in Italy that the only Ministry that was flourishing was the "Ministry of the Royal Domains." The savings of the King are said to have been great, and it was a popular opinion in Italy that his accumulated wealth was invested in the Bank of England. Hence, when applications were made, as they always are made, from time to time by impecunious persons and institutions for subsidies from the royal coffers, the refusal was justified on the ground that the last penny had been sent to



Queen Margaret of Italy.

the Bank of England, and that there was nothing left to give away. What truth there is in this popular legend who can say?

The first business of the King on rising every morning, which he punctually did at six o'clock when he was in Rome, was to attend to the management of his own private business. The early hours of the morning were spent with his secretary attending to all the details of his private property. After attending to his own affairs he spent an hour before breakfast in his own grounds in the company of his dogs, or in visiting his stables, for he was ever more at home with horses and dogs than with ministers and courtiers. At nine o'clock he took his first breakfast. After this he received his Ministers of State, who submitted to him documents and despatches, and discussed with him such affairs as necessitated his personal intervention. He usually lunched with the Queen, but only if she was alone, for if, as was often the case, she had invited many of her musical and artistic friends, he preferred lunching with the gentlemen of his household. After lunch he would sleep for an hour, and in the afternoon would drive in his highseated phaeton, of which I have already spoken. He was a man of exceeding regularity of habit, and this characteristic governed his afternoon drive. He seldom or never varied from his accustomed routes, of which there were two. One was over the summit of Mount Janiculum, and the other through the well-kuo vn Borghese Gardens. In the evening he dined quite simply in the Quirinal, for he was very little given to royal feasting. The Queen, who is devoted to music, has organised a famous quartette and quintette, who discoursed sweet music in the palace, but King Humbert had no taste for music, either vocal or instrumental, and where the music was there the King was absent. He was a man without any literary tastes,

who seldom or never read any books, and took absolutely no part in the intellectual movement of modern Italy. Neither had he any taste for the drama. It was said of him that he never entered the theatre in his life: but this is an exaggeration, for upon ceremonial occasions he has entered the royal box. One of these rare visits was made recently when the production of Signor Verdi's "Falstaff" was made the occasion of a national demonstration. The King was present in the royal box, and the performance from the beginning was an immense success. When the second act was over the King said, "There is now no doubt as to the success of the piece; let us send for Signor Verdi" (an act of homage which was usually paid to the successful author only at the end of the play). Verdi was duly sent for, and when he appeared in the royal box the unprecedented honour of a summons before the close of the performance was enthusiastically applauded as testifying to the honour in which the King held the composer. The approval which signalised the summons to the royal box was considerably abated when the curtain rose for the third act and it was discovered that the King had left the theatre. He had anticipated the call to the author simply in order to escape from a performance which bored him.

Late in the evening between ten and eleven o'clock the King was nearly always to be met driving in the first pneumatic-tyred vehicle seen in Rome to visit the lady to whom he remained devoted before and after his marriage with touching fidelity. King Humbert was not like his father King Victor Emanuel, whose illegitimate offspring added so considerably to the population of Italy that a witty Italian once maliciously remarked, when the French were deploring the continuous diminution in their population, that the best service Italy could do to France would be to lend her Victor Emanuel for a



The New Queen of Italy.
(Formerly Princess of Montenegro.)

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time. Contemporary history is always busy with the amours of monarchs; but King Humbert, if he has not altogether escaped an entry in the chronique scandaleuse of his time, is regarded as exceptional among monarchs for the fidelity of his relations to the woman of his affections. That that woman was not his lawful spouse was, perhaps, not altogether the unnatural consequence of his position. When at the age of twenty-four he married his cousin, the present Queen, there was no pretence of denying the fact that the marriage was, like most Royal marriages, a mariage de convenance. It was necessary for the dynasty that a legitimate heir should be born to the throne, and for one year King Humbert and his wife continued in conjugal relations. The fruit of this union was the Prince of Naples, who has now succeeded his father as Victor Emanuel III. After that year, the primary purpose of the marriage having been accomplished, it was understood that while the King and Queen remained good friends, lived in the same palace, and always kept up appearances, each lived their own life and went their own way. The Queen, highly educated, æsthetic, lived in a world of ideals, into which her husband, simple huntsman, soldier and sovereign, never entered. The extraordinary and unshaken hold which a lady twelve years his senior was able to maintain over the King to the last is a subject of universal comment in Italy. But upon this it is not necessary to

As a king Humbert has been praised by one party on the ground of his scrupulous attachment to the oath which he swore to the constitution, and by others he has been blamed not the less severely for his refusal to exercise those powers with which the constitution armed the Sovereign of Italy. I well remember discussing this question with leading Italian statesmen at Rome at the close of 1898. They maintained that the King had reduced the functions of a constitutional sovereign to a mere figurehead, and they were extraordinarily interested in hearing details as to the method in which our own Sovereign the Queen has contrived to use her influence to facilitate the working of the British Constitution. If only, they said, King Humbert had been as much a sovereign as Queen Victoria, many of the difficulties which afflict modern Italy might have been easily and expeditiously removed. The King, however, until the latter days of the Pelloux Ministry, remained a strictly constitutional sovereign. As minister succeeded minister, whether Piedmontese or Sicilian, he found in the King a purely negative support. Only in the latter days of the Pelloux Ministry, when General Pelloux executed what was practically a Parliamentary coup détat, and met obstruction by arbitrary decrees which the Supreme Court subsequently declared to be illegal, did the King extend his negative support to quasi-unconstitutional action. He believed, no doubt, that it was the only way out of an impasse, and he also hoped that when the General Election took place it would prove that the electorate approved of the action of the Ministry. When the result was made known that the Socialists and anti-monarchial party had increased their strength to a hundred members in the new Parliament, the King's confidence in General Pelloux disappeared, and it is said that it was the consciousness of this loss of the royal confidence which led to the resignation of General Pelloux before any proof had been afforded that he had lost the support of a majority of the new Parliament. One case in which the King would have acted more wisely if he had followed his own impulse was in the case of the amnesty of those who were convicted for participation in the

bread riots some years ago. The King, it was believed. was in favour of giving a general amnesty at the end of six months. His Ministers objected, preferring that the amnesty should be postponed till the end of the twelve months. In the meantime there sprang up an agitation accompanied with considerable demonstrations of passion, which had this result, that when the twelve months expired Ministers maintained that it was impossible to grant the amnesty as it would seem to have the appearance of capitulation under dictation. Hence fresh bad blood, ill-feeling, and unrest, which might have been avoided, had the King ventured to assert his influence in the direction of mercy.

This, however, is attributed by some critics to his constitutional fatalism. He was never convinced that any action would alter things much either way, and as it was not clearly his duty as a soldier and a King to insist upon his own views, he fell back upon the advice of his ministers and left the responsibility with them. "The only initiative he ever displayed in affairs of state," said a one could say that he would do nothing with a more imperturbable and immovable decision." He was more imperturbable and immovable decision.' a negative King from first to last. But if this was true in home affairs, it did not characterise his foreign policy. The Triple Alliance entered into shortly after his accession to the throne was his policy as much as that of Crispi, and he has adhered to it with unswerving resolution through good and ill report. With equal tenacity he has maintained a policy of armaments which was a corollary of the policy of the Triplice. It was in his reign also that Italy embarked upon her illfated policy of colonial adventure in the Red Sea, the collapse of which, at the fatal battle of Adowa, will be remembered as one of the catastrophes of his reign. That it did not convince him that a policy of expansion was a mistake for Italy, may be assumed from the fact that when the scramble for China was initiated by his ally the Kaiser, the Italian Government showed a strong disposition to press for the cession of Chinese territory, and even in the last days of his reign his Government showed a disposition to take part in the International Crusade against China.

In Italian politics the question of Rome dominates everything. It was the Roman question and the need for safeguarding Italy against an attack from France for the purpose of re-establishing the temporal power which forced Italy into the Triple Alliance. Nothing has been done to effect an arrangement between the Vatican and the Quirinal, but the healing influence of time has told in favour of Italy, and Victor Emanuel III. succeeds to relations with the Pope much less strained than those which prevailed at the death of his grandfather. On the whole, King Humbert has not conferred any great and signal advantage to the kingdom over which he had been called to reign. Neither, on the other hand, with the exception of the misfortune in Abyssinia and the continual drain upon her economic resources entailed by the armaments necessary to a member of the Triple Alliance, will his name be associated with any national misfortune. As a soldier he did his duty bravely and well. As a sovereign he carried out his idea of duty without enthusiasm, but with the same steady adhesion to his obligations and responsibilities which characterised

him in all the other departments of life.

He is succeeded by his only son, the Prince of Naples, now reigning under the title of Victor Emanuel III., who at the time when he was called to the throne was yachting in the Levant. The Prince of Naples is a man small of stature, who has never given any indication of exceptional ability or statecraft. At the time when the King was pressed to exercise his Royal prerogative and assert himself more in the government of his kingdom, it was reported in Rome that the King had said: "If you want anything like that to be done let me abdicate and my successor will have less scruples than myself." The Prince was reported, not unnaturally perhaps, to

have expressed very strong opinions against Crispi at the time of the disaster in Abyssinia. But for the most part he has kept himself out of politics, and the world waits with interest not unmixed with curiosity to see the note of the first words which he will address to his subjects. He has one speciality which does not shed much light upon the line of his future policy. He is a devoted student of numismatics, and his collection of coins is said to be one of the finest in Europe. He married four years ago the Princess of Montenegro, a beautiful woman, simple and unostentatious, who was little qualified by her training in the mountain hamlet of Cettinge to play the rôle of a great European queen. The marriage, unfortunately, has not been blessed by offspring, so that in case of the demise of Victor Emanuel III. the Crown would pass to his cousin the Duke D'Aosta, the son of King Amadeus of Spain, who married a sister of the Duke of Orleans. Duke D'Aosta is an artillery officer of commanding presence and of considerable oratorical ability. He has a family-both sons and daughters-so that even in the case of another catastrophe the succession is secured. secured. The younger brother of the Duke D'Aosta, the Duke of the Abruzzi, is in the Arctic regions on his way to the North Pole.

Speculation is rife as to the motives which prompted the assassination. Before these pages can issue from the press full information should be in the hands of every one. Writing as I do on the day on which the news of the assassination reached this country, it would be absurd to do more than note one or two things. First, that the assassin

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is an Italian, as was also the assassin of the Empress of Austria. Secondly, that his crime, whether prompted by the frenzy of an individual or by a criminal conspiracy, will be inevitably attributed to political motives, and will tend naturally, although illogically, to strengthen the reaction against the republicans and socialist parties in Italy. The Conservatives, who lost ground badly at the last election, will exploit the crime of Monza to the

uttermost, declaring that it is the natural outcome of the teachings of their political opponents. may be true or it may be false, but it will be used unsparingly by the Conservatives of Italy. The crime of the assassin will probably tend to defeat its own ends by strengthening the hold of the dynasty upon the population, which, whether it be republican or monarchist, has little sympathy with political murder. Although the sad event has cast a gloom over Europe and has led to the cancelling of the fêtes and popular entertainments which were arranged in Paris in honour of the Shah and the Inter-Parliamentary Conference, it is not expected to have any immediate political results. It may increase the clamour for repressive legislation, and some French journalists are already using it in order to upbraid the Italian Government for refusing to support the demand for exceptional measures of international repression against the modern Thugs. What is too probable is that the crime is only the latest illustration of the lawless spirit of violence which is abroad in the earth at the present time. The attack upon the Dutch Republics is one illustration of this spirit, the assassination of the King is another. We are far from seeing the end of the unchaining of the spirit which makes the will of the individual or of the tion

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nation the sole law of right or wrong, and justifies an attack upon the government of a state or the life of a sovereign on the ground that either one or the other stands in the way of the immediate realisation of ambitions or of aspirations which cannot be gratified within the limits of law private or international.

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# II .- DAVID FERRIER AND MALCOLM MCHARDY.

EW things are more mysterious than the rules by which the Press is guided in the reporting of public events. For the last two months the Paris Exhibition has been the centre of a series of congresses, which for variety, range and interest are unparalleled in the history of the world. The Paris Exhibition itself is an universal museum, and the congresses of the Exhibition are a kind of international parliament upon all matters that interest the human race. Yet, although these congresses are attended by picked experts from all nations, and discuss matters for the moral, social and material welfare of mankind, they have been treated by the English Press with almost absolute contempt. It might have been thought that the mere conception would have commanded attention. In the heart of the Paris Exhibition stands the Hall of the Congresses, in which every day meet together representatives of all the nations, who compare notes and exchange the conclusions arrived at by the study of the various problems which perplex the human race. Science has its representatives; education, labour, peace-almost every department of human activity holds during the period of the Exhibition a universal conference or parliament, largely composed of experts whose deliberations might have been thought at least as worthy of attention as the latest lying rumour telegraphed from Shanghai, or hackneyed speeches upon threadbare subjects of political controversy.

But, so far as the British public are concerned, they are practically non-existent. The following list of the subjects of the congresses held in the last fortnight illustrates better than anything else that can be said as to

the nature of the interests represented :-

| Name of Congr       | ress.   |       |       |      |      | Date. |     |     |
|---------------------|---------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|
| Applied Mechanics   | S       |       |       |      | July | 19-2  | 5   |     |
| Commerce and Inc    |         |       |       |      |      | 23-2  |     |     |
| Comparative Histo   |         |       |       |      | 21   | 23-2  |     |     |
| Professional Medic  | ine     |       |       |      | 2.2  | 23-2  | 3   |     |
| Photography.        |         |       |       |      | 17   | 23-2  |     |     |
| Industrial Property | 7       |       |       |      | 12   | 23-2  |     |     |
| Applied Chemistry   |         |       |       |      | **   | 23-2  |     |     |
| Modern Language     |         | ning  |       |      | 11   | 24-2  |     |     |
| Workmen's Protec    | tion ar | nd Co | npens | sil- | **   | -4 -  | ,   |     |
| tion                |         |       |       |      | 11   | 25-2  | 0   |     |
| Medical Press       |         |       |       |      | 11   | 26-2  |     |     |
| Dramatic Art        | 1       |       |       |      |      | 27-3  |     |     |
| Electrology and M   | edical  | Radi  | ology |      |      | 27-A  |     | 1   |
| Navigation .        | -       |       | 67    |      |      | 28-   |     | 3   |
| Chronometry.        |         |       |       |      |      | 28-   | 22  | 4   |
| Press Associations  |         |       |       |      |      | 30-   | 77  |     |
| Teaching of Social  |         | ce    |       |      |      | 30-   | 22  | 3   |
| Architecture .      |         |       |       |      |      | 30-   | 22  | 4   |
| Higher Education    |         |       |       |      |      | 30-   | 22  | 4   |
| Tariff Regulations  |         |       |       |      |      | 30-   | 200 |     |
| Poor Relief .       |         |       | •     |      |      | 30-   | 22  | 4 5 |
| Colonies .          | •       |       |       | *    |      | 30-   | 2.2 | 5   |
| Comparative Law     |         |       |       |      |      | 31-   | 22  | 4   |
| Secondary Education |         | *     |       |      |      | 31-   | 22  | 6   |
| Philosophy .        | OH      |       |       |      |      | 1-5   | 22  | 0   |
| Treatment of the B  | lind    |       |       |      | 0    |       |     |     |
| Primary Education   |         |       |       |      | 32   | 1-5   |     |     |
| Pharmacy .          |         |       |       |      | 5.5  | 2-5   |     |     |
| Medicine            |         | *.    |       |      | 11   | _     |     |     |
| Dermatology.        | •       |       | *     | •    | 27   | 2-9   |     |     |
| Deimatology .       | 0       | •     |       |      | 2.9  | 2-9   |     |     |
|                     |         |       |       |      |      |       |     |     |

Among these conferences one which may, perhaps, command some space in the daily papers is the Congress of Medicine. It is expected that some eleven thousand doctors from all parts of the world will attend it. Whether this expectation will be realised or not I cannot

say; but in view of the special nature of this assembly I thought it well to ask a valued contributor to furnish the readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS with brief sketches of two of the most distinguished medical men who will represent British medicine at the Paris Exhibition.

The writer has the pleasure of their personal acquaintance, but has written, needless to say, without their

sanction or co-operation.

### I.-DAVID FERRIER.

Curious is it in these days of universal advertisement that the men whose greatness endures beyond death, and whose services to humanity are immeasurable, should be less known to their contemporaries than the author of a sensational novel or ephemeral music-hall ditty. Go into any circle of educated cultivated persons conversant probably with the latest dramatic achievements of Europe, and it is a question whether they have even heard the name of David Ferrier, and none at all as to their complete ignorance of the nature of the life work that has made his name honoured amongst the savants of the world and forever inseparably associated with the achievements of the century in the science and surgery of brain diseases.

To realise how great has been the contribution of Ferrier to the astonishing advance made in this direction during the latter part of this century, it is only necessary for a moment to recall how little was known fifty or sixty years ago of the pathology of the brain and nerve centres and the localisation of brain diseases, by means of which alone surgical treatment of some of the most distressing maladies-tumours, paralysis, and a host of other nerve complaints-was made possible. Men at this time in London, Berlin, and Paris were making every kind of experiment and research, but the results were so dubious and the views of some of the older physicians so hostile that to take up the work required both courage and selfdenial as well as exhaustless patience and a conviction of the value of the object in view. These qualities David Ferrier possessed in their highest degree, and whatever modifications have to be taken into consideration with regard to the validity and value of his investigations and conclusions, it is indisputable that he was the pioneer of the great discovery of cerebral localisation, whose future no man can predict, and whose influence in the relief of a class of diseases hitherto almost untouched by medical or surgical skill is one of the most triumphant achievements of modern science.

It is well for David Ferrier and for his brilliant colleague, Victor Horsley, that they did not live in the days when witchcraft flourished, for the authors of such miracles would assuredly have been burnt as wizards. Go to the National Hospital in Queen Square, which is thronged from year to year with afflicted humanity, and-if you have sufficient courage and philosophy for the taskwatch the transcendent cures effected by the genius of Ferrier, who diagnoses and localises the diseases, and by Victor Horsley, who with something of almost demon-like skill performs the operation of trepanning, an operation which does verily often give back a man his faculties of mind and sight and hearing. Many of the most woeful maladies that afflict the human raceepilepsy, paralysis, brain tumours, etc.-have thus been brought within the reach of alleviation, if not of cure, since the memorable day when Ferrier, just thirty years ago, gave the results of his researches in a paper con-

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tributed to the West Riding Lunatic Asylum Reports, and afterwards reprinted in the Transactions of the Royal Society. But long before this his university teachers and all who had come into contact with the Scotch youth during a career of unparalleled brilliance had been impressed by his genius and were predicting a great career for him, a career which it is interesting to note disproves the almost universally held opinion to-day that a man cannot make a great professional reputation for himself without money.

### YOUTH AND EDUCATION.

Ferrier's parents were not sufficiently well off to give him a college education, and from the age of

sixteen, when he won a bursarship into College Aberdeen University, and all through his medical career, which took place after he had got his degree, he supported himself by means of scholarships, smail posts put into his way by the professors interested in him, and coaching. Like many another Aberdeen youth who has risen to fame, his early life was not soft or easy, with the conditions of study made as light and pleasurable as possible. All through his University career he walked into Aberdeen from the little village two miles distant where he lives with his parents, getting up at five in the morning and working with that steadfastness which no other students of any University in the world show in the same degree as do those of the Scotch Universities.

Intending to devote himself to philosophy and classics, it was his teacher Bain who persuaded him that his bent was medicine. a view soon to be justified by Ferrier's winning the great prize of Scotch University life-the Ferguson This, Scholarship. as

everyone knows, is open to the four Universities, and men of all ages, youthful and bearded, but mostly the latter, throw themselves into the mighty contest. Ferrier, whose power was so early recognised by his comrades at the University of Aberdeen that they declined to enter into rivalry with him, carried off the scholarship in his twentieth year, prior to taking his degree two years later, after which he proceeded to Heidelberg for a year, and returned thence to Edin-burg to study for his M.D. degree, which event signalised his twenty-fifth year.

### HIS START IN THE PROFESSION.

By this time, owing to stern necessity, he had made himself a good teaching connection, and for a young man of less ambition this was a hopeful enough prospect of a good income, and prosperity and reputation of the decorous professional kind. But destiny had something more in store for David Ferrier than the work of the successful and brilliant tutor. She had endowed the slender, fragile-looking youth with genius, and with what does not invariably accompany genius—with the insight and steadfastness of moral character to turn it to signal service for the benefit of mankind. To turn a deaf ear to the prudent counsels of friendly professors, and to throw up a security for the uncertainties which were the only certainties facing a young doctor without influential friends or capital, implied, first, that courage and self-knowledge which enable a man to move boldly yet not reck-

lessly on to the goal, however distant, that he has in view. So well justified was David Ferrier in his apparent recklessness, that within the next five years he had gained valuable experience as an assistant to the famous Dr. Image, of Bury St. Edmunds, and made the first direct advance upon the precise line of study in which he was later to evolve such valuable results by his appointment as assistant to Mr. Burdon Sanderson, of the Middlesex Hospital.

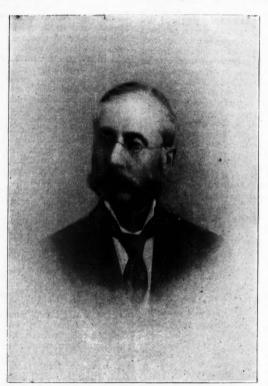


This first year in London Dr. Ferrier, the now far sought and honoured consultant, looks back upon with horror. Poor, friendless, unassured of his position, and at times barely able to keep his head above water, he has confessed to the writer that he was more than once tempted to flee from the loneliness and indifference of the unfriendly vast city back to the warmth and camaraderie of the circle of friends he had made for himself in Edinburgh. It is perhaps this period of unrest, of struggle, of

sturm und drang, that, even more than the profound studies of his maturer life, have loft imprinted their stamp upon the great physician's strange, uncommon physiognomy, which at first sight may seem, as I have once seen it stated, "unremarkable" and "insignificant."

ITS EFFECTS ON THE PHYSIOGNOMY.

Insignificant in feature, perhaps, and unremarkable in the correct and thoughtful gravity of the consulting-room, where men of the most marked individuality as a rule wear a mask, but in the highest degree striking to those who have an opportunity of penetrating beneath the professional mask and discerning the other side of the personality. Go to see Dr. Ferrier, purely as the world-wide authority on nervous diseases, and it is ten to one you will come



David Ferrier, M.D.

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ct of a away with the impression that this singularly fragile and ecorous nore in small slender man, with his grave serious face, curiously lewish in its general cast of expression, is primarily and cessful essentially the scientific man, masterly in his methods of lender. examination, his swift, unerring decisions, his keen, hawkwhat h the like glance that seems to dive deep into the recesses of your being, and like magic bring up all kinds of amazing discoveries about your physical foibles, temperaer to nkind. ment and the rest. Perhaps you may even go away riendly and make another professional visit without catching a single glimpse of what is the vital characteristic ainties doctor t, that of David Ferrier just outside and beneath his professional manner-that is, an almost southern quality of vividness nan to reckand alertness, a something in his gesture and look that , howmakes his face curiously apart from the stolid physiognomy has in of his countrymen. Nothing sturdy or robust or wooden about this personality; nothing, I should say, in the world quite like those hands of his, so unerring in their ed was is apthat localisation of painful spots, so merciless, so dæmonic in their pursuit of disease, so charged themselves with years luable sensitive nervous energy. sistant

#### THE PARADOX OF HIS PERSONALITY.

It is this twofold suggestiveness which makes the personality of the man interesting and inscrutable. Embodying every attribute of the modern man of science, his Paganism, his analytical spirit, his materialistic standpoint, his belief in the logic of might (his views on the Boers might be appropriately entertained by a mediæval Turk!), he is the breathing denial of his own intellectual theories. There is no living man more kind and humane to the sickly, the unfortunate, and the uninteresting. Himself full of honours, the recipient of every sort of scientific homage in the shape of honorary degrees and medals, and the like, he will devote an hour's patient and careful examination to some working man or woman whose nervous breakdown is due to anxiety, overwork and poverty. A typical little incident of his humanity! The writer of this article a few years ago was one of a group of weary-looking women waiting for an hour or two in Dr. Ferrier's consulting-room. An interchange of conversation took place, with the result being elicited that not one of the five women, all working women, had ever been asked for a fee. And if they express gratitude he will meet them with banter, or hasten, if the mood of mischief be on him, to discover a weak spot in your spinal column and give you what is known as the "jumps." For though he is a genius he is a modern man, and to show intense feeling is with him not matter for dislike, but for amusement, for an easy half-mocking tolerance that perpetually leaves you in doubt as to the true inner nature of a complex being of this type. But assuredly there is no doubt that amongst the century's great names in medicine there are few greater than that of David Ferrier.

#### II.—MALCOLM MCHARDY.

No greater contrast in externals the world over could be found between David Ferrier and his friend and colleague at King's College Hospital, Professor McHardy, the renowned eye surgeon, big, burly, unconventional, the soul of straightforwardness and integrity, the terror of sticklers for professional etiquette, of which he is sublimely disregardful, the living symbol of bold seas, stormy skies, and the free wildness of nature, of which he is a passionate worshipping son.

#### A GENIAL ÆSCULAPIUS.

The critic who complained a few years ago that individuality of character was much commoner in fiction than in real life would congratulate himself upon an acquaintanceship with Malcolm McHardy. He is as real as Sir John Falstaff, and as full of humour as the old knight himself. Anyone who wants an afternoon of entertaining humour, rich, naïve, and abundant in its essence, and mingled with the true pathos of naked real life, should pay a visit to the Royal Eye Hospital at Southwark upon the afternoons-pretty nearly every afternoon of the week-when Professor McHardy is the visiting surgeon. I have visited dozens of hospitals on "out patients' day," and invariably come away tragically impressed by the cold, almost brutal atmosphere that characterises these occasions, during which a procession of wrecked human creatures receive the business-like attention and admirable skill of great physicians and

#### THE COSTER'S TRIBUTE,

It is the absence of this coldness, this formalism, this tacit recognition on both sides of the barrier between the "medical gentleman" and the povertystricken "cases," which strike one upon Professor McHardy's day at the Royal Eye Hospital, and fill the heart with warmth and geniality. "Treats a chap as 'e would isself!" I have frequently heard repeated by a dirty "coster bloke." "'E ain't no toff, Mc'Ardy," with ejaculations of astonished gratification that a swell gentleman from the West End should know the precise kind of marine oath that would reassure a poor bargee awaiting his operation with a trembling, sinking spirit; or the exact form of welcome that would go to the heart of a sweep. "Must 'a bin in the line hisself!" was the verdict of one exponent of the chimney sweeping art after being asked by the Professor a question that betokened a knowledge of the inner mysteries (and villanies) of the trade; and the same high praise will be tendered by the carpenter, instantly addressed by the name of "Chips," by the engineer, the bargee, the seam-stress, and other craftsmen. Humanity—that is the keynote of McHardy's success, and the passionate affection bestowed upon him by the South London artisan, to whom the Professor, in and out of the splendid hospital, not at fixed hours, but at all hours of the day or night whenever man, woman, or child needs his care and superb skill, is a familiar and welcome figure. The hospital, one of the most complete and perfectly equipped in England, rebuilt a few years ago, owes its existence to Professor McHardy's dauntless energies, and-characteristic of the man-is one of the few hospitals all the world over that is never in debt and never advertised.

#### OF FAMOUS ANCESTRY.

In its way, Malcolm McHardy's career has been as riking as any could well be. The son of Admiral striking as any could well be. McHardy, and grandson of Nelson's famous flaglieutenant, who suggested that the word "expects" should be signalled instead of "relies," he has held his ground, fighting abuses from the day when he was a student at St. George's and insisted that hospital appointments should be free and open, and adjudged according to merit instead of by purchase, at no matter what risk to his popularity and professional prestige. And his unpopularity amongst his correct and conventional brethren is indisputable, though he boasts the friendship of the noblest.

#### WHY AND WHERE HE IS UNPOPULAR.

A man who treats coster patients with far more kindly indulgence than he would extend to a millionaire mayor, a man who is perfectly honest and outspoken even when

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such veracity militates against his professional interests and pocket, who outrages professional nicety by appearing in his West End consulting-room in a workman-like holland jacket, is not naturally beloved by Mrs. Grundy. His perfect mastery and thoroughness in every branch of his art is oftentimes inconvenient and embarrassing. Some years ago, whilst forming one of a committee to inquire into the sight of railway servants, he found that to arrive at correct conclusions it was necessary for him to ride upon engines amidst smoke, rain and

snow, and did not shrink from doing so. A man who has not only an enormous private practice, but could double and treble it if he so desired, and achieves bold, brilliant operations that are the envy and admiration of less devoted men, is not likely to be considered popular amongst his professional brothers, for whose decorum and trade unionism the cares not one rap.

WHY AND WHERE HE IS POPULAR.

Such is Professor Malcolm McHardy, one of the most widely known men in London (and Margate, where every Sunday morning for two hours he may be consulted by the fisherfolk there), received with cordiality in Royal circles, welcomed at clubs where his bonhomie, humour and transparent unconventionality are a refreshing novelty upon the jaded artificiality of town life, the friend of half the theatrical world, from Miss Ellen Terry downwards, and the handy man of limitless resource to every distressed creature who wants his services. "A rough, rude, swaggering, domineering, overbearing fellow,"

say his enemies, and they are, it must be admitted, not unplentiful, as would be admitted joyfully by Professor McHardy, who is a born fighter. "The most kind, able, resourceful, undaunted man of the day," say his thousand clearer-sighted friends. "A Bismarck for resistless tenacity; a surgeon who inspires you with magnetic confidence in his strength and tenderness. You would no more doubt his decision if he ordered you forthwith to have out that eye, than you would doubt the seamanship of the strong, silent pilot

to whom the destiny of the great ship yonder is entrusted."

HIS CAREER.

Professor McHardy has not attained his present position without the wringing of sweat from his brow. Intended for the career of a mechanical engineer, and disliking it, as he characteristically declares, solely because his part of his work so largely depended upon the work of others, he decided, when little more than a child, to enter the medical career; and from the age of

seventeen, when he went to St. George's as a medical student, he has entirely supported himself, often filling three distinct posts at the same time. instance, at one time he was House Surgeon at the Belgrave Hospital, Orthopædic Registrar at St. George's, and Sole Clinical Assistant at the Royal South London Orthopædic. And this triple tenure has been his over and over again, so that though he himself insists there is no man in London with more insignificant qualifications, there is none that can compare with him in experience. Probably there is no other great oculist in the world who is also a good architect (McHardy drew up all the plans of the Royal Eye Hospital), a good mariner, a decent carpenter, and a fair draughtsman! His self-registering instrument for accurately and swiftly mea-suring the field of vision, is one of the indispensable accessories of eye surgery to-day, and in the Royal Eye Hospital, with its cheery motto "Eyes Right," there are half - a - dozen ingenious

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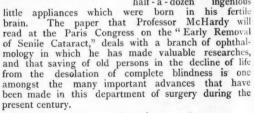
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Malcolm McHardy, M.D.

(From a bust exhibited in the Royal Academy, 1900.)

# THE TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

## THE REVOLT AGAINST THE PALEFACE.

A M I not also a man and a brother?" That is the question which in various ways is being urged question which in various ways is being urged with some vehemence just now by all sorts and conditions of coloured folks. Did the Almighty give the Paleface a perpetual charter to rule all the non-white races of the world? Hitherto it has rather seemed as if this were really the case.

#### THE COLOURED MAN'S QUESTION.

But of late the coloured man is beginning to doubt, and to ask for the credentials by virtue of which the Paleface claims a right to dispose of his coloured brother and everything that he has. Hitherto the Divine Charter was supposed to be written plain and unmistakable on every white man's face. You had only to look at him. If his skin was white, even a dirty white, that was enough. The law of this planet was "white man on top." But nowadays the coloured man has doubts as to these things. Perhaps the charter of the ruling race was not to be found in its colour, but in its gun? And any one can buy a gun. The cunning white man is ever ready to sell his coloured brother as many guns as he can pay for. The coloured man has bought. He is buying, and he will continue to buy. And he wonders whether, now that he has got the white man's gun, he may not be able to dispute the white man's place. The Boxer is asking that question somewhat rudely in Pekin. The Filipino is pressing it home against the American. The Sultan is brooding El Senoussi is believed to have arrived at definite conclusions on the subject which he will shortly put to the test against English and French in the Soudan. The Ashantees have asked it, and have not found the answer altogether satisfactory.

#### THE PAN-AFRICAN CONFERENCE.

And now here in London, in this scorching African weather, a Pan-African Conference has been held under the high patronage of the Bishop of London, which has raised the same question in a formal constitutional way. A Pan-African Association has been formed, with Bishop Walters as President and the Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia and the President of Hayti as Honorary Members, which is to press, in season and out of season, for a recognition of the rights of the blacks.

The manifesto which the Pan-African Conference has drawn up and addressed to the Governments of the world is a remarkable document :-

The grievances and claims of the coloured people were set out and the hope was expressed that the natives of Africa would no longer be sacrificed to the greed of gold—their liberties taken away, their family life debauched, their just aspirations repressed, and all avenues of advancement and culture taken away from them. "Let not the cloak of Christian missionary enterprise," it continued, "be allowed in the future, as so often in the past, to hide the ruthless economic exploitation and political downfall of less developed nations whose chief fault has been reliance on the plighted troth of the Christian Church,"

The appeal may be addressed with advantage to others besides the Governments. It is a sign of the times of which we shall all do well to take note.

#### THE BLACK MAN'S RIGHTS.

The notion that even black men have .ghts is no doubt novel to most of us. In Hayti and Jamaica, and even on the Slave Coast, where he has enjoyed considerable freedom from the white man, he has not altogether justified the claims made on his behalf. What a pity it is that Miss Mary Kingsley died before the Pan-African Conference was held! It is one more count in the indictment of Humanity against this hateful South African War, that it should have cost us the life of the only Paleface who could make the Black Man intelligible to Europe! But even without Miss Kingsley's aid we may understand something of the black man's point of view. He may be very brutal and very bestial; he may in some districts practise cannibalism and celebrate the funerals of his chiefs by wholesale massacre; but even with all these failings he is still entitled to justice, and he has a right to ask us to do to him as we would that he should do to us if our positions were reversed. It may be right on the principle of the Golden Rule to subject our black brother to Mr. Carlyle's beneficent whip. It may be right to shoot him wholesale or hang him retail if he refuses to abandon practices distinctly anti-human. But when all that is admitted there remains a wide field of injustices done to the black man which ought not to be done. The weaker, the stupider, the more barbarous he is, the more careful ought the strong, the wise, the civilised to be to see to it that he is not cheated, pursued, murdered and plundered by the superior race. Justice and fair play, liberally interpreted, may not involve the recognition of the political equality of black and white. But they do entail the obligation of abstaining from slaying, torturing, outraging and ruining the black man whenever it may seem to suit the interest or the caprice of his white visitor.

#### IS FRATERNITY THE BEST POLICY?

There might be little hope of securing even a momentary hearing for these ethical truisms if it were not that the case of the Black Man is just now identical with the case of the Yellow Man. The revolt of China against the white men from over the sea and from beyond the river forces home the question whether, after all, it might not pay to infuse a little more fraternity into our dealings with coloured men all round the world. From the religious point of view there is, of course, no controversy. Paul's declaration that God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth is decisive. The skins may differ; the blood is the same. The universal brotherhood of man is universally affirmed in theory and as universally scouted in practice. But as the dying rogue declared, "Honesty is the best policy. I know it, because I have tried both," so it would seem as if we shall be able to affirm that a little more brotherly feeling would pay, because we are now beginning to discover the cost of its antithesis. All our troubles have come upon us in China because of our arrogance, pride, haughtiness, and all those evil ways which lead to destruction. It is not necessary to go back to the four wars which we have waged with China in the Victorian era of settled peace. It is sufficient to note the history of the last few years-nay, of the last few months. We have treated and are to-day treating the Chinese as an inferior race. We bully them, extort concessions, seize their territory, and treat them as dirt

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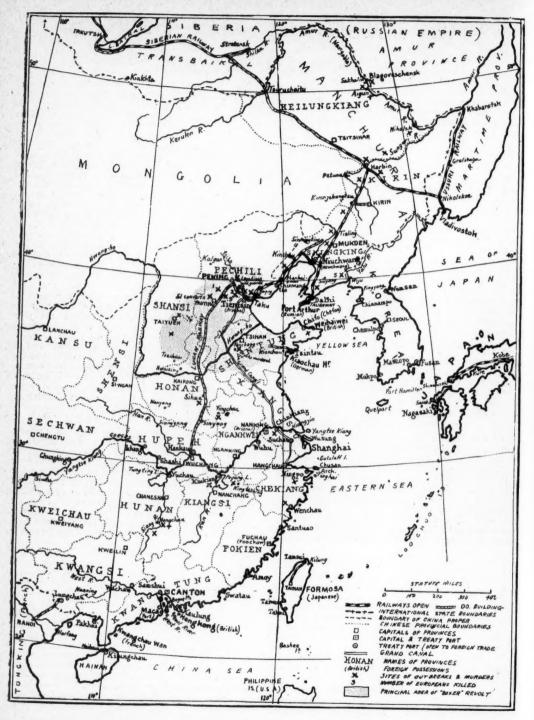
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East tary Euro not v alrea comi fuciu alrea beneath our feet. We believed that we could do it with impunity. And lo, the ground has moved beneath us, and allied Europe is confronted by China militant and vengeful.

THE YELLOW MAN'S PROTEST.

Who can say what revolutions may not be about to result from this magical transformation? The West, deaf to every other argument, listens to the thunder of modern artillery. What it has never hitherto realised is that the Chinese could use Maxims. "Every Russian knows," said Prince Ukhtomsky, after returning from

genius with the idea of trying conclusions once for all with the intruding West?

A FIRST CLASS FIGHTING MAN.

Abbé Hue in his classic work on China, written half a century since, indulges in some speculations on this very point which may be useful to reprint here. Hue wrote:—

It may be that it would be possible to find in China all the elements necessary for organising the most formidable army in the world. The Chinese are intelligent, ingenious, and docile. They comprehend rapidly whatever they are taught,



Chinese City, Pekin. From the top of the Tartar City Wall.

China some years back, "that a handful of soldiers from our army would suffice to reduce to subjection the whole of China." To-day the allied West doubts whether with 200,000 men it can venture to advance on Pekin, which is only seventy miles inland from Tientsin. What has happened is that the West has inoculated the East with militarism. Upon the most pacific, anti-military people in the world it has grafted the militarism of Europe. The soldier is to the Chinese an "antisapeck" or not worth a cent man. But these antisapeck men have already secured for China a respect which she could not command by all her study of the philosophy of Confucius. And who can say whether the success which has already been achieved may not inspire some Chinese

and retain it in their memory. They are persevering and astonishingly active when they choose to exert themselves, respectful to authority, submissive and obedient, and they would easily accommodate themselves to all the exigencies of the severest discipline.

The Chinese possess also a quality most precious in soldiers, and which can scarcely be found as well developed among any other people—namely, an incomparable facility at supporting privations of every kind.

We have often been astonished to see how they will bear hunger, thirst, heat, cold, the difficulties and fatigues of a long march as if it were mere play. Thus both morally and physically they seem capable of meeting every demand; and with respect to numbers they might be enrolled in millions.

The equipment of this immense army would also be no very

hard matter. There would be no occasion to have recourse to foreign nations. Their own country would furnish in abundance all the material that could be desired, as well as workmen without number, quick at comprehending any new invention.

THE CHINESE AS A SEA POWER.

China would present also inexhaustible resources for a navy. Without speaking of the vast extent of her coasts, along which the numerous population pass the greater part of their lives on the sea, the great rivers and immense lakes in the interior, always covered with fishing and trading junks, might furnish multitudes of men, habituated from their infancy to navigation, nimble, experienced, and capable of becoming excellent sailors for long expeditions. The officers of our ships of war that have visited the Chinese seas have often been astonished to meet, far away from any coast, their fishermen braving the tempests, and guiding their miserable vessels in safety over enormous waves that threatened every moment to swallow them. The Chinese would very soon be able to build vessels on the model of those of Europe, and a few years would enable them to put to sea with such a fleet as has never been seen.

#### THE ONE THING M'SSING.

No doubt the reader will think the notion of this immense army, this avalanche of men descending from the high table-land of Asia, as in the time of Tchengis Khan, these innumerable Chinese vessels ploughing all seas, and coming even to blockade our ports, an exceedingly fantastic one, and we ourselves are certainly far from thinking it likely to be realised. But when you become thoroughly acquainted with this Empire of 300 millions of inhabitants, when you know what are the resources in soil and population of these rich and fertile countries, you cannot but ask what should prevent such a nation from exercising great influence over the affairs of the human race. What it wants is a man of genius, a man truly great, capable of assimilating the power and vitality of this nation, more populous than all Europe, and which counts more than thirty centuries of civilisation.

Even without such an alarming leader of genius, the Chinese might, without leaving Asia, inflict a paralysing blow upon the trade and commerce of the world, to say nothing of striking a deadly blow at the British Empire.

## THE PRECEDENT OF THE CRUSADES.

These inter-continental wars are affairs of centuries. The Pope is said to have remarked as he saw the Italian troops departing for the Far East that this was the first time since the Crusades in which all nations had united to make war for the Christian cause. The allusion is more apt than felicitous, for the struggle between the East and West, which began when steel-clad Europe hurled itself upon the Paynim hordes which defiled the Holy Sepulchre, lasted for over three hundred years, and at the end of that prolonged death-grapple of continents the combatants were left face to face very much as they were at the beginning. It is to be hoped that we are not on the verge of another three hundred years' war at the other end of the Asiatic continent.

The gravity of the crisis in China hitherto has never been realised, even faintly, in Europe. Otherwise England would have long ago patched up any kind of a truce in South Africa which would have enabled her to have used her army for the defence of the threatened outposts of Western civilisation. Even now, when the reported massacre of the Legations has sent a thrill of horror through the world, few dream of the immensity and hopelessness of the struggle upon which they are invited to embark with such loud cries of vengeance.

#### WHAT IT MAY COME TO.

Everything depends upon how far the decisive and terrible success of the revolt against foreigners in Pekin will lead to a general uprising throughout China. If the southern and western provinces remain impassive, the situation created in Pekin is one which can be grappled with by the international allies; but if all China is up in arms, then the West can do nothing except singe the beard and inflict pinpricks on the hide of the great Chinese dragon.

One of the ablest Ambassadors in London, who has made a lifelong study of the Chinese question, expressed

himself quite freely on this point. He said :-

If China really rises, the whole of Europe, with the addition of Japan and the United States, can do nothing except to put the girdle of iron around the Chinese frontier and leave the Chinese to stew in their own juice for eight years.

Such an opinion may seem fantastic to those who have been complacently building their calculations upon the prospect of developing the Chinese market, but the situation is not unlike that of the Soudan after the death of General Gordon. For thirteen years the whole vast territory of the Egyptian Soudan was cut off from civilisation. It was only the other day, by the capture of Omdurman and the death of the Mahdi, that it was made possible to reopen relations with that vast, fertile region.

THE CONQUEST OF CHINA IMPOSSIBLE.

I have had exceptional opportunities of discussing the situation in China with diplomats, both European and Asiatic, who are as familiar with Pekin as they are with Paris. One of the ablest of their number, who had a narrow escape from being the victim of the massacre, told me he thought it was almost certain that every Chinese Christian in the whole of China would be massacred—that nothing could possibly save them.

The Allies are at present preparing to send 200,000 men to the seat of war. With that force, if China does not

sise, they may fight their way to Pekin.

As for attempting the conquest of China with 200,000 men under divided leadership, operating at a distance of thousands of miles from their base, it is sufficient to remember that Lord Roberts, in command of the same



The Empress Dowager of China.

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Chinese Anti-Foreign Posters.

number of men, with undivided authority, has not been able, after seven months' hard fighting, to free his outposts at Pretoria from attacks of an enemy which cannot put more than 20,000 men in the field.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REVOLT.

The fact is, that the white world is face to face with a determined effort, by no means confined to China, on the part of the coloured races to assert their right to live their own lives in their own way, without the perpetual

bullying of the Palefaces. It began some years ago, when the Sultan asserted his right to massacre his Armenians as he pleased; a hope-lessly divided Christendom shrieked anathemas and confessed its impotence, while the German Emperor was not ashamed to proceed in state to Constantinople to greet as friend and brother the bloodstained assassin.

From that time the supremacy of Christendom has been shaken. Everything that has followed is its natural evolution, which even yet is but at its beginning.

A German officer who recently had been employed in the drilling of Chinese troops told a friend of mine the other day that the Chinese in their war with France spent the lives of their men with the same indifference that we spend arimunition. They were quite content to send thousands to be slaughtered day after day if they could kill a dozen of their

OUR ONLY CHANCE OF SUCCESS.

The reservoir of Chinese humanity is inexhaustible. The only chance for the white man in China is the cossibility of divisions among the Chinese themselves. In case of civil war in China, the party that is backed up by the international allies will probably triumph. We can only beat the Chinese by the help of the Chinese.

The British Empire in India was built up not by the conquest of the millions of Hindustan by a handful of Europeans. One section of the natives was called in to the aid of the British as allies, and so the British Indian Empire came into existence.

The great difficulty which confronts us is the fact that there is at least as much chance of differences paralysing the international forces as there is of civil war breaking out in China. Hence it becomes of supreme importance that the allies should abjure all international rivalries, jealousies and suspicions, which have been so diligently cultivated by the press, especially by the press of England. There is no room for any phobias in the allied camp.

THE CURSE OF RUSSOPHOBIA.

That we are now confronting the gravest crisis of our lifetime is largely

due to the infatuated folly of British Russophobists, who called for the removal of Li Hung Chang from Pekin in the belief that he was in Russia's pocket. Now, Li Hung Chang was the only Chinese statesman who Willow believed it was impossible for China to get on without Western civilisation. He was sacrificed to British Russophobia, and with results which we see to-day.

This is no moment for the wild cries of revenge which have disgraced the German Emperor. We are face to



face with a world movement which cannot be handled

in passion.

The attack on the Legations, however terrible it may seem to us, was nevertheless natural. It was the result and inevitable corollary of the seizure of the Taku forts and the massacre of their garrison. Human nature is much the same all the world over, and if we had been in a similar position the white men would have retaliated where and how they could.

WHAT WE MAY ANTICIPATE.

For months, it may be for years to come, the Chinese

market is lost to foreign trade. Christianity may be stamped out of China as completely as 200 years ago it was stamped out of Japan. It will be well if this is all that we have to face as the result of forgetting the Golden Rule in our relations to the Chinese. One of the awful possibilities of the near future is that the allies will quarrel among themselves, and that we may have a world-wide war which will lead civilisation backward.

The Paleface has become supreme in India by taking advantage of the internal feuds of the races which inhabit Hindustan. As the Chinese have learned to use the white man's gun, they may prove themselves not less expert in adopting the white man's

policy,

OUR PERIL IN INDIA.

But there is a nearer danger which threatens The Chinese pot has boiled over in the extreme north, in the extreme west, and on the eastern littoral. Who can say how long it will be before it boils over on the southern rim of the Middle Kingdom? If the Russians found themselves suddenly attacked on the Amur, seven hundred miles

north of Port Arthur, how soon may we not have news that the Black Flags have attacked the French in Tonkin, or that irregular Chinese banditti have entered Upper Burmah? Viceroy after Viceroy refused to annex Burmah, dreading a frontier conterminous with China. In a week or a month we may have reason to regret that we forgot their caution. It is a disagreeable thing to be a Cassandra, but I must say that it seems little short of suicidal madness to be depleting our Indian garrison at a time like this when the coloured man is beginning to ask whether he must for ever bear the yoke of the Paleface, and when close to our famine-stricken Indian Empire of 350,000,000 there is a colossal Chinese Empire of 400,000,000 manifesting ominous symptoms of revolutionary activity. More

unlikely things have happened than a hurried patching up of any kind of a settlement in the Transvaal in the next three months which would enable us to liberate the troops that may be urgently required to reinforce the garrisons of India and Burmah.

THE COMING ECONOMIC CRISIS.

This is only one aspect of the revolt of the coloured man. It is serious enough, but it is probable that it will be less immediately appreciated than the economic results which are already accruing. Trade is beginning to slacken, but expenditure goes up and up and up every

day. The bills for the wanton crime in which we are persisting in South Africa are maturing. The price of coal has gone up to a figure which cuts the throat of all manufacturers who work on a narrow margin. Everything is dearer. And now on the top of all this comes the sudden closing of the What Chinese market. that means to Manchester may be imagined from the fact that already many Lancashire cotton mills are running half-time. If the Chinese trade remains in a condition of suspended animation till Christmas, there is a bad look-out for many of the largest firms in Manchester. There is little prospect of any early resumption of the Chinese trade. Lancashire will suffer badly this winter. Instead of making a profit on the sale of shirtings to the Chinese, the Lancashire operative on half-time will have to spare contributions from his scanty earnings to pay for cutting the throats of his old customers. The cry of the unemployed will be heard once more in our streets, and this time there will be no restraining power to confine the forces of discontent and of despair within the limits of the law.



Photograph by]

Li Hung Chang.

[Russell and Sons.

A BAD LOOK-OUT FOR WINTER.

Mr. Balfour's fatal saying about its being more than human nature can stand to remain passive when any one does something you very much dislike, will be remem-bered and acted upon. The teaching of the whole British press, with a few inconsiderable exceptions, that it is right to kill and burn and plunder those who refuse to give in at once to all the demands which are made in the name of justice, dwells in the popular memory. What has been declared to be good sauce for the oligarch Kruger will be held to be equally excellent for the oligarch Salisbury. The Church, which, with some bright but rare exceptions, has pandered

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The Mailed Fist in China.

Unfortunately every finger wants to be longer than the other.

to the war spirit abroad, will be powerless to restrain the revolutionary spirit at home. There is no longer a Mr. Gladstone to dominate the democracy. We are nearing a serious economic and political crisis, with no pilot to steer us through the breakers. A drunken, self-indulgent democracy, with its hands reeking with its brother's blood abroad, will be a very ugly customer to deal with when hunger pinches at home and fanatically earnest demagogues point with frenzied finger to the palaces of our plutocrats.

#### PERILS AHEAD.

There is no saying where to expect the next outbreak of the coloured races. With great efforts and a frightful expenditure of human life our gallant troops in Western Africa succeeded in raising the siege of Coomassi, and replaced its exhausted garrison by a small company of fresh soldiers, who in turn will probably stand in need of relief in a few weeks. Preparations are being made for an expedition in October, which will have to begin the complete reconquest of Ashanti. We shall be lucky indeed if we have no trouble in Nigeria, and the French escape in Senegal. In the great State on the Congo the natives have grievances enough to justify them in putting the Belgian garrison to the sword. Further north, there are ominous signs both in Morocco and in the Hinterland of Algeria and Tunis that the mysterious force wielded by El Senoussi may be hurled against the Whiteskinned Infidel. We have not yet heard the last word of the Soudan, and Lord Kitchener may be needed in

Khartoum long before Lord Roberts has crushed the resistance of President Kruger. Nor is it only from the East that our Egyptian outposts may find themselves overwhelmed. Menelik of Abyssinia is said to be getting restless. He has bought the white man's gun, and Italy knows how well he can use it.

#### THE WAVE OF REVOLT.

A subtle observer who has lived much in the East remarked the other day that the force of auto-suggestion was as potent among nations as with individuals. Whole races seem at times to be hypnotised, and along an entire continent spreads a wave of revolt with irresistible impulse. The mutterings of coming trouble among the Afridis on the North Western Frontier may subside. The sullen discontent of the warlike tribes and feudatory princes may continue to smoulder beneath the surface. But the atmosphere is electric, and any morning we may wake to discover that the storm has burst. Under such circumstances the prudent captain will furl sail. But, alas, our captain not being prudent, is bent upon steering with all sail set upon the South African breakers. Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.



Menelik, Negus of Abyssinia.

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## THE MAGNA CHARTA OF THE AGED:

PROSPECTS OF PENSIONS FOR ALL.\*

"WHAT is the outlook for Old Age Pensions?" I put the question the other day to a stalwart Labour Member from the North. "As black as midnight," he exclaimed; "never blacker than now." That is a view which I cannot share. The dismalest hour in the pensions movement fell just two years ago. Then, indeed, there seemed reason for something like despair. Lord Rothschild's Committee, which was appointed to find a practicable scheme, had declared that within the terms of its reference no practicable scheme could be found; and the Government appeared to acquiesce in this negative conclusion. But that was the darkest night which comes before the dawn. What has happened since then offers a striking refutation of my friend's pessimism. First, New Zealand passed her Pensions Act. The news of that measure put heart of hope into the organised labour of Great Britain, and led to the seven historic conferences with Mr. Charles Booth, which resulted in our own National Committee. By this imie the Government had taken the matter up again, tstrpped it of partisan colour, and appointed the Select Committee. That Committee pronounced pensions to be not merely desirable, but practicable, and prepared a scheme for legislative adoption. The cost of this scheme was seriously investigated by a Departmental Committee, and the subject of pensions found mention—negative it is true, but apologetic—in the Queen's Speech. Meantime, our National Committee has carried on its active propaganda, solidified British labour into a practical unit in furtherance of our demand, and won expressions of sympathy and promises of support from several of the most influential religious bodies. These two years have been bright with the dawn of new hope for the aged.

#### A LIFT UPON THE POWDER CART.

The dawn has not been unclouded. The most obtrusive among the many disturbing influences has been, of course, the War. A friend said to me the other week, "The War will have knocked the bottom out of your Old Age Pensions movement." That remark expresses an opinion which we know to be common, but which we know also to be mistaken. The War has undoubtedly slackened the pace of our movement. It has deferred the hope, aroused by the Peace Conference, of a diversion of national expenditure from armaments to pensions. It has absorbed the interest and energy of the nation to an extent which left little spirit for social reform. But its effects on our movement have not been wholly negative. It has deepened that sense of national unity which, when turned into home channels, ought to show itself in a livelier feeling of responsibility for the condition of the aged Briton. It has suggested that since millions of money are freely spent in order to give the franchise to a few thousand Outlanders, other millions might be spent in order to keep the franchise for aged fellow-subjects at home who are now robbed of their vote on receipt of parish relief. Taxation for war may at first sight seem to make taxation for pensions less possible, but a closer view suggests just the opposite conclusion. The expenditure forced up for the young man in khaki may be kept up for the old man

in fustian. Vast increase or expenditure is more easily effected by war than by any peaceful purpose; but the peaceful purpose may be powerful enough to prevent a great expenditure from falling, which it could never have raised in the first instance. The War has also shown that the nation can bear without bankruptcy or serious inconvenience a very much heavier burden of taxation than had been supposed. The old argument against pensions, that "we can't afford the outlay," has certainly had its bottom knocked out by the War,

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Among other indirect gains to be gleaned from the War may be reckoned what Mr. Burt reports from Northumberland. He says there is a reaction setting in there against militarism, which presses for expenditure on pensions as a safeguard against expenditure on armaments. The contention is that if you involve the nation so heavily in legal provision for its aged members, it will not be able to afford aggressive wars.

## THE NEW SENSE OF EMPIRE.

Warlike enthusiasm, whether directed towards South Africa or China, naturally suggests another powerful element in the situation to-day. That is Imperialism. The vastness and splendour of our world-girdling dominion. which burst like an apocalypse upon the mind of this country at the Diamond Jubilee, were made many times more impressive by the rally of the Colonies to the help of the Mother Country on the field of battle. The fascination of Empire, and the practical problems involved in its reorganisation—as, for example, in the creation of the Australian Commonwealth, and in the hoped-for federation of South Africa-may seem formidable to compete with the claims of our old folks on public attention. But this is a mistaken fear. The new-found enthusiasm for Greater Britain promises to be a distinct help to our cause. It need not and it will not be limited to the military exploits of colonists; it will extend to their yet nobler achievements in the field of social legislation. The progress of pensions in the Colonies has made the movement at home more rapid. Our very existence as a national committee roots in initiative supplied by New Zealand. And our efforts are not likely to slacken when we find the Prime Minister of New South Wales, the oldest of Australian Colonies, only the other day promising trade unionists that he would introduce an Old Age Pensions Bill this session. By all means let us cultivate and applaud admiration for our self-governing colonies. It is bound to bring wind to our sails.

## THE FIRST AMONG HOME QUESTIONS.

Foreign affairs and military questions do certainly threaten to overshadow the demands of home legislation for some considerable time to come. This is a fact to be sincerely deplored. But the balance will right itself in time, and internal reform must have its innings. Then will be the time for enacting pensions. I have consulted on this point a variety of public men, journalists, members of parliament, and labour leaders. They one and all endorse the conclusion which I had formed as an independent student of public opinion: that, apart from foreign policy, and the military policy it involves, there are two questions which surpass all other questions in their hold on popular attention; and these two questions are-first, pensions, and, second, housing. At

<sup>\*</sup> A paper read by F. Herbert Stead at the First Annual Meeting of the National Committee of Organised Labour for Promoting Pensions for All, held in Birmingham, July 22.

present, so far as we can see, we may accept it as a certainty that pensions stand first among all the innu-merable claimants for home legislation. To have got the question into this unrivalled prominence is to have registered no small advance. Our own demand for easily universal pensions has made remarkable headway during ut the the most exciting period of the war. Other and rival projects have retired or been abandoned. With the doubtful vent a have exception of the crude and impracticable proposals of the Select Committee, there is no other scheme than our own in possession of the field. We have been mobilising shown serious xation and consolidating our forces, we have been advancing gainst our lines as it were under cover of the darkness; and tainly when the day returns, our position and our strength will be an unexpected revelation to many. e War

#### EXEUNT PARTIES; ENTER THE NATION.

The paramountcy of pensions among all home questions is the more remarkable in that it has been attained without the help of either of the great political parties. By the explicit avowals of leaders on both sides of the House our question has been classed as non-partizan, The cynic might say that this change of category only means that both parties have agreed to shelve a difficult problem. There is indeed a danger of non-partizan measures being overlooked amid the crowd of hotly contested claims. But this is a danger to which, as we have seen, pensions have not succumbed; and consequently I can only regard this elimination of party as an unmixed good. One party or the other may—or may not—be in power when the first Pensions Act is passed; but that accident does not affect the fact that the motive power which pushes the Act through lies not among partizan forces, but among the great neutral forces which organise and operate irrespective of party lines.

#### THE PRIME MOTORS.

The prime motors are too well-known to us here to be more than mentioned. The sad lot of more than a million of our aged fellow-subjects, the increasing pace of modern industry which drives the old out of employment, the injustice and impolicy of making old age a prospect of misery to the great majority of the people, the direct pressure of these facts on the homes and hearts of the workers, the uneasy feeling they create in the general conscience of the nation, and the simple but most powerful instinct of compassion for the feebleness of declining life—these are the abiding sources of our agitation and of its power. My concern to-day is with the channels other than party by which this fund of force may be turned on the wheels of our legislative machinery.

One of the most notorious of these is *Journalism*. But, except where ruled by powerful personalities, the Press is rather an organ for the diffusion of force elsewhere created than itself a creative agency. So far its attitude to our movement has been one of benevolent interest, with a spice of patronage. It has certainly not played the part of pioneer. It has been a mirror more than a motor.

## THE ADVANCE OF WOMAN.

The influence of womanhood, which increasingly pervades the public life of to-day, is a factor eminently favourable to our cause. The care of the aged, whether in private or in public, has a strong claim on woman's concern; and the large number of women serving on boards of guardians and kindred public bodies has brought the most sensitive part of the nation's life into close touch with its aged misery. Already much interest

has been shown in our crusade by various groups of organised womanhood. I would fain hope that the womanly sympathy and compassion which are richly stored within the habitations of the Primrose League will rally to the support of our plea for the indigent old folks. But the hearts of women altogether outside the ranks of public life respond to this as to no other political measure. Even those who have the most inveterate dislike of public questions, regarding them as exclusively the monopoly of the male, have shown a vivid feeling for the lot of the million and more of the aged who are now unprovided for. The power of woman, whether exerted in political associations or in the privacy of home, will be steadily and growingly on our side.

#### THE ARCHBISHOP'S LEAD.

But foremost among all the forces which are independent of party, and which may therefore be utilised for our ends, must be put the forces of organised religiou. The awful stress laid by the Founder of the Christian religion on the conduct of His followers to the poor is being more and more recognised, and is driving people more and more to the service of the poor. Through innumerable agencies of benevolence the Churches are being brought face to face with the sad facts of aged poverty, and are being forced to long for some large measures of national aid. The experience of the last eighteen months has shown that even the most ancient and least mobile among the Communions are ready to declare their sympathy with our demand. political leaders have been silent or have indulged in ambiguous speech, religious leaders have spoken out. Cardinal Vaughan, as became the British head of the Communion which, to its honour be it spoken, ministers to the very lowest grades of city life, has promised to support our proposals if by this summer no better scheme had been produced. As we have seen no sign of His Eminence supporting any other scheme, we gladly count on his adhesion to our own. And do I need to remind you of that memorable scene in Lambeth Palace last January, when, if I am informed aright, for the first time in all history a Primate of the Church of England received a deputation comprehensively representative of the trade unions of England, and received them with the most cordial sympathy? The workingclasses of this country will not readily forget that when Government and Opposition alike hung back from support of our demand the Archbishop of Canterbury acknowledged Head of the Anglican Communion throughout the world-expressed himself in full accord with our aims and promised to a measure embodying them not merely his "strenuous support," but also his vote as a Peer of

#### WILL THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND FOLLOW?

That courageous declaration of Dr. Temple has riveted on him and on his Church the expectant gaze of the Labour world. No corporation short of the State itself has such intimate connection with the poor as has the Church of England by law established. Through its ten thousand parishes, and through a vastly more numerous array of charitable agencies, the Church is placed in continuous touch with the needs of the aged and infirm. She ought to possess in consequence a fund of knowledge and of sympathy which should make her a most effective ally in our pension's campaign. Workingmen are beginning to ask, Will she in this movement take the lead to which her faith, her works, her position entitle and constrain her? Will the Church of England achieve for us what the Parties of England have failed

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to accomplish? Has not the opportunity now arrived for which some of her best sons have long been praying? Amid the break-up of the old party system, and in the general despair of the mere politician, may not the Church stand forth as she has done of old, as champion of the suffering poor, and secure for them in their aged feebleness that boon with which cabal and caucus have hitherto only mocked them? Here is a glorious rôle open to her. Had she the courage, has she the determination equal to the venture? Dr. Temple's speech seems to suggest that she has : and the replies which Mr. Rogers has received from many of her bishops show that they are willing to be informed and-may I venture to add?—are waiting to be led. The Primate may feel that the burden of years and the enormous pressure of his present duties preclude him from initiating so heroic an enterprise. But we have the best authority for believing that were such a movement commenced within the Church, the aged archbishop would support it where and when he could.

## WANTED: ANOTHER STEPHEN LANGTON.

I am no constitutional lawyer. I cannot pronounce upon the distinctive functions of Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament. I only ask the question by way of illustration. Would it not be possible for an Archbishop of Canterbury to introduce into the House of Peers a short declaratory measure which should include among the civil rights of Her Majesty's subjects throughout the realm the right to a pension at a given age? The financial measures required might be promoted by representatives of the Church of England in the Lower House. But such a declaratory Bill, if introduced by the Primate and supported by prominent members of the Bench of Bishops, would have an immense effect. I do not affirm that such a procedure is possible either in constitutional theory or in ecclesiastical practice. But I do maintain that the way is open for the Church of England, whether by directly initiating legislation or by applying social and moral pressure, to confer this great boon upon the aged. The effect which action of this kind would have on the future fortunes of the Establishment is a question which does not concern us here. Catholic or Protestant, Anglican or Nonconformist, we are all proud to recall the service rendered to English freedom by Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury by Papal nomination. And whatever our religious views may be, we should not be sorry if by the good offices of another Archbishop the Magna Charta of Old Age was won and pensions secured as a civil right for all. Can the Church of England produce another Stephen Langton? If I mistake not she has in her present bench of bishops more than one man amply able to play this part.

#### THE KEY TO THE SITUATION.

But no hopes which we may cherish concerning the attitude of the Anglican hierarchy must be allowed for one moment to supersede our own self-reliant effort. The demands of organised labour, organised labour must itself obtain. We reflect with pleasure upon the prestige and power which accrue to our movement from the great names which endorse it: names like those of Charles Booth in social science, of George Cadbury in philan-thropy, and of Frederick Temple in religion; but we can never forget that the key to the situation is in the position taken by the working classes. They and they alone can

bring about universal pensions. United and resolute, they will win their way and gain their goal. Divided and lethargic, they will fail. Now, so far as the leaders of labour are concerned I think we have every reason to congratulate ourselves. They are practically solid on the question of pensions. The National Committee of Organised Labour is a most cheering sign of the times. It combines men of all parties in the State, and pretty nearly all schools of economic thought. Yet they have worked together with a unanimity unbroken, and, so far as I know, unparalleled. During the whole agitation, now extending over more than eighteen months, I have never heard uttered so much as one angry word. The com-mittee has superseded the old and disastrous policy of antagonism, within and without, by the spirit of concilia-tion and amity. Of this new and happier temper our organising secretary is the very embodiment; and thanks to it and to him the movement has not only unified labourit has also, as we have seen, won wide support from classes and interests altogether outside the Labour world. It is only characteristic of his genius and secure fuller representation in Parliament, they find their chairman in Frederick Rogers. So far as the leaders are concerned the prospect is excellent. The great question, which only time will answer, is: Will the rank and file follow their leaders? Are the masses of working-men indifferent or incredulous? Or are they zealous and resolute? As a working-man in Walworth said to me: "If the workers only put into pensions one-tenth of the enthusiasm they put into Mafeking, the thing would be done." The last word to the working classes in a survey of the situation must be-

Yet not without hope of other and higher assistance. The record of our movement reads like a series of social It has been made up of a procession of unanimities, of unexpected combinations, of eminent and spontaneous adhesions. I do not believe that these things are mere accidents. They hang together. They form a chain of increasing strength. They suggest a purpose and "a tendency not ourselves." They suggest that the incalculable factor in human affairs, the secret force of social evolution-whatever be the phrase which our ignorance or our reverence may prefer—has taken the matter in hand, and will put it through. The expecta-tion of the aged poor shall not always fail nor their hope

The fundamental principle of this agitation was in the subsequent proceedings reaffirmed by the following resolution :

That in the opinion of this meeting no scheme of old-age pensions can be considered satisfactory which does not deal with the problem from a national standpoint, and recognises frankly that all citizens, male or female, who have reached a given age should be entitled to claim a pension from the State.

This was moved by Mr. G. N. Barnes (A.S.E.), seconded by Councillor Millerchip (President of the Midland Counties Trades Federation), supported by Mr. Glen, of the Scottish Co-operators, and Mr. Willis, of the Oddfellows, and carried unanimously. A scheme of action for the General Election was decided upon. Councillor J. V. Stevens (President), Frederick Rogers (Organising Secretary), and Edward Cadbury (Treasurer)

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## LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

#### THE PROBLEM IN CHINA.

THE magazines for August are full of the revolt of the yellow man and the new questions it raises. The shrill cry for vengeance is less audible than the deep note of constructive responsibility.

RASE IT! RASE IT! EVEN TO THE GROUND.

Demetrius C. Boulger is in truculent mood. He writes in the Fortnightly on "Peking—and after." He reiterates what he said in 1880, that the Power which obtains the control of her fighting millions will secure the mastery of the world. But, he urges, no single Power must be allowed to secure that control. He then clamours for "an indelible act of vengeance and retribution." This is the policy he commends to Christian Powers:—

Let us hope that no false sentimentality will hold back the arm of righteous wrath, and that of Peking as a city there will be made an end. In its palaces may there be desolation, and let the ploughshare pass over its polluted streets. The complete destruction of Peking alone will strike terror to the heart of the Chinese race, and at the same time it will simplify the solution of the Chinese problem. . . . If we have lost the capacity of being vindictive, and the manner in which we have carried on the war against the Boers makes it look as if we had, let us hand the task over to the Japanese, who will do it in a thoroughly Oriental fashion, and wipe out the murderous brood of Tuan and Tung, with the she-devil of an Empress at their head . . . .

COMPETITION IN PARTITION.

With the downfall of the Manchus a central Government in China will also disappear, and it is impossible to see any means of reviving it. There is no one to put in their place. . . . There remains, then, no practicable alternative to a subdivision of the task, or, in plain words, to a partition of China. The destruction of Peking will, therefore, be followed at a brief interval by an international conference, the seat of which we must be careful to insist shall be in London. . . . How it will be done must be left to the discretion and opportunities of each participant, but human nature is not so bad as to justify any doubt that all will try to do it well for the honour of civilisation and the benefit of the Chinese people. It will be an international competition of the most interesting and critical nature, by which the relative positions of the races of the earth will be tested and assigned.

Mr. Boulger concludes with the sanguine hope that there will be imparted to this question "a chivalry, a mutual forbearance, and consideration that have not been witnessed among the nations since the Crusades."

## A TESTIMONY OF HORROR.

Blackwood, which attributes the present upset to our having acquiesced in the violent and unjustifiable coup d'état of the Empress when she deposed the rightful Emperor, insists on exemplary vengeance:—

It is but common justice that the instigators of the enormity should be held personally responsible for it, and among these stand prominently forward the Dowager-Empress, Prince Tuan, and General Tung Fuhsiang. But the nation should bear its share, and, in addition to an ample money penalty, some lasting testimony should be given of the horror which the crime has evoked. If the walls of Pekin in which the people trusted were levelled to the ground, and their foundations sown with salt, it would teach future generations that such dastardly deeds cannot be committed without bringing down on their authors just and crowning retribution.

#### MR. FREDERICK GREENWOOD'S VIEW.

In the Nineteenth Century Mr. Frederick Greenwood discusses the Chinese Revolt which he predicted nine

years ago. He says we have now discovered that "what the European Governments have to deal with is a truly national movement, not sudden and unconsidered, but of steady growth, calculated, determined, and supplied with every moral and material element of persistency." The issue lies largely within the choice of China. Mr. Greenwood thinks:—

The likelier thing, then, seems to be that Li-Hung-Chang's intention, at the same time his commission, includes the expedient of putting the revolt away out of sight; thereby leaving the European Governments to determine whether to be content with an ostensible suppression . . . or to call back the revolt and force on a conflict which may alter the destinies of Europe and Asia for centuries to come.

Russia's dream, "China is our India," and Japan's dream of a "Mongolian confederation that should sweep the world," must now be modified. For ourselves:—

Punishment for murderous lawlessness of course there must be, and to be fitting and politic it should be severe. But afterwards it will be wise to consider the dictum of the learned Von Brandt, that "the system of dealing with the Chinese will have to be altered materially;" and most wise will it be to think once, twice, and thrice before committing England to any scheme of conquest and partition.

## WHAT MR. EDWARD DICEY THINKS.

"Vengeance and Afterwards" is the title of Mr. E. Dicey's contribution to the Nineteenth Century. He asks, Is punishment possible? England and most of the other Powers could not consent to sack, loot, burn Pekin, and put its inhabitants to the sword. "The conscience of Christendom would be shocked." To rescue the British Legation from death Mr. Dicey would employ all British forces available; "but to avenge their death at the cost of engaging in a war with China is a different affair." It seems that "any punitive expedition against Pekin can only be undertaken as part of a general campaign against the Celestial Empire":—

I do not hesitate therefore to say that the probable results of a European intervention in China must be the ultimate conquest of the Empire by one of the intervening Powers, or its partition between two or more of these Powers. These are not results which England can afford to contemplate with indifference, still less with satisfaction. Our interest therefore, for the time being, is to maintain the status quo in China.

Mr. Dicey also points out that if England interferes at all, she can only do so as a military inferior to Russia and Japan.

"DIPLOMATICUS."

"Diplomaticus" asks, in the Fortnightly, "Have we a policy in China?" and reviews with incisive criticism the weakness and inconsistency" shown by the British Government during recent years. He says:—

Had Lord Rosebery been true to his own principles, Germany would have found no opportunity of meddling in the Far East, and instead of England being to-day confronted and thwarted by a powerful Triplice, she would have divided with Russia the peaceful control of the whole of Asia. Had Lord Salisbury spoken a timely word at Kiao-Chau, a word it was obviously his duty to speak, the coastline of China from the Yalu to Tonkin would still have been unbroken, and there would have been no uprising of the Yellow Terror.

For the future, the writer says :-

If the other Powers annex, there will be a great deal to be said for a British Protectorate of what remains of China, with

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the capital established at Nanking. Indeed, I do not see what else we can do.

#### A CORRECTION.

Last month we summarised a paper by "Diplomaticus" in a way which, he complains, misrepresented his position. We wrote: "For the future the writer urges that we should cultivate the friendship of Japan rather than that of Russia." He replies, "I have not said anything of the kind... My view is that our permanent duty is to act with Russia in Asia." But he considers the present "the worst possible moment for throwing ourselves into the arms of Russia." We regret to have misconceived his meaning. The exact words which he used and which we were paraphrasing run: "If we are on the eve of a political cataclysm in China, the friendship of Japan will be of greater value to us than that of Russia."

#### "CHINA FOR THE CHINESE."

Mr. Emerson Bainbridge, M.P., suggests in the Contemporary that the Powers should first agree on the general principle of "China for the Chinese": the establishment, therefore, of law and order and sound administration. Then—

The wisest course to be taken by the European Powers at the present moment would be to give to any single nation who would undertake it the opportunity of establishing a new administration for the whole of China, and the construction of a comprehensive railway system, on the understanding that the trade of the country was open and free to the whole world. Jealousy and distrust will prevent this.

As the next best thing, the writer recommends the assignment of separate areas to the Powers, or such administration and development subject to scheme prepared by an international board.

#### THE AMERICAN FACTOR.

Mr. Josiah Quincey writes in the Contemporary on "The United States in China." He recognises that Secretary Hay's circular marks a new departure in American policy. The United States enter the Eastern arena in a spirit of good will to Great Britain. But should the trouble expand into a struggle for Corea between Russia and Japan, or for Asia between Britain and Russia, the United States would remain strictly neutral. The writer sees only two courses open for the present crisis: the maintenance of a central Chinese Government subject to the control of the Powers; or the division of China into administrative areas or spheres of influence, within each of which one Power, acting through native rulers, should be responsible for order. In the latter case the United States would only ask for the open door. In the former, Mr. Hay's action would seem to involve his country in a share of the international control.

#### A FRENCH VIEW OF THE CRISIS.

In her interesting letters on foreign politics in the Nouvelle Revue, Madame Adam attributes the situation in China partly to the brutal mailed fist of Germany, but mainly to the perfidious intrigues of England. England, she says, gave to Sir Claude MacDonald instructions designed to unchain the fanaticism and Chauvinism of the Chinese. Madame Adam evidently has a great sympathy with the deep anger of the Chinese at the disturbing influences of Western civilisation. The old serenity of Chinese life is gone wherever the foreigners have come; and to insist at this time on the open door is simply to provoke the fanaticism of a people capable of shutting themselves up within a great wall. The Chinese consented to open their gates to European

commerce little by little; they submitted to the introduction of Christian missions in so far as those missions were purely religious and humanitarian; and they trusted, says Madame Adam, a little too much to the Russians. with whom they have certain racial ties. The assistance afforded to the reformer Kangyuwi by Great Britain served to draw out the great qualities of the Dowager Empress, who will assuredly live in history as one of the great rulers of the world. Madame Adam reminds us that the Chinese people have never really accepted the foreign Manchu dynasty; and asserts that the patriotic Chinese hate the English devils more than all the rest of the foreign devils. Madame Adam's programme is to demand reparation for crimes which have been committed, to consent to the peace proposals of Li Hung Chang—while at the same time keeping a sharp look-out on that personage—and to give to Russia the mission of defending the interests of Europe. All this appears in the first July number; and the second July number lacks the usual article on foreign politics from Madame Adam's brilliant pen.

#### FROM A NORWEGIAN POINT OF VIEW.

Kringsjaa (June 30th) contains an article on the China trouble by a frequent contributor, who veils his identity under the initials "R. E." Not only is this writer an ardent Pro-Boer, but he has the temerity also to declare that the Chinese may claim a little of the same sympathy to which the Boers are so strongly entitled. That the Chinese are bigoted and narrow-minded in their arrogant contempt for all things foreign and that the Boxers are brutal and coarse, no one, he says, can deny. But is there not also, he asks, something bigoted and shortsighted and overbearing in Europe's treatment of the ancient religion and culture of China? Is there nothing brutal in the constant landgrabbings of the Powers? Take it all in all, the endeavour of the missions to obtrude the Christian religion upon China is to the full as narrow-minded and bigoted as the Chinese anti-foreign exclusiveness. What China needs is not the religion of the West, but its knowledge. Were China as enlightened as Europe, the superstitious outgrowths of her own religion would gradually fall away, and what was left-a purified Buddhismwould, as easily as Christianity-if not more so-reconcile itself with a high culture. The Powers have behaved in China, says "R. E.," too much like conquerors, too little like educationalists. It was their mission to convince the Chinese of the value and necessity of commercial, economic and political reforms, and make them per-sonally and pecuniarily interested in the carrying out of such reforms. This would have been "Good Samaritan" work, and China would possibly have grown well and sound, and we should have had in the East a new and greater Japan. But the politics of the Powers? Have these been in harmony with the claims of Christianity and civilisation? They have found a sick and apparently dying man by the roadside; and how have they treated him? Have they poured oil and wine in his wounds and sought to revive him? By no means. They have surrounded him like hungry vultures waiting for the last breath of life to leave their prey, that they might divide it amongst them. Already they have agreed how such a division should be made, not to cause an angry hacking-out of eyes amongst themselves. And now all at once the dying man has got on his legs again and begun to strike out right and left to save himself. At which the vultures are naturally irritated. They find themselves face to face with a new problem. Before, the

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According to "R. E.," the Powers will find China a nut all too hard to crack. They will find their "mailed fist" powerless. The Chinese are masters in the organisation of secret societies, and they will make life impossible for Europeans and for all who serve or sympathise with Europeans. No European will dare to accept food from a Chinaman. He will be starved out of China, if not poisoned or otherwise killed. And wheresoever a European shall dare to make his home, there at once on the walls will be posted a mystic placard that will mean death to him.

#### LEADING CHINAMEN.

Mr. D. C. Boulger obligingly instructs the readers of the *Contemporary* as to "Who's Who in China." Jung Lu he takes to be "a man in favour of moderation, if not of absolute progress." Kang Yi is "as anti-foreign and violent as Prince Tuan." Yuan Shih Kai is "a man of much craft and address." Prince Ching's "influence is not great." Of Li Hung Chang, he says:—

I remember well General Gordon saying to me that if we put Li Hung Chang in the place of the Manchus, as was talked of in 1880, we should find him more obstructive and difficult than the present dynasty. I think we should be prepared at any moment to see Li Hung Chang range himself on the side of the reactionaries and anti-foreigners as soon as he finds that matters cannot be patched up by one of his favourite make-believes. To whatever side he attaches himself he will bring little strength. His reputation and following are both gone, and his political, like his physical, vigour is now but a wreck.

Of Chang Chih Tung the writer speaks in terms of great respect. Old, and cautious, he espoused the cause of reform, but he has not much force behind him, and is strongly opposed to the opium policy of the foreigner. Liu Kun Yi is stronger, younger, more energetic, and is said to be well disposed to England. Sheng is "thoroughly unscrupulous," and is succeeding to the guile and humbug of Li Hung Chang.

#### A CHINESE PLEA FOR FAIR PLAY.

By the Chinese Minister to the United States. In the North American Review for July, Wu-Ting-Fang, the Chinese Ambassador at Washington, writes on the need for mutual helpfulness between China and the United States.

#### THE GOLDEN RULE OF RECIPROCITY.

Reciprocity, he says, was declared by Confucius long ago to be a word which could serve as a guiding principle through life; it is the foundation of society, it lies at the bottom of every system of morality and every system of law. If China is treated on the principle of reciprocity, he says, much good will accrue both to China and the nations which adopt this Golden Rule as the foundation of their policy. But he considers that the relations between the two countries are governed by any principle rather than that of reciprocity.

#### THE OPEN DOOR SHOULD OPEN BOTH WAYS.

The "Open Door," he says, is all very well, but the door ought to open both ways. The Chinese door is wide open to the people of the United States, but their door is slammed in the faces of the Chinese. His Excellency maintains that China in her treatment of strangers has gone far beyond what is required by international usage. China been so long accustomed to indemnify foreigners

who have fallen victims to mob violence that she is looked on, in a sense, as an insurer of all foreigners residing within her borders. Most articles imported for the use of foreigners are on the free list. He suggests that instead of forbidding the entry of Chinese into the United States, the Americans should exclude the illiterate and degenerate classes of all nations by setting up some specific test of fitness, such as the ability to read the American Constitution.

## THE WHITE MAN'S FAULTS.

He complains that the Americans and other foreigners disregard the common civilities of life and make themselves unpopular by assuming a lofty air of superiority. He also suggests mildly that smartness in business matters is not held in such esteem in China as it is in America. He says:—

Foreigners are sometimes guilty, also, of practising all sorts of tricks upon the unsuspecting natives. It should be remembered that the Chinese standard of business honesty is very high. The "yea, yea" of a Chinese merchant is as good as gold. Not a scrap of paper is necessary to bind him to his word

## THE IMMENSE RESOURC'S OF CHINA.

If the Americans would but treat the Chinese on the principle of never doing to others what you do not want them to do to you, there is a limitless field for enterprise in the teeming population of China. He says, for instance, that the province of Shansi could supply the whole world with coal at the present rate of consumption for three thousand years. Once let the products of American farms, mills and workshops catch the Chinese fancy, and America need look no further for a market. Railways, he believes, will be most popular, although at first chiefly for freight.

#### CHINESE RAILS AS AN INVESTMENT.

The first China railway between Taku and the Kaiping coal mines has been extended to Tientsin and Pekin, and to Shang-Hai-Kwang. It now pays 14 per cent., and when the whole line is open they expect it will pay 30 per cent.:—

There are at present only about 400 miles of railroad open to traffic throughout the whole country, and all the lines building and projected foot up to 5,000 or 6,000 miles more. China proper covers about as many square miles as the States east of the Mississippi. Those States, with a population of 50,000,000, require 100,000 miles of railroad to do their business. China, with a population eight times as large, would naturally be supposed to need at least about an equal mileage of roads for her purposes. It would not be strange if the activity in railroad construction in the United States soon after the Civil War should find a parallel in China in coming years.

## CHINA AS COMPARED WITH EUROPE.

As to the area and population of China, his Excellency says:—

The Province of Szechuen can muster more able-bodied men than the German Empire. The Province of Shantung can boast of as many native-born sons as France. Scatter all the inhabitants of Costa Rica or Nicaragua in Canton, and they would be completely lost in that city's surging throngs. Transport all the people of Chile into China and they would fill only a city of the first class.

## The article concludes as follows :-

If the best guarantee of friendship is self-interest, surely the friendship of a nation of 400,000,000 people ought to be worth cultivating. China does not ask for much. She has no thought of territorial aggrandisement or self-glorification in any form; all she wants is gentle peace, sweet friendship, helpful exchange of benefits, and the generous application of that Golden Rule which people of all lands and all creeds must delight to follow.

THE BOXERS.

THE first July number of the Nouvelle Revue contains an interesting paper by M. de Pouvourville on the Boxers. The author hopes that the explanation of the causes of the anti-foreign outbreak in China may furnish also an indication of how the revolution may be quelled, and also how similar revolutions may be prevented in future. He traces the indignation of the Chinese Tories at the invasion of the foreign devils with their railway schemes, and shows how the secret societies of the Boxers, under the protection of Prince Tuan, and secretly countenanced by the Dowager Empress, first rose against the engineers of the Franco-Belgian railway, and so started a general movement against foreigners. M. de Pouvourville assures us that the connection of the word "Boxer" with boxing in the sense of the noble art of self-defence is a delusion. The sect, which is an offshoot of one of the two great secret societies in China, is called Kiaôtze, which signifies Society of Universal Harmony; the disorderly youths who fight in the streets are called Kiào, and from the confusion of these different but similar words has arisen the very false derivation. The outbreak is merely an incident in the eternal struggle between the yellow and the white man, and the railway concessions are merely a pretext for a revival of the contest which will only end, says M. de Pouvourville, either in the retreat of the white man or in the extermination of the yellow man.

A SECRET SOCIETY 2,500 YEARS OLD.

There are, as has always been said, only two secret societies in China of any importance-one for the North and one for the South; and the apparent multiplication of secret societies is due to the fact that any group of members belonging to one or other of the two secret societies are in the habit of taking a special name when they seek to accomplish some political design, in order that the parent society may not be compromised. So these so-called Boxers arose out of the determination to resist railway extensions. These Kiaôtze, as they should be called, emanate from the great Northern Secret Society, which is called Thiendianhien, known generally in Europe as the Society of the True Ancestor-this ancestor being heaven, "from which we all come, and in the bosom of which we shall all one day be restored." This society has existed for two thousand five hundred years, during which it has considerably changed its objects. It was at first a mystical organisation, and then it developed into a kind of Chinese Freemasonry designed to preserve the solidarity of the yellow race, and the Chinaman, even if he is not already a member of it, joins it the moment he decides to expatriate himself to the United States, or Singapore, or Ceylon, or Australia, or any other country of the foreign devil. His reason for doing so is that the society secures, in the event of his death, the return of his corpse to his native country, an essential object with them, for otherwise it would not be saved and restored to heaven, the True Ancestor, unless he were buried in Chinese soil. So that thus the very process of emigration which might seem the weakness makes for the strength of this remarkable society, which has developed from being a simple friendly society of Chinese into a definite alliance against white men. The Thiendianhien counts adherents all over China, but particularly in the North.

ANOTHER IN THE SOUTH.

The other secret society, which is better organised and infinitely more dangerous, is practically all powerful in the South; and M. de Pouvourville sees in it the great danger to French domination in Indo-China. It may be called the white Nénufar, and like the Northern

Society it began in mysticism and developed into political tendencies. Now it has become absolutely revolutionary. having for its object the restoration of China to the Chinese, and to belong to it it is not necessary to be a

Enough has already been said to indicate that the objects of these two societies are irreconcilable, the Northern Society belonged the high Mandarins, the Ministers, and the members of the Imperial family, all of whom, like the great Li Hung Chang, are desirous of maintaining their own power, which is bound up in the existing order of things. The Southern Society, on the other hand, the bulk of whose adherents are Chinese of poor race, considers the present dynasty as usurpers, as indeed they are. It dreams of the fall of the present dynasty, and the substitution for it of a national royal family. Railways are a great terror to the Northern Society; but the Southern Society would utilise them for its own purposes.

#### NORTH AND SOUTH UNITING.

The white Nénufar is composed of ardent souls, wide-minded and intelligent people, who desire to have well-equipped armies, furnished with the most modern weapons, in order to preserve the national soil from the presence of the foreigner; and by foreigner the society means not only the white man, but the Manchu, the Tartar, and the Mongol from the North. At first the Nénufar did not think much of the Boxer outbreak; it supposed that it was an arranged rebellion started in order to consolidate the power of the Dowager Empress; but when it realised that the movement in the North was essentially anti-foreign, it prepared to make attacks upon foreigners, and revived its old dream of a Taeping Emperor at Nanking. It is terrible, in view of what has happened, to read M. de Pouvourville's confident prophecies. "It is impossible," he says, "to take seriously the hundred and twenty thousand men who played the bully before our Legations, and did not dare assail them, because there are in each of them an average of eighty European soldiers." The danger, he thought, lay more hidden in the national movement.

## SECRET SOCIETIES AND GOVERNMENT IN CHINA.

IN the Revue des Revues for July 15th M. Francis Mury discusses the eternal Chinese question, which has once again cropped up. "And Europe as ever has once again cropped up. And Europe as ever has let herself be overtaken by events which had long been foretold her." M. Pichon, French Ambassador in Pekin, appears repeatedly to have called the attention of his Government to the dangers threatening the Europeans. "When these lines appear," said M. Mury, writing probably in late June or early July, "it is highly probable that not a single white man will be left in The European Governments could not have had the least idea of the Chinese character if they did not realise the necessity of protecting their subjects against the outburst of rage certain to follow the constructions and the taking of ports. "It is 20,000 men who ought to have marched immediately upon Pekin under Lord Seymour, and not 1,500."

## CONTEMPT FOR ARMIES.

Most travellers manage to pass through China and know no more about its people than if they had stayed at home. "Because the Celestials think and act differently from ourselves they have always considered them as an inferior race, refusing to admit that some of their ideas and customs are quite as good as ours, and that the in lose n are so of us letter Eu she w

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the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire would frequently lose much by changing their habits for those of which we are so proud." The Chinese, in their turn, think no better of us than we of them, in proof of which a most curious letter is quoted from a Chinese dignitary to his Emperor.

Europe, by showing the Chinese her mailed fist, thought she was going to terrify them into obedience. The result has been to earn for herself unlimited hatred and contempt. The Chinese, M. Mury says, despise nothing so much as war and men of war. "The Chinese armies are nothing but a rabble of rogues and plunderers who would find nothing to do anywhere. . Good iron is not used to make nails, nor a brave man to make a soldier, says a Chinese proverb." M. Mury proceeds to make the severest remarks upon the conduct of the Anglo-French expedition of 1860. The Chinese have never forgiven us the destruction of the Summer Palace. To this day the memory of it is used as a lash to whip up popular fury against the Europeans, whose destruction became the avowed object of the secret societies.

#### THE FEMALE FACTOR.

The most ancient secret society, that of the "White Waterlily," has been trying unsuccessfully since 1850 to upset the Tartar dynasty. Many women belong to this society, and they have often raised the flagging spirits of the men and led them on to battle. In China even a despised woman, if she belongs to the Waterlily Society, and her admission has preceded that of her husband, becomes the real head of the household. "Whether he likes it or not, the husband must yield his prerogatives to his wife. This rule naturally attracts to the Association a great number of women whose devotion can be absolutely counted upon; and as these women on the day of their admission take an oath never to tell either their parents or their husband, the latter is frequently astounded to learn on joining the society that his wife is there before him," a surprise which can hardly be agreeable to the poor Chinee. This society appears to have its own military and administrative organisation, and even a king in each province, who, as far as the other Waterlily societies are concerned, is absolutely independent. independent.

#### THE ONLY ALTERNATIVES.

The Boxers, who would be greatly astonished to know they were so called, are ostensibly members of the Society of the True and the Ideal, but in reality they are mere brigands. "The worse the reputation of the new recruits, the more welcome they are. The leaders are men of some education, weary of waiting for a place in the administration, or military mandarins who have left the army." M. Mury attributes the recent riots to the Dowager Empress, but scouts the idea that Prince Tuan directs the Boxers. The curse of China is the mandarin system. M. Mury concludes:—

What will the nations interested do when at the price of costly sacrifices of men and money they have apparently pacified China? Mistrusting one another, they will doubtless content themselves with some illusory satisfaction, and the international troops will retire, leaving the Chinese more embittered, more dangerous than ever for foreigners. Then some years later, when the Celestials have had time to convince themselves that it is they in reality who have expelled the Western Devils, fresh massacres will require a fresh intervention.

Well, I consider it criminal for the Governments in question to send their subjects to China as long as such a state of things exists . . . . If Europe, Japan, and the United States do not agree to transform China, there will be but one solution: to do what China wishes, draw an impassable circle round her, isolate her from the world, erase her from the map.

### MISSIONS AND MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

MR. POULTNEY BIGELOW, who has made two visits to China at intervals of twenty-one years, writes a very interesting article in the North American Review on the missionary question from a very independent standpoint. He describes the interesting Archimandrite of the Greek Church, Father Paladius, who had charge of the Russian Mission in Pekin. He was an Epicurean in a Chinese pigtail. He said that after being forty years in China he believed that he had made one Chinese convert, but he would not like to be certain of that one. As for the American missionaries, he regarded them as enthusiastic babies. Mr. Bigelow says that these missionaries are full of confidence, that they have made a large number of converts, and that China was being rapidly prepared for a great Christian awakening. He quotes one Doctor Corbett, who had been thirty-six years in China: "He told me that when he went travelling up and down Shantung he was received like any other traveller! Mr. Bigelow pays high tribute to the courage, and devotion and the lofty ideals stamped on the faces of the English and American missionaries.

He also visited the Jesuit stations. He says that their methods are very different from those either of the Russians or any of the others. Their success lies not so much in preaching things spiritual as in demonstrating the power of the white man as compared with the yellow. It is a combination of science and Catholicism for the overthrow of Buddha and Confucius. It is the Jesuits who are the weather prophets of the Far East. They have a well-equipped observatory connected by wire with many of the stations in the Eastern seas, and thus they can foretell the arrival of typhoons. The Jesuit does not attempt to overturn the faith of the Chinese; he merely attempts to modify and Christianise the local religions:

The Jesuit tells the learned Chinaman that Confucius was practically a Christian so far as his moral philosophy is concerned, and that Buddhism has many good points, but that the Roman Catholic is the religion which embodies what is good in every system, with the additional advantage of having expelled what was idolatrous.

Mr. Bigelow gives a vivid account of the way in which popular hostility is excited against the Christians by horrible posters which profess to show how missionaries scoop out Chinamen's eyes and practise all kinds of abominations. He thinks that the agitation against missionaries is actively though secretly fomented by the government, who use the mob to murder missionaries and then plead innocence. He is all in favour of the mailed fist method of dealing with the Chinese Government. It is interesting to note that Mr. Bigelow thinks that England has been meek and mild in her dealings with the Chinese. He says:—

The Opium War, the Lorcha Arrow War, the Anglo-French Expedition of 1860—these and similar smaller enterprises were all undertaken to avenge gross breaches of the law of nations. The history of England's intercourse with China shows but too clearly that, so far from having misused her strength in bullying a weaker nation, she has, to an extraordinary extent, submitted to official insult and violation of treaty rights rather than have recourse to force.

Blackwood for August opens with Captain Haldane's story "How we Escaped from Pretoria," which breaks off at the critical moment "to be continued" in a later issue. Mr. Wilfrid Sparroy urges that Britain should make use of the friendship cherished for us by the elder brother of the Shah, Governor-General of Ispahan, as a countervailing influence to Russia. His interests, ours, and his august brother's are pronounced to be identical.

## THE ESSENCE OF CHINESE CIVILISATION.

MR. D. Z. SHEFFIELD, who was formerly president of the North China College, contributes to the Forum for July a very interesting article entitled "Chinese Civilisation: the Ideal and the Actual." The logic of the article is not very apparent, for its purpose is to explain, as something exceptional, the difference between the high ideals of Chinese religion and philosophy and the actual moral condition of the people, Mr. Sheffield apparently assuming that there is a greater difference between Chinese ideals and Chinese conduct than there is between Christian ideals and European conduct. This convenient assumption Mr. Sheffield, of course, does nothing to prove. His article, nevertheless, so far as it is confined to mere exposition, is very interesting.

#### THE CAUSE OF STAGNATION.

Mr. Sheffield attributes the arrested development of the Chinese to several causes, the first of which is the isolation of China from the other centres of civilisation. The supreme honour paid to the sages or holy men is another cause. The Chinese regard their sages as possessed of perfect knowledge and virtue, and their teachings and example are accepted as infallible:—

The result has been to create out of the teachings of the sages a vast social mould, into which the Chinese mind has been continuously poured, to take on the same unvarying type of thought

#### CONFUCIANISM.

The system of Confucian education is a third cause that has operated to give to Chinese civilisation a fixed and rigid form. Learning has always been honoured in China. It has been the one open door through which all classes of the people could attain to honour and to official rank. But learning has been confined within narrow lines. The teachings of the sages have been gathered into the "Thirteen Classics," or, more exactly, the "Thirteen Scriptures." These Scriptures are literally the road along which men must pass who are inquiring after truth. This classical literature, including commentaries from the hands of later scholars, contains the sum of Chinese learning.

#### ANCESTOR WORSHIP.

Ancestor worship has had the same effect:—
Again, the system of Ancestor-worship has helped to stamp
the thoughts and customs of China in its formative period upon
the life of the people in subsequent ages. This peculiar cult
had assumed definite form twenty-two centuries before Christ,
and the ceremonies of worship then existing have undergone but
little modification down to the present time. The ancient
classical writings imply, and in passages definitely teach, the
conscious existence of the spirits of the departed, and their
presence with the living, especially when the ceremonies of
worship are observed. That Confucius had no clear notion of a
conscious life beyond the present is made evident by his answer
to his disciple's inquiry concerning death, "Not knowing life,
how can I know death?" In the centuries subsequent to Confucius, philosophical writers, in their explanation of the evolution
of nature—without conscious departure from the teachings of
the Ancients—rejected the thought of continued conscious
existence after death, but still laid stress upon the duty of
worship

#### BUSINESS-LIKE MORALS.

Mr. Sheffield thinks that Chinese morals are founded on expediency, and he seems to think that in this respect also the Chinese are exceptional:—

There is much business honesty in China, but the root of that honesty is not fidelity to fundamental convictions of right; it is rather a strong sense of business responsibility, a realisation that "honesty is the best policy," and that failure to meet obligations will bring exposure and loss. The larger the transactions the greater the responsibilities, and the stronger and more numerous the checks against dishonest dealing. Thus, as business increases in importance the quality of business integrity improves, but the

humble huckster who has a "moving price" for his wares, according to the shrewdness or gullibility of his customers, is at heart as honest a man as the prosperous merchant who sells at "one price" to all customers. The vast volume of trade in China does not rest for security upon mutual confidence in character, but upon mutual dependence.

It is to be hoped that the European Powers, after their present lesson, will adopt the Chinese principles, and deal with China on the basis that "honesty is the best policy." Mr. Sheffield does not fail to add that Christianity is the only thing that can save China. To which the Chinaman might reply that his Christianisers admitted that he had at least a system of morals founded on prudence, whereas the Christian peoples had lately shown that they had neither morals nor prudence.

## IN PRAISE OF THE CHINESE.

## THE FICTION OF WESTERN SUPERIORITY.

MR. CHARLES JOHNSTON writing in the North American Review on "The Struggle for Reform in China," gives a more detailed account of the various reforms attempted by the Emperor than I have yet seen. Mr. Johnston believes in the Chinese, and thinks that in many respects they are superior to the Western nations.

#### CHINESE SUPERIORITY IN ART.

He says that even now their arts and crafts are in many things so superior to ours that we buy as ornaments things which they destined merely for common use. For the Japanese and Chinese artizan is an artist, and in this they are a century ahead of their Western critics. He praises the Emperor, and declares that he might sit as a model for some Oriental saint on the threshold of the highest beatitude.

#### IN RELIGION.

As for the inherent superiority of the West, he declares it to be a fiction:—

The West is superior in combative and destructive elements the very things which the religion of the West has been trying to eradicate for two thousand years; so that, even from a Western point of view, Europe's material victory is a moral defeat.

#### IN LITERARY CULTURE.

Speaking of the devotion of the Chinese to intellectual training, the following passage is well worth remembering:—

It is hard to tell which we should most admire, the genuine enthusiasm of all China for literary culture, for familiarity with the highest thoughts and noblest words of the sages, or the marvellous ingenuity and precision with which this knowledge is tested by a system of examinations hardly equalled, and never surpassed, by any nation in the world—the vast halls, with their cloister-like divisions for ten thousand candidates; the seals set on the doors before the papers are given out; the counted sheets of stamped paper with name and number for the essays and poems of each candidate; the army of clerks copying the themes in red ink, lest any personal sign or mark should lead the examiner to recognise a favoured pupil; the enthusiastic crowds gathering at the doors; the cannons and music which greet the candidates first to come forth; the literary chancellor ceremoniously presiding; the lists of the successful eagerly bought up in the streets; the chosen essays and poems sent to Court for the delectation of the Emperor; the gold-buttoned caps and blue silk gowns of the graduates; and, lastly, the almost pathetic provision that whoever continues without success to try for any degree until his eightieth year shall receive it free from the Emperor himself, as a reward for faithful love of learning.

#### HOW JAPAN MIGHT HELP CHINA.

The Emperor, Mr. Johnston says, proposed to ask Japan to lend China a band of trained students who should Japan's foreign might of guidant Empress lady, a awaken says:—
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should introduce the Western civilisation into China. Japan's naturally ally was China, and the designs of foreign nations could only be withstood by the material might of China acting under the moral and intellectual guidance of Japan. For the moment he thinks that the Empress Dowager is in the ascendant, but she is an old lady, and if he survives her we may anticipate an awakening of China that will astonish the world. He says:—

The success of the young Emperor's plans is quite a probable event; and that success will mean a huge revenue for China; a vast army and fleet on the most modern models, with skilled officers, probably Japanese; a quite unlimited power to subsidise Chinese manufacture against all the world's competition, with a working class of hundreds of millions ready to accept marvellously low wages and quick to master the cheapest and best methods. In a word, it would mean the possible swamping of Western lands, in a military as well as a commercial sense. So that the policy of the door which may open outwards is about the most dangerous for the West that could well be conceived.

## CHINESE AS ENGINEERS.

THERE is nothing new, we are told, under the sun, and Mr. Wm. Barclay Parsons in the July Engineering Magazine gives yet another illustration of the old adage. Centuries ago the Chinese were acquainted with the principles of good engineering design. In that far Eastern land the structures that impress the engineering observer most strongly are the bridges, the pagodas, the city walls, and certain details of building construction. These are found not only in the portions of the vast Empire into which foreign ideas have penetrated, but also in the unexplored interior, and of such self-evident age as to stamp them as genuinely Chinese both in workmanship and plan.

THE "ROMAN" ARCH.

The arch is generally believed to be of Roman origin, but its general use throughout China, and

the undoubted antiquity of so many of the existing examples clearly demonstrate that it long antedates any possible foreign suggestions, and go a long way to establish it as of Chinese origin—a development, however, which, like printing and gunpowder and so many other inventions and discoveries, never passed beyond the national borders. . . The largest application of the arch principle is in the building of bridges, where spans of thirty or forty feet are common, while single spans of fifty feet are seen, and larger ones probably exist.

Mr. Parsons is full of praise for the structure and design of these bridges; but speaking of the most remarkable bridge he saw, a wooden cantilever, consisting of six spans, he says:—

The superstructure is not so old as the substructure, the timber having been undoubtedly replaced, possibly many times; but it was when visited in horrible condition of decay. It will stand, however, without repairs or attention—as all structures in China are allowed to do—until some day an extra-large crowd will be too much for the rotten timbers to hold up, and it will collapse with great loss of life.

From the point of view of artistic and essentially Oriental design the pagoda possesses the greatest interest. Unfortunately, with few exceptions, the large ones are being allowed to crumble to decay. They range from 100 to 200 feet in height, and are always composed of an odd number of stories. Not even in the latest innovation in house-building can the Western architect pretend that he has discovered anything which was not known centuries ago in the Far East. Mr. Parsons says:—

The method of putting up buildings with a rigid frame, and then encasing them with thin masonry walls, is supposed to be something essentially American; but, like so many designs claimed as modern, it finds a universal application all over China. Although the Chinaman has everywhere at hand brick-making clay, the product is not good, owing to his unfortunate tendency to over-economy, which in this particular case takes the form of insufficient burning. To give sufficient rigidity, house walls have to be made thick, and thick walls he found, as we have found, encroach seriously on floor space; therefore, he has developed "cage construction." The materials employed are usually round timbers, connected by mortise and pin joints, while the roof truss is a peculiar and ingenious combination of beams, taking load near the abutments only.

#### THE GREAT WALL.

Peculiarly interesting just now is the mention of the Great Wall, with its length of 1,500 miles, crossing wild hills and desert valleys, with its keeps and arched gateways, with its parapets and moats. Mr. Parsons penned his article before the outburst in China, which has destroyed, for some time at any rate, all hopes of introducing Western methods in engineering practice, but what he says of the Chinese as engineers will always remain true.

#### OPPORTUNITY FOR WESTERN ENTERPRISE

Undoubtedly the Chinaman has been a great engineer in the past; but will he let things rest as they are, or will he set about to learn the newer forms of applied science, especially in the direction in which he is most deficient —improved and modern methods of transportation? Mr. Parsons thinks he will remain where he is. He can construct bridges, pagodas and walls, but cannot make a machine the basal principle of which is movement. In this field the ground lies unbroken and the soil is rich. The author points out the peculiar circumstance that the Chinese, who are so strongly economical, are absolutely lacking in the idea of economy of movement:—

The development that is to come will be, therefore, along this line, and will show itself primarily in methods of moving people and goods—namely, in means of transportation; secondly, in the methods of moving the great untouched mineral wealth from its existing subterranean hiding-places to the surface—that is, in mining; and thirdly, in all matters of construction whose parts are moving—namely, machines.

#### The Origin of "Rule Britannia."

"Songs of the Sea" form the subject of an instructive sketch by Alan Walters in *Temple Bar* for August. He claims that England is richer in sea songs than any other country. Dutchman and German and Norseman and Dane have only a few. And "who ever heard of a French sea song worthy the name?" We are told of the earlier composers. But:—

We possessed no real national song of the sea until James Thomson received a commission to write words for a musical medley at the Prince of Wales's private theatre, at Cliefden, in Buckinghamshire, on the 1st of August, 1740. The result was "Rule Britannia," set to music by Arne, and touched up afterwards by Lord Bolingbroke. So the watchword song of Britons all over the earth was written to the order of a prince who had no English sympathies, and whose nautical knowledge was bounded by trips from Whitehall to Twickenham, in company with pretty ambassadresses.

Charles Dibdin, who wrote 1,300 songs—the best numbering only a score—was the "Tyrtæus of our fleet"; yet he made some glaring mistakes, and his ideal of a seaman was "hopelessly unreal." The writer inquires why Scott or Wilson or Southey never wrote a sea song, but left the task to the Dibdins. He fears that the age of sea songs is past.

## GERMAN ENTERPRISE AT KIAO CHAU.

GERMANY has been a good deal reproached for her action in beginning the partition of China. But whatever may be said of the morality of her seizure of Kiao Chau, there is no doubt that she has made the best of her new possession. Mr. Charles Denby, late Secretary of Legation in China, contributes to the Forum for July a very interesting article, in which he describes the policy of Germany in China since 1898. Shantung, Mr. Denby points out, was the only maritime province in which Germany could have obtained a port without trenching on the interests of the other European Powers, and England's agreement not to extend her railways from Wei-Hai-Wei is a practical recognition of the fact that all Shantung comes within the sphere of Germany.

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

What has Germany done to justify her possession of Kiao Chau? She is building a great breakwater inside the bay which will afford the best harbour between Hong Kong and Port Arthur. Public works are being carried on on a most comprehensive plan, and millions of marks are being spent. Five millions of marks were voted for Kiao Chau in 1898, eight millions in 1899, and a larger sum is contemplated for this year. With this money roads are being built, a system of sewage is under way, bridges are being built, harbours improved, channels buoyed, and lighthouses erected. Foresters have been brought from Germany to restore the vegetation on the denuded hills :-

Besides the money spent by the German Government itself, encouragement has been given to a number of syndicates to take up enterprises in Shantung. The breakwater now under construction at the cost of millions of marks is the work of a Another syndicate has contracted to build a railroad from Tsingtau to the coal-field at Wei Hsien, about 100 miles distant, in two years, and thence to Chinanta, 150 miles further, in two years more. Here the road will connect with the Tientsin-Chinkiang trunk-line, for which an Anglo-German syndicate has a concession.

#### THE EFFECT ON THE NATIVES.

But better than all this is the effect upon the native population. Mr. Denby says :-

There is no country in the world in which poverty means such absolute destitution as in China; and the necessities of human life, under the stress of adversity, come nearer to zero here than the Western mind can conceive. At present, with German money freely spent, plenty prevails; work being easy to find and labour well paid. American flour has usurped the place of the sweet potato as the staple article of food. In German Shantung all have enough to eat, while those in other parts of the province are threatened with terrible famine.

## GERMANY'S NATIVE SOLDIERS.

"The purpose of Germany," says Mr. Denby, "is commercial, not military. But the military side has not been neglected. The port is garrisoned by two thousand German troops, and experiments are being made in drilling Chinese :-

Since October 1st, 1899, they have now enlisted 125 men-100 foot and 25 horse—forming the nucleus of the Kaiser's first Chinese regiment. The Chinese enter eagerly into this service. Chinese regiment. The Chinese enter eagerly into this service. They receive eight Mexican dollars per month, with good food, good quarters, and clothing, which is far more than they could hope to obtain in any other employment. At first the promptness and accuracy of military drill are very trying to the Chinese. To be well set up and faultless in appearance, to obey instantly and precisely the orders given to them, are qualities about as un-Chinese as possible. It is a pleasure to see how an awkward coolle can be transformed into an alert, intelligent, and ready soldier, and this in less than two months.

The Germans assert that they can rely upon their troops, but they declare that no Chinese army, however well-drilled and armed, is dangerous unless led by foreigners. The Chinese recruits are all selected for physical soundness, and their powers of endurance have been remarked by all who came in contact with them. The new squad at Li-Tsun was marched 34 kilometres without any ill effects eight days after enlistment—an experiment which the officer in command admitted could not have been tried in Germany. As cavalry, however, the Chinaman does not seem to have proved a success.

The lack of inland water transit is the great defect of Kiao Chau. But the Germans think they can do anything with their railways. On the whole, Mr. Denby draws a very promising picture of German activity in China, and it is not very pleasant to contrast with it Wei-Hai-Wei, and reflect upon the distinction between Grabbing as a rational policy, and Grabbing without either morals or method.

#### THE MISSIONARY SCARE.

MR. ARNOLD WARD writes in the Nineteenth Century on the apprehensions excited in the native mind by the tactics of missionaries in Egypt. As an honest endeavour to make native opinion intelligible to us on this difficult question the following passage may be welcomed. To the native who can read both his own and European newspapers the situation, he says, probably presents itself thus :-

The archbishops and bishops who sit in the House of Lords, and therefore must have a considerable share in the government of the country, have exhorted the people of England to an enterprise having for its object the substitution of Christianity for all other religions all over the world. They are especially fired against Mohammedanism, an Oxford professor, one of those who last year entertained the Governor-General of the Soudan, having described it in a popular sermon as the triumph of Satan. As for Egypt, a bishop has told the people that God has given it to England for the express purpose of its conversion to Christianity. The missionaries in Egypt and the Soudan report that this is a very easy task. Prayers are offered up in all the churches for the conversion of and other infidels. In these prayers the Prime Minister and other members of the Government join. The former, the head of the secular Government in England, has attended a missionary meeting, has moved the resolution of thankfulness for the result of missionary labours, describes the Mohammedan religion as "mistaken" and as "terribly mutilated," admits that England's material conquests (including, of course, the conquest of the Soudan) are undoubtedly an invitation from Providence to take advantage of the means of spreading the Gospel, and looks forward through the co-operation of English secular civilisation to the ultimate victory of the missionary cause. To such a person, and there are many of this sort, it is evident, in spite of all disclaimers to the contrary, that the Church, the Government, and the people have united in one great conspiracy against the Mohammedan faith.

The writer's practical suggestions are these;—

In these circumstances, ought not the Church and the missionaries, from the bishops downwards, to exercise a somewhat greater degree of circumspection; to adopt, if possible, a more moderate tone towards Islam; to exact a more careful training of young missionaries, and to impress upon those who go out the political responsibilities which as British subjects they

THE most interesting article in the July number of the Monde Moderne is that on Westminster Abbey by A. Barthélemy. The palaces of the Champ de Mars form the subject of the article on the Exposition by Louis de J. H. Imperia eightee Edmun first, t interna was de chester Imperi Carlyle rialism Cromw lands a movem "the g the pu "Ocea

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REORGANISATION OF EMPIRE.

"What Imperialism Means" is the title of a paper by J. H. Muirhead in the August Fortnightly. He finds Imperialism to be no new thing. It prevailed in the eighteenth and in the earlier part of the present century. Edmund Burke declared our dependencies to be "the first, the dearest, the most delicate objects of the internal policy of the Empire." The Imperial passion was depressed by the rise and dominance of the Manchester School. But as that school has declined, the Imperial idea has been on the ascendant. The name of Carlyle more than any other stands for the new Imperialism. He dwelt on the great Empire-builders, Cromwell and Frederick. He voiced the call of our lands across the sea. The early eighties saw the new movement attain depth and cohesion: then occurred "the great awakening that followed the death of Gordon," the publication of Seeley's "Expansion" and Froude's "Oceana."

SOCIAL STUDY OF SUBJECT RACES.

To the anti-Imperialist who enlarges on the crimes by which we acquired our Empire, Mr. Muirhead replies that altogether they do not amount to the crime we should commit by renouncing or abandoning it. He divides our task into the political and into the educational. We have not quite solved the political problem, but have gone far with the solution. But the infinitely greater task is the reconstruction of the moral, industrial and social ideas of four or five hundred million human beings in every grade of culture. And so far "we have taken no trouble to understand the people we are educating":—

What is wanted is a Child Study Association on a large scale, of which every civil servant and teacher in India and Africa shall be members, for the sympathetic study of the children of our Empire. For of all the prophecies to which we can commit ourselves this surely is the least uncertain, that we shall make no headway, nor accomplish anything of any value to our subjects, to ourselves, or to the world, without it. It is here that our main problem lies, for it is just here, as already suggested, that the natural advantages we have hitherto possessed are likely to, fail us. So long as it is a question of order, discipline, administration, the Anglo-Saxon combination of patience and pluck, energy and adaptability to circumstances, give us probably an advantage over any other nation. It is when we come to more delicate tasks, such as education and social reconstruction, requiring higher refinements of insight, tact, and sympathy, that our national genius is apt to forsake us. This is, of course, no reason why we should despair of them

Egypt is quoted as an example of what we can do when we try, with this illustrative incident:—

A story is told of an English engineer who, in a particularly dry year, saved the crops of thousands of the people of Upper Egypt by his prompt energy and unremitting labour. Their joy was unbounded, and nothing would content them, at the great Thanksgiving that was held in consequence in the chief Mosque of the district, but that the Englishman should be present. This was an unheard-of thing, but such was the gratitude of the people that the most deep-rooted superstition was overcome, and the stranger not only was permitted, but compelled, to share in their worship. Religion and science were for once reconciled.

THREE ESSENTIALS.

The Quarterly Review, in a paper on domestic parties and Imperial Government, argues that in face of German hostility and naval ambition "it is now necessary for this country to be prepared to meet and crush the allied navies of the three strongest and richest Powers in the continent of Europe." The writer lays stress on what he calls three "essentials of any approach to Imperial safety": a clear and consistent policy on all Imperial questions: full recognition of the place of the

"great daughter-states" in the guidance of Imperial policy: an accepted plan for the organisation of the resources, naval and military, of all parts of the Empire. To promote the first object—the withdrawal of the party system from the Imperial sphere—the writer approves the suggestion that Lord Rosebery should succeed Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office.

AN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

To serve the second aim, "the close of the present war should be followed, as speedily as may be, by the summoning of an Imperial conference" to give expression to Colonial opinion on the settlement of South Africa, and to agree upon the character of Imperial defences required, as well as on the proportions of aid in men and money to come from each State in the Empire. The writer holds that no smaller changes could be made in the joint administration of Empire than are suggested by the defence committee:—

There should be formed an Imperial Council, consisting of members appointed by the United Kingdom and by the three great groups of self-governing Colonies—North American, Australasian and South African. This would not be a large body. The suggestion is that it should include—on the part of the United Kingdom, the Indian Empire and the Crown Colonies—the Prime Minister, the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, War, Colonies and India, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Each of the great groups of self-governing Colonies would send its direct representative.

COLONIES IN THE CABINET.

The writer also says :-

There is a good deal to be said for the proposal, which has occasionally been put forward, that standing Colonial representatives should be admitted to the meetings of the Imperial Cabinet at all times when foreign affairs are under its consideration, or should be regularly, and as of right, taken into consultation by the Foreign Secretary in all matters affecting Colonial interests. . . The voices even of Radical cavil against a firm and clear Imperial line will be, if not stilled, reduced in number and shrillness by the evidence that such a line has been taken up and is being pursued with the approval of the chosen plenipotentiary representatives of the profoundly democratic daughter-states of the Empire.

LEAGUE v. FEDERATION.

While the Conservative Quarterly boldly welcomes a policy of drastic innovation, the Edinburgh adopts a much more cautious line. It draws a great distinction between Colonial and Imperial Federation; and argues that Dominion and Commonwealth do not destroy the distance that parts us from a similarly federated empire. The writer says:—

What is needed among the various States within the Empire is consultation inter sg, rather than joint control; and the true ideal at which to aim would seem to be rather a great British League under one sovereign and flag than a Supreme Federal Government. At present it is surely wiser to let The Constitution grow as heretofore by usage, and by positive reforms based on experience, rather than to attempt in pursuance of a great idea fundamental changes in a system full no doubt of theoretical imperfections, but which nevertheless works surprisingly well.

THE SETTLEMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The official announcement that 15,000 of the soldiers now in the theatre of war are expected to remain as colonists goes beyond Mr. H. A. Bryden's plea in the Fortnightly that 10,000 should be settled on the soil. He urges that half a million sterling would not be too much to spend in State-aided emigration. He sees plainly that "unless the country can be peopled with a permanent rural British population, in fifty years' time the Boer may be . , , master of the situation."

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## PLANS OF MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION.

#### (1) THE BITTER NEED OF IT.

"HAVING eyes they see not," is the mournful verdict of "An Englishman" in the National Review on our authorities. The Government is apathetic, the Press is silent. The self-deception of the nation is symptomatic of moral decay.

#### FRENCH NAVY AND ARMY READY.

The writer calls attention to "grave dangers" of imminent urgency:—

The first arises from the presence in the Channel, for, I believe, the first time in history, of a French naval force equal if not superior to our fighting strength in home waters. At this actual moment the French have at Cherbourg and Brest no less than eighteen battleships and fourteen cruisers, all modern or modernised throughout; that is to say, where the ships are of antiquated construction, rebuilt, reboilered, and brought well up to date. Britain has at this moment twenty-five battleships and twenty-three cruisers in commission in home waters, but when we look into our own catalogue of battleships the greatest misgivings may be felt. Not only are fifteen out of the twenty-five of antiquated design, too often with old boilers, and a great amount of inflammable wood in their hulls, but actually, as I have said already, four of our vessels carry the muzzle loader as part, if not the main part, of their armament. And whereas in the French fleet there is an officer in command, Admiral Gervais, who has for years been preparing himself for the special task of directing the combined French squadrons in the event of war with England, and who has made himself familiar with the capacity of the ships and the officers under his control, it is impossible to discern that we have in England any such "Admiralissimo."

But not only is there a great French fleet in the Channel; there is also a great French army, not far short of 200,000 men, mobilised at Chartres, which, as a study of any good map will show, lies conveniently near the Channel ports.

#### OUR SOUTH AFRICAN ARMY DISAPPEARING.

To meet which we have a mere mob of half-trained men. The second danger is this:—

With the close of the war in South Africa and the expiration of a year from the date of enlistment of the special volunteer forces, our army at the seat of war will all but vanish.

There will be just over 60,000 men left, all of whom will be wanted in South Africa for another six months, and 50,000 for very much longer. What are we putting in their place?

A period of wars, not of profound peace, is before us, and before many years—perhaps before many months—have passed we shall have to fight as we fought of old, in the dim, forgotten days, for our very existence.

To make service less unpopular, the writer suggests the extension of the Workmen's Compensation Act to soldiers as employés of the State. "An Englishman" fears that only grave national misfortune will awake the nation.

#### OUR NAVAL FORCE DEFECTIVE.

Sir John C. R. Colomb in the Fortnightly complains that-

While both the United States and Germany are able to produce marine battalions promptly over sea wherever necessary, we cannot. . . This is the first time in the last century and a half of our history that a state of war finds us unable to produce in South Africa, China, or anywhere over sea, a marine brigade, or even a battalion or complete battery of marine artillery.

## "INCREDIBLE" STUPIDITY.

In the August Cornhill Mr. Moorhead concludes his experiences with a Boer ambulance in Natal. He gives

a vivid expression to the dismay he felt in witnessing the defeat of General Buller's forces on December 15th. He exclaims:—

I find myself wondering what on earth these men could have been doing so close to the river, and what they expected to do there—surely not to cross! surely not an attack against hillsful of Boers who were not even being shelled; but so it turned out to be, though where they were to have got through puzzled me, for the river was swirling, brown and muddy, in flood. . . . . . From all sides we heard how the troops had packed up their camp early that morning, firmly convinced that as their bombardment had not been replied to there lay only a simple march into Ladysmith before them; how General Hart had marched along in quarter column with shouldered arms till he was within a few hundred yards of the hidden Boers; in fact, detail after detail pointing to a most incredible state of things. Well might the old Boers laugh and say, "They are a foolish people these English in fight, and do most stupid things."

#### "EVERY CONCEIVABLE BLUNDER."

At the base hospital, he met "every German in the neighbourhood." He says :--

They were all unanimous in cursing the ignorance and stupidity of the Boers, and their low mean cunning, and in marvelling at the stupidity of the English generals.

Another doctor who had been stationed near Fort Wyllic told me that the French colonel had delivered a lecture after the battle was over to an admiring audience, pointing out how the British had committed every blunder in the battle that could conceivably be made, and that all that had been necessary to complete their defeat had been a counter attack on their disorganised left which the Boers absolutely refused to attempt.

#### MEDICAL UNDERSTAFFING.

Sir Walter Foster reviews in the Contemporary the history of the Hospital Scandals in South Africa. He says:—

Whilst the nation did everything possible, humanly speaking, there has been fault somewhere which must be investigated to the bottom. The R.A.M.C. is not (in my opinion) responsible, nor are the civil surgeons and staffs sent out to help them. But surely it is a little noteworthy as an example of the maladministration of the War Office that even at the present time, when we have the greatest army in the field that ever fought for this country, the R.A.M.C. all told should number less than was declared by fa late Director-General (Sir Thomas Crawford) to be "perilously low for a peace establishment." No wonder there were not enough officers of the R.A.M.C., even aided as they were by a more than equal number of civilian doctors, to meet the needs at Bloemfontein when the Stress was worst. It has recently been pointed out that the German Expeditionary force for China has 91 medical officers, as against 62, which is the number for a British force of equal strenorth.

## (2) WHAT IS TO BE DONE.

THE Nineteenth Century gives nine pages of additional signatures of persons intending to join an association or vigilance committee, which is to fix public attention on "the lessons of the War." A public meeting is to be called to inaugurate it after the holiday season is over. The editor defines the "ordinary business principles" asked for as in the main, "(1) personal responsibility; (2) payment by results; and (3) promotion by merit." Seven papers are contributed on these three demands. Mr. Alfred Harmsworth is one of the writers, and laments that "we are suffering from a national self-sufficiency that is new and dangerous, especially dangerous in view of the growth of the United States and united Germany. Our people . . . are now the last among civilised folk to adopt new inventions, and we thereby lose all the new trades that arise out of these inventions."

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The Earl of Northbrook finds the strength of "our infantry" proved to be insufficient, and urges that the present Militia Reserve should be abolished; that all future engagements for the Militia should be for service at home in time of peace and abroad in time of war; and that a real Militia Reserve should be formed of those who had completed their Militia engagements.

#### THE NEW WAR HORSE.

"How to breed Horses for War" is the question which exercises Mr. Wilfrid S. Blunt's pen. He would organise Government studs in Canada, West Australia, Basutoland, India, but not in the Home Country. He would select mares of hardy outdoor breeds, such as the South American breeds of Spanish origin, and Arab stallions. He would give the herd a wide range of poor land. Hardy ponies are wanted. The huge, well-fed cavalry horse suffers and dies where the pony, inured to hardship, survives.

#### A NEW DRILL-BOOK.

"A Staff Officer," who has been through every fight in Natal which led to the relief of Ladysmith, writes in the Contemporary on "The War and the Drill-book." A study of the casualty lists should, he holds, lead to a condemnation of the present Drill-book and the making of a new one. He condemns our peace-training as favouring the pernicious "Cult of the Bayonet," whereas it is by fire and by fire alone that an enemy must ordinarily be vanquished. Greater attention needs to be paid to scouting and to getting men quicker into the firing line. They must also be taught how to take to cover; and more space must be given to the art of flanking. Fortysix pages are now given to the frontal attack, and only five lines to other kinds of attack. The writer concludes, "the American Attaché's remark, on seeing Colenso, seems worth all the forty-six pages :-- 'Say, isn't there a way round?'

#### DOGS AND LIGHT TENTS.

The military critic of the Westminster Gazette contributes to the National Review a host of suggestions derived from South African experience. Two may be mentioned. For the supply of ammunition to men lying prone under fire human bearers are certain to be shot; and specially trained dogs are recommended for the purpose. Bell tents are a luxury which the soldier must in future contrive to do without:—

Several light and exceedingly portable tents have been devised which are in every way superior to the bell tent. I have seen one in particular which only weighs a few pounds, which will comfortably shelter three men, and which can be packed into three small packages of quite insignificant weight, and thus divided amongst the men who are to inhabit it.

#### COMPULSORY SERVICE; FOR-

Lord Newton deplores in the National the Government's rejection of the Militia Ballot Bill as "a case of paternal desertion." For it was brought forward in 1890 by Lord Lansdowne in time of peace, but when war had shown our weakness, this, "the one practical measure which would have given the country a real army for home defence," was not even alluded to. When it was again introduced last June by Lord Wemyss, it was disowned by the Government! The writer concludes with the remark that "if the present policy of the expansion of our Empire is to be continued the adoption of some modified system of enforced military service for home defence is not only desirable but unavoidable."

#### -AND AGAINST.

Vice-Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, late Director of the Naval Intelligence Department, states some facts and explodes some fancies about the old press-gang. It is a common idea that the navy was chiefly supplied with compulsory recruits. The writer explains that this was a mistake, due partly to confusion of two very different words. "A prest-man was really a man who received the prest of 12d. as a soldier when enlisted." Prestare meant to lend or give beforehand. Prest-men were thus voluntarily enlisted men! Coercion was employed by the press-gang; but only a small proportion of recruits-were thus obtained. In 1803, 37,000 volunteers came forward to serve, and only 2,000 were obtained by compulsion. The Vice-Admiral concludes:—

Compulsory service . . . failed completely to effect what had been expected of it. In the great days of old our fleet, after all, was manned, not by impressed men, but by volunteers. It was largely due to that that we became masters of the sea.

### TO PREVENT HOSPITAL SCANDALS.

Mr. Arthur Stanley, M.P., suggests in the *National Review* that the difficulty be met by retaining the Royal Army Medical Corps as it at present exists, but adding a separate branch to deal solely with the organisation. He is very severe on the cruelty of understaffing, both to the patients and to the staff.

## The Wedding-Ring Circle.

To commemorate the third volume of Round-About it has been decided to admit 12s. 6d. half-yearly subscribers until the members number 1,000. This will not interfere with the One Guinea annual subscription, which entitles the member to receive the monthly 32-paged post-bag, post free, to have the personality inserted in the list of members, to forward and receive private anonymous correspondence for twelve months, but will, it is hoped, enlarge the circle and its scope of usefulness. As has been frequently stated, the Wedding-Ring Circle was founded to enable lonely and scattered units of society to correspond and make friendships with each other-Many who are living dull and dreary lives in crowded cities and scattered villages would enjoy intellectual correspondence on subjects mutually interesting, not only for the sake of education but enjoyment, for the receipt by post of friendly greetings and terse remarks on timely topics adds interest to one's life and enlarges its horizon. The autumn and winter fireside loneliness quickly followsthe outdoor joys of a summer's day, and those who seek the intellectual companionship of one of the opposite sex can receive specimen copy of Round-About by sending stamped, addressed, foolscap envelope to the Conductor. Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W.C.

#### The Royal Magazine.

A CAMERA having been invented (of course, by an American) to take in nearly as much as the human eye, Mr. Roderick Grey has made it the subject of the first article in the August Royal Magazine. Other articles are on "Royal Children and their Toys"—rather a dead-season subject—"The Medals our Generals Wear," and "A Dog's Toilet Club," instructive as showing how foolish idle people can manage to be. Mr. Charles Raytells us "How an Army Crosses a River," while all interested in the late Empress of Austria will turn to Mr. E. M. Lynch's paper, "The Future Rival of Monte Carlo," a description of her Corfu palace, the Achilleon.

## BRITISH PRISONERS AT PRETORIA.

PAINFUL CHARGES AGAINST OUR OFFICERS.

MR. RICHARD HARDING DAVIS writes in Scribner on Pretoria in war time. He remarks on the calm of the Boers. He is struck with the great contrast between the composed acceptance of the war by the Boer and the Englishman's complete absorption in it. The Englishman reads, talks, thinks of nothing else. The Boer, with leisurely indifference, goes from farm to firing line and back again to farm almost at will, and only fights when he pleases. Mr. Davis says:—

I am convinced that throughout the war one man to ten has been the average proportion of Boer to Briton, and that frequently the British have been repulsed when their force outnumbered that of the Boers twenty to one. What terrible losses the burghers would have caused had they occupied the trenches in force is something the nations which next meditate going to war with modern magazine rifles should weigh deeply.

#### "A MISTAKE" WITH THE WHITE FLAG.

Here is an unpleasant incident even as charitably related by the Boers:—

At Spion Kop the attack on the hill was made by forty men, so few indeed, so they claim, that one of the English colonels surrendered, and then on seeing, when the Boers left cover, to what a small force he was opposed, threw down the white flag and cried, "No, we'll not surrender," and fired on the Boers who were coming up to receive his rifles. One can imagine what an outcry such an incident as this would have called forth from the English papers had it been the Boer who first raised the white flag and then thought better of it. But the comment the Boer made on this "treachery" was, "It was probably a mistake. Perhaps someone without authority raised the white flag, and the colonel did not know that. He wounded seventeen of our men, but I believe it was a mistake."

#### OFFICERS BUT NOT GENTLEMEN.

When the British officers arrived in captivity they were first accommodated in the Model School House, but were later removed to much less comfortable quarters in a distant camp. The grounds alleged for this removal make painful reading for any Briton who is concerned about the honour of his country. British officers, whatever the faults of their professional training, are at least supposed to be gentlemen. Yet this is what a friendly American reports of them:—

The Boers certainly provided much better accommodations for the officers than those to which their own men are accustomed either in the field or at home. . . . But the British officers, in their contempt for their captors, behaved in a most unsportsmanlike, ungentlemanly, and, for their own good, a most foolish manner. They drew offensive caricatures of the Boers over the walls of the school-house, destroyed the children's copy-books and text-books, which certainly was a silly performance and one showing no great sign of valour, and were rude and "cheeky" to the Boer officials, boasting of what their fellow-soldiers would do to them when they took Pretoria.

#### THEIR INSOLENCE TO WOMEN,

Their chief offence, however, was in speaking to and shouting at the ladies and young girls who walked past the school-house. Personally, I cannot see why being a prisoner would make me think I might speak to women I did not know; but some of the English officers apparently thought their new condition carried that privilege with it. I do not believe that every one of them misbehaved in this fashion, but it was true of so many that their misconduct brought discredit on all. Some people say that the young girls walked by for the express purpose of being spoken to; and a few undoubtedly did.... But, on the other hand, any number of older women, both Boer and English, have told me that they found it quite impossible to pass the school-house on account of the insulting remarks the officers on the veranda threw to one another

concerning them, or made directly to them. At last the officers grew so offensive that a large number of ladies signed a petition and sent it to the Government complaining that the presence of the Englishmen in the heart of the town was a public nuisance, and in consequence of this they were removed from their comfortable quarters and sent to the camp.

One shudders to think that these are the men to whose tender mercies we propose to consign, under the plea of "military occupation," the life and honour of thousands of Dutch women. If officers act so as captives, how will they behave as conquerors?

## A HUMILIATING SURPRISE.

When Mr. Davis went to see them at the camp, he says:—

The fact that I was accompanied by a Boer officer did not in the least deter them from abusing and ridiculing his countrymen to me in his presence, so that what little service I had planned to render them was made impossible. After they had sneered and jeered at the Boer official in my hearing, I could not very well turn around and ask him to grant them favours. It was a great surprise to me. I had thought the English officer would remain an officer under any circumstances. When one has refused to fight further with a rifle, it is not becoming to continue to fight with the tongue, nor to insult the man from whom you have begged for mercy. It is not, as Englishmen say, "playing the game." It is not "cricket." You cannot ask a man to spare your life, which is what surrendering really means, and then treat him as you would the gutter-snipe who runs to open the door of your hansom.

It is a humiliation to have British boorishness thus contrasted with Boer civility:—

Had the officers been decently civil to the Boers, which need not have been difficult for gentlemen—for I have never met an uncivil Boer—they might have been treated with even greater leniency.

## INSULTING A WOUNDED BENEFACTOR.

Mr. Davis tells of a Free State Artillery officer, Captain Von Loosberg by name, who went wounded as as he was with head in bandages and arm in sling to return to some captive officers a Bible and two prayer-books found in their captured kit:—

But in spite of his reason for coming, one of them was so exceedingly insulting to him that Von Loosberg told the man that if he had him on the outside of the barbed-wire he would thrash him. His brother officers ordered the fellow to be quiet and hustled him away.

#### A PLEASANT FEATURE.

Mr. Davis was not blind to the good points about our officers. He says:—

What I liked best about them was their genuine and keen interest in the welfare of the Tommies of their several commands who were imprisoned at Waterval.

"Is it true they're sleeping on the ground?" they whispered.
"Do you know if they have decent medicines?" "Do they get their money?" "Won't you go and see them, and tell us how they are?"

It was good to find that most of them suffered for their men even more keenly, because unselfishly, than for themselves.

"DISTINGUISHED DONKEYS" is the title—tempting to small wits—of a sketch by W. A. George in the English Illustrated for August. He selects for distinction "Jacko," that draws the Queen's carriage; "Ned," that draws water from the well at Carisbrooke Castle; the white Arabian ass presented by Lord Kitchener to his Queen, the white pet donkey of the Parisian actress Mlle. Fleuron, the four which draw Baroness Burdett-Coutts' carriage, and the pet donkey of the Yorkshire regiment known as the "Green Howards."

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## WHY THE BOERS WILL TRIUMPH.

By Professor Lombroso.

PROFESSOR LOMBROSO, the Italian scientist, contributes to the North American Review for July a very interesting paper, which is entitled "The Ultimate Triumph of the Boers." Most of the article was written before Pretoria was occupied, but the capture of the capital of the Transvaal in no way modifies his conviction that the future belongs to the Dutch Afrikanders.

HINGOISM OUR DEATH WARRANT.

Looking at the problem from an historical point of view, Professor Lombroso sees the presage of England's ruin in the ascendency of military Imperialism. Our case is even worse than that of other nations:—

In Germany and France the Imperialist mania finds immense obstacles in the Socialistic parties. But against the Imperialistic delirium of the English there is no popular party strong enough to prevail. Imperialism may give a great fictitious strength to England, but in reality it will destroy the English system.

ENGLAND'S RESEMBLANCE TO ROME-

He thinks that England has fallen from her high estate and is no longer the champion of liberty among the nations. He says:—

I am aware that England, in itself, in its statutes and history, has been the greatest example of civilisation and liberty; but I cannot concede that it has given those boons to others, especially in recent times. They gave to the oppressed Armenians and Greeks only the succour of words; while, on the other hand, their Imperialism, obliging Malta to speak English, cultivating in Canada priest-made ignorance, allowing India to remain frightfully impoverished, proves to be Roman in its enormous egoism and arbitrary exercise of power.

-AND THE BOERS TO THE FLORENTINES.

If he finds a parallel to the Britain of to-day in Imperial Rome, he is at no loss to discover a parallel to the Boers in the Italian Peninsula. He says:—

He who studies the history of the Italian commonwealths, as it is revealed in the most recent documents, learns that the great commonwealths, certainly Venice, Florence, Siena, Lucca, were composed of pure and simple countrymen, some having escaped the incursions of the barbarians, others the cruelty of the castellains. Yet these gave us the greatest illumination, the most useful examples of liberty and of energy; moreover, not many centuries after their rise they dowered us with those marvels of art and poetry never as yet surpassed—Dante's poems, the Ducal Palace, Donatello's doors, the Cathedrals of St. Mark and of Siena.

I will admit that they have the appearance of being barbarous, but no more than had the Virginians of 1700 and the Florentines of 1100. It is not the irremediable barbarism of the negro or of the Bedouin, but a pseudo-barbarism, which, depending on agrarian conditions, will cease wholly when they have changed even slightly, giving place to such a rapid development of civilisation as occurred in Florence and North America.

HIS ASSURANCE OF VICTORY.

He admits that the fortunes of war are for the moment running strongly against the Boers, but he says:—

I maintain unshaken my belief in the power of freedom to bring to victory men selected, as were the Boers, against forces fortyfold their number. Even if England won, with the persistence of a year or two of war, I should not change my conclusions; because, on the one hand, the humble Boers have become the greatest heroes of the century, and are becoming the greatest martyrs to liberty. Up to this time, the only arts in which they have had exercise have been those of war and of state: and in these they have given really stupendous proofs of their ability. As to England, not to the dear and saintly England of Gladstone and Spencer, but to the corrupt England of Chamberlain and Rhodes, this evil enterprise in Africa will,

even if successful, be fatal to her, because it strengthens the power and prestige of the most reactionary party, the Imperialistic.

IN SUPPORT OF PROFESSOR LOMBROSO.

In the same review Mr. Cronwright-Schreiner confirms the conclusions of Professor Lombroso. From examination of the situation in South Africa, he maintains that throughout South Africa the Dutch outnumber the British by 170,000, and their numerical superiority is even greater than these figures indicate, for there has been much intermarriage between Dutch and British, and almost without exception anybody with any Dutch blood in his veins is on the Dutch side. If we add to this the Britons who, like Mr. Cronwright-Schreiner, sympathise with the Dutch, the chances of a purely English-speaking ascendency in South Africa will be seen to be very small. If we annex the Republics we shall lose South Africa—that is the last word of Mr. Schreiner. The lines of the settlement which Mr. Schreiner favours are thus indicated:—

 Take complete control of the external relations of the Republics;

2. Fix a clear five years' retrospective franchise for both States, and place the Dutch and English languages on an equality:

3. Insist upon disarmament as to big guns and forts. Rifles should not be touched, and sufficient cannon (of size and number to be fixed) should be allowed, to quell the native risings.

Tommy on Crutches.

THIS is the title of a paper in the May Quiver by Rev. E. J. Hardy, Chaplain to Her Majesty's Forces, in the course of which he has several interesting remarks to make. He says, for instance, that—

The hasty methods of a modern campaign are shown by the short time that intervened between the going out of men, pronounced by doctors fit for anything, and their returning as the "wastage" of war, in some cases not fit ever again to earn their living.

Another fact which the Chaplain records is that-

The more of active service a man has seen, the less inclined he is to talk about it. I have known half a dozen Victoria Cross men, but never heard a battle yarn from one of them. I remember trying to draw from a friend who had distinguished himself in the battle of the Alma, where he had two horses killed under him, something as to his feelings and experiences in an engagement. All I could get from him was, "A battle is a very disagreeable place to be in. Come, and I'll show you my pigs." Some of the results of battle which I saw afterwards in hospital, enabled me to understand my old friend's willingness to speak of pigs, or of anything else, rather than of "glorious war."

The kindness of crippled soldiers to one another, and the levelling of race-prejudices between Boer and Briton when united in the common suffering of a hospital, are the redeeming touches in rather a sad article.

In the Cosmopolitan for July there are many articles of interest. Principal amongst these are A. H. Ford's on "Is Russia to Control All of Asia?" "Organised Thrift" by Vance Thompson, and "Modern College Education' by D. S. Jordan. There is a well illustrated article dealing with "A First View of the Exposition at Paris in 1900," by F. A. Kidder. The illustrations occupy practically the whole of the pages devoted to this article, and quite rightly, because they give an excellent idea of the appearance of France's great white elephant. The needs of noliday-makers are supplied by four short stories for midsummer reading.

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#### COLOSSAL WHEAT COMBINE:

RUSSIA'S PROPOSAL TO THE UNITED STATES.

ONE of the most sensational disclosures of the month is that made by J. D. Whelpley in the August Fortnightly. It is entitled "An International Wheat Corner," and is described as "a heretofore secret chapter in the diplomatic history of the United States." The writer supplies "exact copies" of documents on file in the department at Washington, and gives details of the Russian proposals on the authority of the Russian officials who conceived them. The startling announcement runs as follows:—

On the morning of November 4th, 1896, the Russian Minister to the United States, Mr. Kotzebue, acting under instructions from his Government, proposed to the Hon. Richard H. Olney, then the American Secretary of State, that Russia and the United States should enter into a combine to corner the surplus wheat of the world for the purpose of raising the price of that cereal 100 per cent. As explained by the Russian Minister, this Government trust was to be created primarily for the benefit of the farmers of Russia and the United States, but it was believed that it would result in time to be of equal benefit to the wheat-producers of the entire world.

#### THE AMERICAN ANSWER.

Secretary Olney passed on the proposals to the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. J. Sterling Morton, who declined them rather emphatically, declaring that "the relation of supply and demand is the sole regulator of value." The matter was at once dropped by Russia as a diplomatic overture, but she has been busy accumulating facts and arguments against the belief in "supply and demand" as a decisive criterion. She has shown that, while the area and quantity of wheat grown advanced only 5 per cent. in 1882-1893 and the wheat-eating populations advanced II per cent. in number, with a steady increase of wheat consumption per head, the price of wheat dropped 50 per cent. In other words, although the demand exceeded the supply, prices fell by one half.

#### WHAT IT WOULD MEAN TO ENGLAND.

Russia still hopes to bring round the United States to her way of thinking. If she succeeds, Mr. Whelpley thus hints at the stupendous consequences:—

The possibilities of such a Government wheat trust as is proposed by Russia are startling. The wheat crop of the world in 1898 was 2,879,000,000 bushels. The price realised by the farmer is about fifty cents a bushel under ordinary conditions. Russia proposes to add nearly a billion and a half of dollars to the value of this wheat crop of the world. To the United States, producing 700,000,000 bushels, this would mean a gain of about 350,000,000 dols. to the agricultural districts. To the Russian farmers, producing about 400,000,000 bushels, it would mean a yearly gain of 200,000,000 dols., which would be nearly all net profit, as the consumption of wheat by the farmer bears small proportion to his production. On the other hand, to England, importing 125,000,000 bushels of wheat, it would mean an increase of over 60,000,000 dollars a year in her bread bill. The farmers of the United Kingdom would be benefited to the extent of 30,000,000 dols. by the increased price for their wheat, but the Russian American wheat trust would deal the English people the hardest blow of all. Upon France and Germany it would also fall heavily.

#### A NEW DIVISION OF MANKIND.

So serious, in fact, would it be to the wheat-importing countries, that it would soon constitute a bond of international sympathy which would ally the great wheat-importing countries as against those exporting. In the first group would come England, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and many other smaller countries. In the opposing group would be Russia, Austria, Roumania and all of North and South America.

The vista of international politics opened up is indeed

astounding. It suggests a reversion to the most primitive facts. The Powers that have the surplus stock of the world's food in their hands, if they stand together, need not proclaim war; they only need to proclaim—famine: and the rest of the world must yield—or fight for very life.

The writer does not expect the United States to consent to combine during the lifetime of the present generation. But he points out what an inducement is offered to the farmers of America and their agrarian party to respond to the advances of Russia.

## THE ART OF DRESSING WELL.

A SLIGHTLY absurd discussion on this subject is carried on with great gravity in the Lady's Realm, the result being of course to leave matters just where they were before. There are two absolute essentials to being welldressed, money and taste; and two highly desirable adjuncts, time and thought. The general conclusions are not novel-we are too smart; we forget that welldressed people must be suitably dressed; money alone will not solve the problem of good dressing, and our neighbours across the Channel spend less and look much better than we do. But after reading the symposium, it is quite obvious that most women had better at once resign themselves to being hopeless guys, the minimum estimate being £50 a year to spend on dress. This, combined with taste, thought and much time, may save one from utter frumpishness. Another lady gives £100 as a minimum estimate for a good manager. The vexed question of whether women dress to please men or not is also raised, the conclusions being diametrically opposite. The Countess de la Warr, whose remarks are as sensible as any, observes :

To my mind the art of dressing well consists greatly in so having on the right dress for the occasion that no notice is taken of it. What spoils good dressing is that every one tries to dress against the other, and all want their particular dress to he remarked. It is quite a mistake to think that women dress for men to admire. To begin with, not one man in twenty ever looks into the detail of a lady's dress. As long as he sees nothing to offend the eye he takes no notice, and whether a dress has cost forty pounds or ten pounds is a matter of complete indifference to him. So, as I said, women do not dress to please men, but to please themselves, and to outvie each other and cause envy if they can among their friends. And this is why quiet dressing is so at a discount.

Comtesse de Montaigu has a novel suggestion to

In our colleges we have chairs of philosophy, psychology, painting, and music; why not also one dedicated to correct costuming, where young women may, along with other accomplishments, acquire the art of dressing well?

A woman to be well-dressed, according to this lady's ideas, would need to have little to do but to think of herself:—

She should make an exhaustive study of her own person, endeavour to enhance her good points and subjugate her defects. . . . . By a skilful shaping of garments the adipose female may appear almost sylph-like, while she of fragile figure is transformed into a Hebe.

On the whole the most practical article is by the Hon. Mabel Vereker, who thus sums up her conclusions:—

The art of dressing well is always to wear what is exactly suited to the occasion, to be careful that every detail is in perfect harmony, never to be conspicuous, and, above all, not to choose an extreme fashion, but to modify it so as to make the most of any personal attractions consistent with the type of dress to be worn.

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## GERMANY'S DEPENDENCE ON ENGLAND.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MADE IN GERMANY."

MR. ERNEST E. WILLIAMS, having duly alarmed his fellow-countrymen with the fact of German ascendency, proceeds in the National Review to issue a sort of counterblast, and to warn Germany in her turn. He first shows the bright side of "the economic revolution in Germany"—the forest of factories which have sprung up, the beautified cities, the population increased by 30 per cent., the exports going up by leaps and bounds, the rate of increase steadily increasing, the notable advance in output of coal and iron, in shipbuilding and in shipping. Hamburg surpassed Liverpool in tonnage entered in 1893; "she is now the first port in Europe, and ranks immediately after London."

GERMAN SUGAR IN PERIL.

Then he passes to the reverse of the medal. Woollen goods are suffering from over-production in Germany and heavy tariffs abroad. They and worsted are to have their output reduced by agreement 20 per cent. The competition of the United States is a serious factor, and Mr. Williams is inclined to back the States. He offers one instance of Germany's failure to keep the upper hand:—

There is the great beet sugar industry. Stimulated by the bounty system, this industry has grown to vast proportions, and both agriculture and industry generally in Germany would suffer severely from a backward movement. But a blow may be struck at any moment. The United States, by a special duty, have countervailed the bounty on German sugar, and this countervailing duty, added to the normal duty charged upon imported sugar entering the United States, has practically killed the export of German beet sugar thither. Canada has taken measures to keep the German sugar out of her ports. India has followed suit. It is at least on the cards that England, either by imposing a countervailing duty, or by prohibiting the entry of bounty-fed sugar into this country, or by joining a convention of the Powers for the abolition of sugar bounties, will deal another tremendous blow at the German trade. When the bounties are abolished or countervailed, West Indian production will again raise its head in effective competition with the German: Queensland, it is clear, will make her presence felt very formidably; the United States will see to the development of the sugar plantations of Cuba and Port Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, in addition to cultivating cane sugar in Louisiana and beet sugar in other of the States. Germany's sugar outlook is by no means promising, and the very extent of the present development of the industry gives the threatened check a more serious character.

GERMAN VULNERABILITY.

German private finance is none too sound. German banks (unlike English) finance speculative enterprises. In the extension of her ventures Germany has given many hostages to fortune:—

German banks dotted about South American cities; German capital—assiduously piled up in recent years—gaily embarked upon all sorts of speculative foreign enterprises: tramways in the Argentine; railways in Asia Minor; German colonies, remarkable for nothing but their defencelessness and need of defence; German merchants, with assets and liabilities scattered over the face of the civilised and uncivilised earth. It is when we come to the consideration of these things that the exceeding vulnerability, the positive weakness, in an international view, of the new Germany becomes so startlingly apparent. . . . . . Germany virtually admits that she cannot develop those African possessions of hers without England's help.

GERMANY AT OUR MERCY.

Mr. Williams laments our cringing attitude before a Power so dependent on us. He says:—

Germany badly wants foreign markets for the sale of her

increasing output of manufactures; other nations, with their own economic interests to look after, are shutting the door even tighter in Germany's face. She is therefore becoming abjectly dependent upon the markets of the British Empire. Already, by the institution of the Canadian preference, German traders have begun to shiver with apprehension; and Canada's example is going to be followed more widely. It can be followed to any extent, and quite easily to such an extent as would bring Germany to her knees, pleading for our clemency. At the present time a new commercial treaty is pending between this country and Germany; if we chose to insert stiff provisions in that treaty—in respect to our own economic interests it is sincerely to be hoped that we shall set our feet down pretty firmly—Germany would be helpless to resist.

## THE STRUGGLE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

If the Republican Party can really claim the credit for all the blessings which General C. H. Grosvenor declares have visited the United States in the last four years, their victory in the coming election may be considered beyond doubt. In the North American Review for July General Grosvenor contributes a long article dealing with the election from the Republican point of view, and compared with his unqualified praise of everything his party has done, Mr. Chamberlain's eulogy of the Immaculate Administration is mere apologetics. General Grosvenor gives the following epigrammatic summary:—

"Resolved, that the transition from deficits in peace to surpluses in war; from bond issuing to bond paying; from hopeless farmers to happy farmers; from men hunting jobs to jobs hunting men; from soup houses to banquet tables; from poverty to prosperity; is not the result of accident or chance, or famines in India, but is the result of having a party in power that knows how to run the country and command its confidence."

The following is the Republican platform as given by General Grosvenor:-

And now comes the issue of the campaign. We will charge that the troubles of 1896 came from the proposition of the Democratic party to destroy the integrity of the currency of the country. We will charge, and everybody will believe, that the substantial free-trade act of 1894 halted, biighted, overthrew and destroyed the industrial-prosperity of the country. There can be no answer to these charges. The Democratic party must show that the deplorable condition of the country in 1896 can be accounted for in some other way before they can expect the support of the country.

The only ground on which the Democrats now ask for election, says General Grosvenor, is that the Republicans have put it beyond their power to do any harm. But the election of Mr. Bryan, as the situation stands to-day, would insure the election of a large Democratic majority in the House of Representatives. Drunk with success, and maddened by former defeats, this majority would at once deadlock the processes of the government, until their pet foibles could be put into operation. More than that, a sweeping victory for Mr. Bryan would insure Democratic control of the Senate not later than the second half of his first term, and he, intrenched in power by one victory by this sort of argument, would be in a position to secure his re-election to a second term, and, with it, the control of both branches of Congress. Nor is this all. We have seen the dangers to the commercial interests of the country which were involved in the mere threat of Democratic success; and the very moment that Mr. Bryan and his school of politics should be elected to the executive branch, and a Democratic majority sent to the House, uncertainty, stagnation, and trouble would come. Having "scotched" the snake, the people of the United States must see to it that, until his whole nature is changed, he must be kept out of power. Defeat Mr. Bryan and his Populistic party this year and there will grow up in this country a real Democratic party.

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## AUSTRALASIA ANNOUNCES HERSELF

TO THE EMPIRE AND TO THE WORLD.

THE creation of the Australian Commonwealth naturally calls forth in our kinsmen at the Antipodes a new fervour of national self-consciousness. Elation is justifiable, and a certain amount of robust self-assertion more than pardonable. Nevertheless, the new Australasian temper is to be reckoned with as a factor not merely within the Empire, but also in the general comity of nations.

THE FREEST GOVERNMENT IN THE WORLD.

In the Nineteenth Century, Mr. A. G. Berry, late Secretary to the Australian delegates, gives rein to his exultancy. He cries :-

Among nations that pride themselves on possessing free institutions may be quoted the United States, Germany, Switzerland, and Canada. Where in any one of these is there such a wide suffrage as will be exercised under the new Australian Commonwealth?

The youngest bairn does not fear to measure itself with the most gigantic member of the English-speaking brood. Mr. Berry goes on :-

Lord Hopetoun, who carries with him to Australia Her Majesty's personal appreciation in the shape of the distinguished Order of the Knigh: of the Thistle, is charged with the inauguration of the responsible Government of the Commonwealth. The magnitude of this task may be measured by the fact that our island continent in the South Seas is equal to that of the United States without Alaska. While our great sister nation in America is holding its Presidential election, upon which fabulous sums of money will be expended through the wide territories that extend from Maine to San Francisco, it is interesting to think that a gentleman holding Her Majesty's Commission goes quietly to Australia with the Queen's authority to put into operation a freer Government than that possessed by any Republic in the world.

THE GREATNESS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

What the advent of the new federation may mean for powers neither Brt sh nor American is very plainly suggested in the Contemporary by Sir Robert Stout. He writes on "Australasia: her Resources and Foreign Trade," with an edge to his pen which will not be altogether liked in Paris and Berlin. He says :-

The population of Australasia is small at present, being estimated at four and a half millions, but it is equal to what the white population of the United States was at the beginning of the century. The race is a pure race. It has less admixture of races than Canada or the United States. . . . Our foreign trade is per head treble that of the United States, and our trade is With about a twelfth of Germany's populayearly increasing. tion we have about a third of her revenue.

We have an advantage that no Continental European nation possesses. We live under one flag. We have no Alsace-Lorraine, nor have we on our borders hostile nations, with our defence from foreign foes. We have only a small expense for our defence from foreign foes. We have only a small army, but we are under the ægis of the greatest navy in the world. Pe-haps the time is not far distant when we shall have a truly Australasian navy. . . . If we are attacked we are ready, and in time all our youths will be drilled, for the necessity of doing this is now being everywhere recognised.

To-day the feeling for the Empire is so strong, that no inquiry concerning the propriety or consequences of the Transvaal war is deemed proper. It is enough that Britain is at war, and that she needs help. The fact that European nations display strong animosity against the Empire draws the Colonists closer to their mother land. I believe that as a whole the people of Australasia are more loyal, more patriotic, and more devoted to the Empire than the people of the United Kingdom.

WARNING TO FRANCE.

In view of these facts Sir Robert asks if it is unreasonable to predict that "our United States of Australasia may, in the not very distant future, be deemed a factor both in European and Asiatic complications." He begins at once and peremptorily to show how :-

Does the French nation wish to remain on friendly terms with Australasia? Does it desire to promote trade between France and these Southern Colonies? If it does, then the attitude of the French public towards our Empire must be changed. If they persist in their present course they may soon discover that trade with France will decrease.

GERMANY, BEWARE!

Germany is similarly addressed. She has roused ill-feeling by her telegram to Kruger, by her annexation of Samoa, and by the time chosen for that annexation :-

Samoa has always been the pet group of the Colonies, and its surrender has been deeply felt. It is the Australasian Alsace, and whether it is wise for Germany to have two Alsaces remains to be seen. If there had been a Confederated Australasia and an Australasian Navy, I doubt if the German nation would have been permitted to seize Savaii and Upolu.

The incident can never be forgotten. If Germany is wise, and desirous of pushing her trade with us, she will take some pains to promote friendly relations with both England and Australasia. The subsidising of magnificent steamers, and the advertising of their wares, will equally be fruitless in pushing trade, if France and Germany persist in their present hostile attitude to our Empire.

PREFERENCE FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Happily the United States are under no cloud. With them "we feel we are one people":-

If, as is proposed, there is a preferential Customs Tarifi arranged by the Colonies, so as to allow all the goods of the Empire to be received at a rate less than that imposed on goods from foreign countries, I believe the goods from the United States would be exceptionally and favourably dealt with,

If other nations behave themselves, perhaps they may be similarly favoured. The youngest in the family of nations means to make things hum, evidently.

## THROUGH THE SIEGE OF LADYSMITH.

MISS CORKRAN, the editress of the Girl's Realm, has interviewed Mrs. Murray, wife of a Ladysmith town councillor, upon her siege experiences. At first the privations had a touch of the ludicrous, but soon the disheartening element came, and came to stay :-

The list of petty, absolutely disheartening privations goes on all through the day. If it is a question of boiling a little water to make some substitute for tea, the terrible irony of the situation still continued; it might be by the discovery that there was not a morsel of fuel. There comes the time when there is no soap to wash with, when it is impossible to wash one's clothes. Beyond all these minor distresses is the ever-present sense of a terrible isolation, the awful realisation of being cut off from the world outside; of being separated from friends until the cordon world outside; or being separated roll flat and the with the living world outside. Thus the life of utter stagnation went on through the weary hours; even the relief of going to bed and crying oneself to sleep seemed to be denied by the official prohibition of a candle to go to bed by, for fear that lights should be traitorously used as a signal to the enemy.

"Everything," said Mrs. Murray, "was commandeeredeven our money. It was wanted for the troops. A cheque for the amount was given, payable after the siege was lifted."
Mrs. Murray is not afraid to make a most feeling refer-

ence to the Boers, and the numbers of their slain. A Dutch girl's letter to her lover is quoted at length, one of a packet of bloodstained relics picked up by Mrs. Murray on the South African veldt.

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## THE SUPERIOR PERSON AS VICEROY.

A CHARACTER SKETCH of Lord Curzon in his new office is contributed by "Civilis" to the Contemporary Review in a paper none the less valuable because at the same time an amusing piece of light raillery. The writer is evidently tickled to observe how seriously and pompously the "progressive Viceroy" takes himself. From this type of literature it is difficult to select extracts, but the following passage is illustrative :-

As to the actual business of administration sent up every day by the Departments, which is, apart from matters of popular interest which get into the newspapers, the real work of a Viceroy, Lord Curzon has made an exceedingly good general impression. The nicknames he quickly earned—"the Young-Man-in-a-Hurry," "George the Fifth," "Imperial George" hint of the fatherly smiles of his Councillors, most of whom were struggling with the problems of India while Mr. Curzon was rounding his promising periods in the Oxford Debating Society; but while it is generally recognised that he is the kind of person who thinks he can make the world go round a little faster by kicking it, allowance is made for this fallacy, and no doubt a margin left for it in all matters brought to Viceregal notice. His capacity and his inclination for work are prodigious, and his recent tour on the frontier shows him equal to no small feats of physical endurance. He is content with nothing but personal experience, and into districts where the plague was deadliest and the famine sharpest he has gone down himself to The quickness of his grasp of complications brought to see. The quickness of his grasp of complications brought to his notice is matter of general comment; he has a genius for the main point. "Goschen told me that Dizzy had said to him after one of his speeches on University Reform," writes the late Dr. Jowett, "'Though I don't agree with you, of course, I congratulate you on having a subject; it is such a good thing for a young man to have a subject.'" Lord Curzon is an ideal example of a young man with a subject, and he is giving it his very best attention. The subject has presented itself, of course, for a couple of thousand years with such uniformity of paradox for a couple of thousand years with such uniformity of paradox that even a young man of signal ability may find a little difficulty in changing many of its aspects. That we shall see later, but meanwhile the magnificence of the spectacle of Lord Curzon and a subject that really suits him cannot be denied. Always and everywhere he carries himself as the representative of the ruling race, he is more than aware of what is due from him to them, and from all others to himself. The ruling race may congratulate themselves upon a lofty figurehead. Righteousness and equity are ever before him, and if, in his efforts to attain them, we perceive some gestures of the original prig, we are merely reminded of the defects of all qualities.

Socially . . . His Excellency does not find us in this connection so black as we are painted—in fact, he was gratified on early inspection to discover us a very passable white. Explaining his surprise at the comparative dulness and respectability of married people under the deodars, "we thought at first," he is reported to have said, "that they were afraid of us." I am glad to say that we have stood the test of more prolonged observation, but I have no doubt that we keep the breath of scandal from our humble hearths all the more successfully because of a terrifying

standard and an illustrious example.

The good-humoured writer concludes with the remark-Lord Curzon's is a moving virile figure upon the open page of our history; it commands our interest, and invites our criticism. In the remarkable trinity of the man, the schoolmaster, and the Parliamentarian, one hesitates to predict which will most con-spicuously survive—perhaps Mr. Lecky would know—but for any of them the nation, however captious, should be grateful. When every flaw is noted, and every fleck revealed, it is the superior person that carries England's credit furthest.

The general impression left by this piece of genial satire is distinctly reassuring. It suggests that we have a more ponderous and pedagogic edition of the German Kaiser on the viceregal throne.

#### BURY OR BURN?

CREMATION AND COFFIN BOTH CONDEMNED.

A WRITER in the *Quarterly Review* makes a powerful attack on "the ethics of cremation." He regards it as an improper corrective to the mischievous practice of interment in vaults and coffins. He says :-

Little or no difficulty appears to have attended the ready and efficient disposal of the dead till towards the close of Charles the Second's reign. Not only was the strong coffin—the fons et origo mali—till then unknown, but the plainer sort of men were content to be carried to their graves in the open chests or coffers which were kept in every parish church for the occasion, and only employed to convey the body from the house of death to that other "house which hath been appointed for all living"; after which the chests were returned to their accustomed place, which was usually a niche in the church wall. Arrived at the grave, the body, enveloped at one time in coarse linen kept together by bone pins, and afterwards in woollen, was removed from its temporary case and buried.

Resolution of the body by the agency of the earth to which we commit it, is affirmed by the writer to be the natural and innocuous method. "Earth is the most potent disinfectant known." The common impression that graveyards pollute the air is emphatically contradicted :-

Nothing worse than carbonic acid (carbon dioxide) and water are ever given off from the surface of burial-grounds, and these only in quantities so small as to be even less than are naturally present in the superincumbent atmosphere; and, further, that even this little is at once taken up by vegetation and returned to the air, not as a source of peril to the health, but as a necessary increment of atmospheric renewal.

The two hundred disused burial-grounds in London now used as recreation grounds and health resorts are cited as proof. "The air of the open cemetery is absolutely inodorous."

Sir Seymour Haden reports from experiments carried on for twelve years in the burial of animals that bodies buried four feet deep required more than four years for their complete dissolution; three feet deep, three years; two feet deep, two years; one foot deep, one year; while bodies not buried but simply covered with a foot of earth disappeared, all save their bones, in less than a year; but in all cases without injuring the purity of earth or air :-

The Prussian Government has also made a notable contribution to our knowledge on this important part of the In 1872-73 a secret commission was issued by it to ascertain the condition of the dead in the battle-fields of the Two years, or thereabout, having elapsed since those battles were fought, it was feared, as many dead bodies were known to have been only superficially buried, that epidemic disease might result. What the commissioners found, however, entirely dissipated any such fears. In cases in which as many as eight hundred bodies, in the hurry incident to rapid military movements, had been thrust into one shallow excavation, these bodies, it was found, had already disappeared, their bones and accourtements alone being left. But to this disappearance there was a remarkable exception: the bodies of officers, having been buried in mackintoshes (the action of which resembled that of coffins) had not so disappeared.

Against the testimony of Sir Henry Thompson, the writer quotes the authority of Koch and Klein to show that the bacilli of anthrax being aërobic, or dependent on air, are, when buried four and a half feet, incapable of reproduction. The rest of the paper is occupied with the argument that cremation, by making exhumation impossible, prevents the detection of murders.

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## MAJOR-GENERAL BADEN-POWELL.

THE Woman at Home for August gives first place to a sketch of Baden-Powell, by Alexander Mackintosh. Though several of the stories told are now familiar to every newspaper reader, there is a good deal besides that is fresh and interesting. "His father, the Reverend Baden-Powell, Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford, was learned in theology and in physical science, and his mother is a lady of strong character and varied accomplishments."

HIS MOTHER.

Baden-Powell's father having died when the future Major-General was but three weeks old, he was brought up by his mother. The young widow of thirty-five, we are told-

showed tact and ingenuity in the upbringing of her large family. In a recent debate on Youthful Offenders in the House of Commons, it was mentioned that Mrs. Baden-Powell never inflicted punishment on her children, and a contrast was drawn between the result of her system in B.-P. and the effect of corporal punishment on the childhood of Napoleon. Mrs. Baden-Powell ruled her sons by sympathy. She gave them a sense of responsibility and early taught them to do many things for themselves, B.-P. learning even to stew and boil and fry before he was in his teens.

Of Baden-Powell's brothers, one, who is now a Q.C., was thirteen years at sea-for one grandfather was an admiral, and the naval instinct seems to have rivalled the military-another brother is a barrister and painter of naval pictures, while a third, a major, is "a great authority on balloons, took to himself a wife last year, but the family is not much inclined to matrimony."

WHEN HE MET THACKERAY.

Mr. Mackintosh tells one pretty story of Baden-Powell's

A shilling given to him by Thackeray is one of B.-P.'s relics. The novelist "was handing Mrs. Baden-Powell in to dinner when he noticed that one of the little children was following behind. The young gentleman, according to his wont, was just scrambling into a chair when Thackeray, fumbling in his pocket, produced a new shilling and said in his caressing voice, "There, little one, you shall have this shilling if you are good and run away." It was only, however, when his mother told him he might go up to the nursery that he left.

He entered his army examination "just for fun," and came out second out of 718 candidates. His already planned University career went to the wall, and he was soon afterwards soldiering and pig-sticking in

#### LEFT-HANDED.

Like many deft-fingered people, Baden-Powell is lefthanded. "He can draw with his left hand and shade at the same time with his right. All his letters are written with his left."

In his time he has done many strange things :-

One of his earliest acts in India was to take from his baggage an ocarina, and to march at the head of the European children in the station through the streets of Lucknow, playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me." During his stay in the Dependency he brought life and amusement into many a dull camp and station by his fun and mimicry and his stage skill. Among his many strange achievements he can boast of having presented the "Pirates of Penzance" in Kandahar.

One is impressed by B.-P.'s handiness, by his ingenuity, by the use which he makes of the most unmilitary-like experiences. Even skirt-dancing was not wasted upon him. He was taken in hand in his youth by a devotee of that art, and when skipping from rock to rock in the Matopos, he appreciated the value of what he then learned in command of the feet.

INVENTOR.

He is even an inventor, as he has told us in a racy extract from his diary :-

I invented a perfect form of field-syringe, which I think I'll patent when I get home. Take an ordinary native girl, tell her to go and get some lukewarm water, and don't give her anything to get it in. She will go to the stream, kneel, and fill her mouth, and so bring the water; by the time she is back the water is lukewarm. You then tell her to squirt it as you direct into the wound, while you prize around with a feather.

In 1896, fighting against the Somnabulo, he had some training in semi-starvation, which afterwards came in handy for Mafeking. Fear is unknown to him :-

When asked what soldiers felt in battle, he ridiculed the idea that they thought about being killed. A sort of excitement took possession of one and produced the same effect as a couple of glasses of champagne. "You forget all fatigue," he said, "and your wits are more than usually sharpened." And he added that the mind is buoyed with a feeling of elation, but with a cruel under-current which the Kaffirs so aptly describe as "seeing red."

#### The World's Art as Mirrored in Paris.

THE Edinburgh discusses "The Pictures at the Paris Exhibition: the New Movement in Art." The writer assumes that in Paris we have "something like the chronicle and brief abstract of the painting of the world." He casts about to find some unifying principle. finds it in the principle of revolt :-

Essentially and primarily this revolt is against the domination of literature over painting. It must be remembered that in the beginning painting was what it can never be to-day, both literature It must be remembered that in the and a plastic art; its object was both to give information and to impress the eye. It had to produce an effect; but it had also to tell a story . . . But M. Marten's pictures are in no sense illustrations . . . . They translate for us an idea in the mind of the artist, not a piece of information which he has got from his

The tendency of this revolt against literary influence must, in the opinion of the writer, be in the direction of

impressionism and so make towards realism.

Then comes the school of "light effects" which delights in showing room or landscape flooded with light, with "their eternal blue and their light which looks as if made of flour" (Delacroix). Their palette is small; excessive ultramarine, white, pink, purple; yellow and blue being in most general use. This tendency has in Besnard gone to a love for prismatic colouring. The writer adds :-

We may be sure that this prismatic painting will, in a short time—if it has not already—come to constitute a new school, and a recognisable genre. We see all kinds of painters showing and a recognisable genre. We see all kinds of painters showing a leaning that way, and swerving from the path which they seemed to have traced out for themselves. .

The primal impulse in every case has been essentially the same: to realise the great stir to the senses, and through them to the imagination caused by sudden effects of light.

The writer then deals with "another wide-spreading and deep-reaching current of art," which moves towards "the distribution of light and shade over the whole scene, which gives their relief to individual objects, and gives the effect of distance between one object and another": technically known as the "perception of values." In this branch Whistler is master.

The writer hopes for a reaction against the reaction: he waits for a regeneration of art, "a new and high art," which shall speak directly as music speaks through a

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## "MERRY ENGLAND" ONCE MORE?

MR. G. S. STREET, writing "from a London attic," in the *Pall Mall Magasine* for August, reviews the season just ended. He finds, in spite of the gloom and absences caused by the war, a very real movement towards national gaiety. He maintains that the character of the country is changing. He says:—

The crowds which for some years have thronged the grounds of exhibitions by night, listening to bands, the crowds in the popular parks and wherever music and gaiety are to be found, and this year the very significant affair of carnivals and processions—does not all this mean that we are throwing off the gloom which has oppressed us these last few centuries and are becoming more kindly and brotherly and gay? Only a few years ago the expression "Merry England" seemed to be empty, almost ironical and a mockery. We could hardly believe that it ever meant anything. But it did mean something once. Our own records and the records of foreign travellers among us show pictures of manners which were free and gay and debonair. "Kiss and be kind, the fiddler's blind"—that was the good old rule. But by-and-by the fiddler stopped playing, and people's kisses were furtive and suspect. It is customary to attribute that gloomy change to the Puritans.

## WHO WAS THE KILL-JOY?

Mr. Street contends that this view is mistaken. The Puritans "were actually a minority, and a small minority." Their rule was followed by a reaction. He proceeds:—

A century later came a long and impoverishing war, and then came the manufacturer. He was the enemy, he and not the Puritan. The Puritan and the reaction, and all that, were partial accidents. The gloomy teachings of smug and hypocritical solemnity never touched the mass of the people. Poverty and hardship and inhuman exaction of labour touched it. The manufacturer was the enemy. The glorious epoch associated with the revered names of Bright and Cobden meant short and bitter lives and grinding toil for infinite multitudes of English men and women—and children . . . . .

#### WHAT HAS MADE US GAY AGAIN.

When we accuse the manufacturer, we must remember that he had not to choose between more or less prosperity, but in the stress of competition between more and none. He could not afford to be kind-hearted while the laws allowed the greed of his competitors to be heartless. But the laws ceased to allow it, and the working classes were given leisure to look about them and see that the world is not all chimneys. Leisure, sanitation, better wages, better food, have gradually made it possible to be kind and gay. The outward character of the English is changing. We are coming to demand something pleasant to hear, something bright to see. Bands and processions will increase and multiply.

It is interesting to find the change ascribed to the factory legislation, for which that stern, modern Puritan, Lord Shaftesbury, was in great part responsible.

#### THE NEW COLOUR GIVEN TO LIFE.

Whatever the cause, the writer is sure of the fact he records:-

We are learning, re-learning, that music is to hear gladly, and flowers are good to see and smell, and grass to lie on. That is the great fact of the change. But by its side—I'm in an optimistio mood—there is growing a wish to distinguish and appreciate what is not only gay or lively, but beautiful; there is an æsthetic revival, feeble and fitful in most places. . . But what is more important, because it is more elemental, is this new, or renewed, love of the populace for open-air festivities, for processions and bands, and shouting and laughter. That has been the really important fact—next to the national enthusiasm for the Queen and her soldiers—of the London season, more important than all the bazaars and balls and receptions recorded in the "social diaries."

Carnival, Ladysmith, Mafeking, are sounds which suggest other and less agreeable ideas; but if they have dinned the value of pageant and colour and open-air music into John Bull's prosaic poll, they have not been wholly fruitless.

## SMALL INDUSTRIES NOT DOOMED.

THE common economic superstition that small industries are bound to disappear is vigorously assailed by Prince Kropotkin in the *Nineteenth Century*. He gives the following figures for the United Kingdom:—

| 1897.                                        | Number of factories or departments. | Number<br>of persons<br>employed. | Average<br>number of<br>operatives. |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Textile factories                            | 10,883                              | 1,051,564                         | 97                                  |
| Non-textile factories Workshops (without mo- | 79,059                              | 2,755,460                         | 35                                  |
| tor)                                         | 88,814                              | 676,446                           | 8                                   |
| Total                                        | 178,756                             | 4,483,470                         | 25                                  |
|                                              |                                     |                                   |                                     |

He estimates, however, that the number employed in workshops should stand at a million, or about one-fourth of all industrial workers. He presents a variety of other statistics and estimates, and then summarises as follows:—

From these dry figures we learn that only one small part of the British industrial workers—not more than one-eighth, if we take the total at 4,800,000 persons, finds employment in those large factories which employ more than 500 operatives. From three-eighths to one-half of them toil in middle-sized factories employing from 100 to 200, and occasionally to 500 operatives; and very nearly one-half—that is, more at any rate than 2,000,000 persons, find their living in the scores of thousands of small factories and workshops. The thousands of small things which we require in our daily life are made chiefly in those busy agglomerations of the small industries; and, judging from what we know of other countries, we may surmise that the aggregate value of all that is produced in the small industries in Britain must not be very much below the aggregate value of what is produced in the large factories. As to the "few usurpers" of whom Marx wrote, we find in their place something like 200,000 employers. . . . .

The more one examines into the present state of the small industries in this country, the more one is inclined to think, on the contrary, that they have been steadily developing and conquering new fields for the last fifty years, and that those practical engineers are right who have maintained, as Professor W. Unwin did, that they must win still more in importance, when a supply of electro-motive force will be obtained at a low price in every human agglomeration, large or small.

Yet the false theory has led to their neglect in education and in accommodation, while foreign nations have profited.

ISRAEL in London is the subject of a readable paper by George A. Wade in the English Illustrated for August. The chief complaint the writer has to make of the East End Jew is dirt. He says:—"I flatter myself I know most of the foreign quarters of the East End, but the districts of the most benighted of Chinese and Hindus, to say nothing of the Irish and poorest English, are simply Paradise to the dirt and squalor of the Jewish district." "Were it not," he adds, "for the dirt which seems to dog the habitation and life of every Eastern native, and of the Israelite in particular, the Jew would be almost a model citizen."

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## ENGLAND, RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

"IGNOTUS" writes in the May National Review on "Great Britain's Debt to Japan," but his article is more an exposition of our common interests with Japan than an attempt to show in what way we are indebted to her. He maintains that if Russia were at war with us, Japan would inevitably attack her, not because of any very clear appreciation of her interests, but because of the "berserker temper" of the Japanese Navy—which is not, "Ignotus" might have added, a particularly good preparation for war, as we have found out to our cost.

#### JAPANESE PREPARATIONS.

But Japan has also a standing quarrel with Russia,

So great is the tension at the moment that all through Apripractically the whole Japanese Navy has been mobilised, with a considerable part of the Army. Great secrecy has been observed as to the doings of the fleet, and no one except the British Commander-in-Chief on the China Station was invited to be present. This, by the way, was one more instance of the warm friendship existing between the two navies, and is a delicate return for the concessions granted to Japanese warships in our home dockyards. So much, however, is reported of these manœuvres—that the handling of the ships was admirable, and the target practice almost continuous and of the best class.

#### ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

The pivot on which British policy must revolve in the Far East is a friendly Japan, says "Ignotus," and our real interest is to reconcile Japan and Russia. This is excellent; but when he says that we cannot stand by and see Japan beaten, it is rather committing us too much, especially when he admits that the "berserker temper" may rush the Japanese into war:—

The British people must be prepared to turn a deaf ear to the anti-patriots and Russophiles, who will declare that the Japanese are not white men, are not Europeans, and have the supreme fault of being our friends—which, of course, at once proves them to be unworthy of our support. Sentiment will be worked for all that it is worth: it must be disregarded. The destruction of Japan, in the opinion of every thinker qualified to judge questions of policy, would be merely the prelude to an assault upon the British Empire. Therefore, though we have every reason to desire a reconciliation, perhaps even a general understanding with Russia, it must be a reconciliation and an understanding to which Japan is not sacrificed.

#### JAPANESE STATESMANSHIP.

"Ignotus" attributes to Japanese statesmen every quality which he laments the lack of in our own. They are firm, far-sighted, always ready, and masters of the art of war. They yielded wisely to the three Powers in 1895; but with the mental proviso that they should obtain satisfaction when opportunity offered. When this day comes, Russia will be hampered by the great distance from her base, and "Ignotus" holds that no Russian warship can leave Europe once war is declared.

RUSSIA'S WEAKNESSES.

Russia will have to rely in the Far East upon the supply of steam coal already accumulated, before the war, upon the spot. Japanese cruisers can and will intercept neutral colliers, should these attempt to bring cargoes north from Singapore and Hong Kong. A glance at the map will show that, even with a much superior feet, Russia would find it difficult to safeguard the movement of such colliers past the numerous fortified Japanese harbours on the Eastern Sea. Japan, on her part, has an unlimited supply of coal, and, though this coal is of very inferior quality to the product of the Welsh collieries, she is at least guaranteed against any failure in the motive power of her ships. Remember that in naval war coal will be the Admiral's first concern, and that it was want of fuel which drove Cervera to

Santiago and ensured his destruction, and we see the immense importance of this factor. Perhaps also we shall understand why Russia has bought 140,000 tons of Welsh steam coal this winter.

If "Ignotus" were better informed upon Russian affairs he would be satisfied with a simpler explanation of the purchase of coal. As a matter of fact, the Russians this year are passing through what they call a "fuel famine" unparalleled in the history of the country, and naphtha, wood, and coal have gone up in price to an unprecedented height. So serious is this, that an industrial crisis has arisen which threatens with loss every industry in the country.

#### THE PERILS OF THE PARTY-SYSTEM.

"THE Price of Party Government" is the title of a paper contributed by Mr. W. S. Lilly to the Fornightly Review for June. Mr. Lilly maintains that the Party system has reduced the art of politics to the art of vote-catching, and that it denies the existence of politics as a science. All the great sages of the world from Aristotle to Kant regarded politics as a branch of ethics, a science of national morality. The judgment of the nineteenth century is that the Man in the Street who has no scientific equipment, possesses a natural gift which fully qualifies him to settle all questions. As far back as 1858 Lord Salisbury, then at the beginning of his political career, pointed out that principles had altogether departed from politics; and Mr. Lilly asks whether any one can discern any vestige of a principle in Lord Salisbury's political life.

In times of great crises Mr. Lilly thinks the Man in the Street is an excellent counsellor; but as an instrument of government in quiet times he is untrustworthy. In consequence of this all the great and glaring needs of the country which call for satisfaction are neglected. At home we watch the rapid decay of agriculture; the depopulation of the country; overcrowding in the town; deterioration of the people; and destruction of their food supply. No Government dares to grapple with this question. For the Man in the Street has not yet begun to clamour. In dealing with international questions and home defence the Government is ruled by the Budget, and the Budget by the Man in the Street:—

It is always in terror that the Opposition will raise the cry of bloated armaments, and rob it of the votes necessary to life official. Of this, foreign statesmen are well aware. Hence their belief that England may be flouted, and her rights infringed, and her interests thwarted, with impunity. Occasionally that belief proves to be ill-founded. But in general it is too amply justified; as British policy (so-called) of late years, in Egypt, in the Soudan, in Madagascar, in Zanzibar, in Newfoundland, in Siam, sufficiently shows. Such is the price we pay for Party Government in the domain of foreign politics—a situation not only in the highest degree degrading to this country, but in the highest degree dangerous.

Mr. Lilly suggests no remedy. But as France, the country which he thinks has "bested" England most of all, is no less controlled by the populace than ourselves, it is hard to see that the defect lies in the system of government. The logical conclusion from his argument would be that the Frenchman selected his rulers with more discrimination than the Englishman. Yet Mr. Lilly says that in all great crises our masses are in the right. But will anybody admit that the French masses in all great crises—such as the war of 1870 and the Dreyfus case—were also in the right?

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## FRANCE'S FLEET AND HER COLONIAL ARMY.

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In the second July number of the Revue des Deux Mondes M. Brunetière prints a very interesting letter which he has received from Vice-Admiral de Penfentenyo, designed to show a bellicose policy is inadvisable for France. He begins by drawing several lessons from past The French, he says, have always had a false idea of the employment of naval force; they are a nation of soldiers, and the sea is to them an obstacle which must be surmounted; they would burn their ships willingly, like Œneas. But to the English, an island people, the sea is the great road of communication which brings all peoples together in the time of peace, and the possession of which in the time of war means victory, because the command of the sea is the only base for any military operation outside. This conception of the sea has been and will always remain one of the most important factors in what the Admiral calls "the terrible expansion of the Anglo-Saxon race." France, he goes on to say, has never been able to rise to the height of the admirably simple English naval strategy—namely, to destroy the enemy on the sea. Neglect of this essential object by successive French naval commanders led to the loss of the last Colonial Empire which France possessed at the end of the eighteenth century. There is no need to follow the Admiral through the detailed historical proofs which he adduces for this thesis. The loss of Canada, Louisiana, of Egypt, and the deplorable end of Leclerc's army in St. Domingo, were merely the inevitable consequences of the errors of French strategy-namely, the neglect to secure any solid base of operations on the

At the time of the Crimean War the French fleet was a match for that of England; but since 1870 our superiority has been allowed to grow. France has been absorbed in internecine strife, and has used up thirty-two Ministries of Marine in thirty years. England, on the other hand, has secured something like a continuity of administration in naval matters. Thanks to her command of the sea, Great Britain could transport in complete security a quarter of a million of men to South Africa, in spite of the protestations of all the European press, and in spite of the sympathy of all the Powers with the Boers. The Admiral puts his finger on the real defect in French administration when he alludes to the anxiety in France to create numerous well paid Govern-ment posts to increase the patronage of the politicians. Her essentially Continental temperament, he says, does not permit France to understand that a Minister of the Colonies is for her an absurdity, that prosperous Colonies and a powerful Colonial army will be only chimeras, or, rather, grave strategic and financial mistakes, so long as she does not possess a fleet necessary to make her famed and respected on the sea. What figure will France cut, he asks, in the serious events now developing in China, events of which the principal factor will be the command of the sea? The squadron system, expensive as it is, is an absolute necessity to the Power which wishes to keep and defend her vast foreign dominions. Germany understands it to perfection, and the Emperor William recently said, "What a magnificent piece of the Chinese cake we should have been able to cut off for ourselves if we had not delayed so long in providing ourselves with a war fleet which we lack!" The Admiral roundly declares that if France does not wish to lose her vast Colonial Empire a second time she must radically change her The submarine boats-about which so much fuss has been made-though serviceable, perhaps, for the defence of the coast, will never assist one jot in securing

freedom of communication on the sea. The Admiral deprecates discussion in Parliament by ignorant politicians, and bitterly declares that in France everyone speaks on everything, even on that of which he knows the least.

The Admiral then turns to the question of the Colonial army, and he recalls the fact that after Fashoda there was a great outcry in France for a proper Colonial army, which would have saved Fashoda from the ignominy of having to yield. This is a radical mistake. Let us suppose, says the Admiral, that at the moment of Fashoda a powerful army could have been transported there by a wave of some magician's wand. Let us suppose, also, one or two great naval victories assuring the freedom of the Mediterranean to the French fleet for the moment. What would then happen? France would have nothing to put against the three English squadrons composed of modern cruisers which England, thanks to her Naval Defence Act, would have then been able to put in array. As a natural consequence the supplies of the supposed Colonial army at Fashoda would become impossible, and the story of Bonaparte in Egypt would have been repeated.

## "POPULAR UNIVERSITIES."

#### A NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.

THE Edinburgh, discussing Paris in 1900, declares that the union Mr. Morley predicts for England between the Liberal Left and the Independent Socialists has actually taken place in France. The intellectuals and the industrials have formed a mutually helpful alliance. The writer says:—

So far the clearest result of this alliance of Socialists and Liberals has been the recent foundation of the Université Populaire; scarcely three years old, it has already a college in almost every quarter of Paris and the environs, and aims at a social evolution which shall do away with the need for revolution.

The Universités Populaires are to the independent Socialists what the friendly societies and small collegia were to the Christians of the Roman Empire—a place of meeting and friendship, a mart of knowledge; they are, in the phrase of their creator, M. Deherme, a co-operative association in ideas. Nothing con be simpler than their organisation. A group of well-wishers is generally responsible for the rent; it rarely exceeds a hundred pounds a year. The subscriptions of the members (5d. a month for individuals, 71d. for families) cover the expense of lighting and fuel. Some leading spirit organises the staff of lecturers, never paid. There is, of course, in these conditions no penalty for non-attendance, but we believe there is no record of a speaker having failed in his engagement. The attendance is not very large, but regular. One thousand five hundred members are inscribed at the College of the Faubourg St. Antoine, from three to four hundred in the smaller centres, more again in some of the popular suburbs such as Montreuil or Choisy-le-Roi. The audience is chiefly composed of skilled artisans with their wives, the women often forming half the assembly. The standard of lectures is high, social and natural science being especially in request. The programmes are composed in accordance with no particular body of doctrine. . The object of these colleges, rather, is to develop thought in every direction, in all its variety, in all its infinite fecundity. "Sans doute c'est le chaos," admits the audacious innovator. But what is the universe if not a cosmos perpetually created out of chaos?

The lecturers are among the first men in France. M. Duclaux lectures on science, M. Séailles on philosophy, M. Faguet on criticism, M. Seignobos on history. To the reading rooms of these colleges, entirely recruited by voluntary contributions, the writer sends such learned periodicals as the "Annals of the Pasteur Institute" and the "Revue de Métaphysique et de Morale."

## FRANCE V. ENGLAND.

#### A FRENCH OFFICER'S FRANKNESS.

THERE are significant signs that the idea of a French invasion of England is becoming more and more widely spread among our neighbours across the Channel. Once more the Revue des Deux Mondes is made the repository of a scheme of this kind, which, however much it may be ridiculed by British naval strategists, cannot be regarded by the politician as anything but a disturbing indication of French opinion. It is General de la Rocque who develops in more than thirty pages of the second February number his ideas on the subject, which he calls "Sketch of a Naval Programme in 1900." The con-

clusions at which he arrives are briefly :-

That the part of the French fleet in a war against England, and à fortiori, against any other nation, would be nothing from a defensive point of view, because none of the essential strategic, none of the vital parts, of France is within the reach of the guns of a hostile fleet. From a defensive point of view, on the contrary, the French fleet would play an extremely important part, because it would permit the utilisation of the enormous superiority of the French army by the disembarkation of forces sufficiently considerable to obtain and retain a footing in the hostile country. With cruisers, transports, and in some cases submarine vessels, the French fleet would permit of the convoy to and the disembarkation of an expeditionary force on the coast of Great Britain or Ireland, in Egypt, or elsewhere. The General's final conclusion is that, if his opinion be not taken, and if such offensive action against the territory of the British Empire were to be judged impossible, then France would be logically compelled to regard her fleet-maintained at such great expense—as an article of luxury which she should give up in order to spend the cost in increasing the efficiency of her national army.

#### FRANCE ON THE OFFENSIVE.

So we arrive at the conclusion that in a duel between France and England, the vital points would be in France from the point of view of defence, and in Egypt or on the territory of Great Britain from the point of view of offence. And the General declares that England is powerless to do anything which could injure the vital forces of France. In this way the General comes to the consideration of the question, What should be the objective of France in taking the offensive against England? The answer of the younger school of naval experts would be, to destroy the maritime commerce of England in order to starve her out; but the General well points out that this scheme would be difficult, if not impossible, to carry out, as the French cruisers would soon be stranded for lack of coal and supplies, the coaling-stations of the world being practically all in the hands of England. Moreover, the age of the corsairs is past. General de la Rocque lays it down as a principle that the French warships ought to be strong enough to engage those of the enemy, and to destroy or disable a number of them at least equal to their own, while at the same time rendering possible operations of a different nature designed to utilise the immense superiority of the French land forces. General is very frank about the British fleet, which, he says, has been belauded and dressed up as a bogey by time-serving and ignorant French politicians. General's opinion, our fleet is characterised by the same hypocrisy which runs all through us as a nation. It has, he thinks, a splendid external appearance, and is altogether a very well-groomed fleet (extérieur très soigne), but really it is a whited sepulchre. Inside there

is the commercial instead of military intelligence, from which spring confusion and a lack of proportion between the two aims of offence and defence. Thus our latest and best cruisers have armour where it is not wanted, and are without it in their most vulnerable parts, while our naval ordnance is mediocre from every point of view. The General relates an incident which occurred in 1891, when the French Government bought some Armstrong guns in England. The firm sent over two experts with the guns to explain their working to General de la Rocque. These experts enlarged on the delicacy of the mechanism and the necessity of training the gunners who were to serve the pieces, but the General astonished them by producing, at the end of a week, a lieutenant just returned from Madagascar, an adjutant, and four or five gunners, who had mastered the weapon in every detail and indeed knew more about it than the experts themselves. experts confessed that in no other country had their pieces been put to such practical tests, whereupon the General replied that he had had at his elbow all the time ordnance of far greater destructive power combined with much greater simplicity of construction. The General can hardly find words in which to express his admiration of the French ordnance, and in this respect he portrays England lagging slowly behind her neighbour and feebly imitating her achievements. Lyddite he represents as a poor copy of the far more powerful melinite of the French. Audacity, pride, and power of gold are, he says, the real elements of the English domination, while the French being Catholics and therefore accustomed to confess their errors while at the same time exaggerating them, have allowed the marvels of wisdom, science, good sense, and conscientious labour, which France has unceasingly produced, to be depreciated, insulted, and rendered useless.

AN INVASION OF ENGLAND.

France ought, says General de la Rocque, to accumulate at Brest, Cherbourg, Toulon, Rochefort, and Lorient all the requisites for striking a decisive blow on the coast of England, Ireland, Egypt, or elsewhere. Thirty or forty thousand troops resolutely landed could not be dislodged by the wealthy and majestic regiments of Great Britain. The attack on England would be greatly helped by a number of submarine vessels, the introduction of which into the French navy is not so recent as is commonly supposed. The programme of naval construction which the General puts forward includes the significant item of transports, of which he thinks France will soon have a sufficient number. It also includes mobile cruisers in which speed would be sacrificed to armament and which would only be used in French, English, and Northern African waters. Torpedo-boat destroyers he considers useless. Altogether, the article is a disquieting indication of the feelings which probably obtain in higher French military and naval circles. It may, perhaps, be taken by optimists as a consequence of the British reverses in the earlier part of the Boer war; and yet it is difficult to read the article carefully without coming to the conclusion that it would have been written and published in any case.

"How Sacred Pictures are Tattooed" is the subject of a paper in a recent Sunday Strand, which will probably affect most readers painfully. The writer avers that clergymen of all denominations, including one bishop, have deliberately undergone this religious tattooing process. The head of Christ, the thorn-crowned head of the crucified Christ—life-size—have thus been reproduced on the living human skin. There is actually given a photograph of Da Vinci's picture of the Lord's Supper tattooed on the bare shoulders of a living woman!

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## THE GROWING DISUSE OF FRENCH.

THE editor of the Revue des Revues, M. Jean Finot, contributes an article to a recent number, "France in the war of tongues. To save the patrimony of the French language." At any other time than the present, one would naturally describe the sentiments which inspired such an article as "patriotic." Now, however, "patriotic" too often means merely jingo, however, "patriotic" too often means merely jingo, and M. Finot does not deserve to be so libelled. He naturally laments the decrease of the importance and influence of his own dainty language-a decrease which, with the low and lowering birth-rate, is likely to grow more and more serious.

One opinion expressed by M. Finot will probably not he generally shared, especially by those who have never really tried to master his language. He gives a table of the comparative difficulty of the leading European languages as follows: (ascending order) English, Italian,

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Spanish, German, French, Russian.
"Without the foreign readers who buy our books, papers, and reviews," he says, "three out of four French editors would close their houses, and as many French authors would be compelled to suspend their production." Aided by excellent diagrams, M. Finot tells first the story of the rise of the French language from the inferior rank of a secondary dialect, to be far and away the greatest vehicle of thought and culture in the world. This golden age lasted till the middle of the eighteenth century, and throughout that long period French alone would easily carry a traveller from end to end of Europe. "English, outside the British isles, was simply unintelligible." But the palmy days for French are over, and we have now the melancholy reverse of the medal, the sure and steady decrease of its influence and importance.

#### FRANCE CARELESS.

Finot remarks that whereas the English, Germans, and Russians usually manage to impose their language on conquered provinces, this is rarely the case with the French, which he attributes to the fact that France has still too much generosity left to condescend to sanguinary methods adopted by the other Powers. The greatest trouble is that France, instead of waking up to the waning influence of her language, does what she can to waste what advantages she possesses. The French Government has alienated the affections of the Armenians, who are now turning towards England, whom they will probably help to destroy the relics of French influence in Asia. Over Egypt, too, it is now no use sighing, thanks to M. de Freycinet. France does not even adequately avail herself of the unswerving loyalty of the French Canadians, inasmuch as she fails to encourage them in their literary efforts as she might do. In Belgium, in Switzerland, and in Slavonic countries, France is too often merely reaping what she has sown, and has no thought for the morrow. In England, M. Finot remarks, that while French is less and less studied, German is continually gaining ground. Even in its once undisputed domain of diplomacy, French cannot hold its ground, and M. Finot cites the Hague Conference and the action of Mr. Holls and Captain Mahan in persisting in the use of English. The English Foreign Office also conducts its business with several Powers in English.

#### A REMEDY.

In his impassioned defence of so admirable an instrument as the French language, it is hardly possible to deny M. Finot the heartiest sympathy. His remedy is that France should be a great reservoir for intellectual

humanity, the adopted country of every work with new or original ideas; that she should be a kind of intellectual mother to the numerous smaller powers which centre round the three great Powers, French being the universal language into which the works of these weaker nationalities are translated, the medium through which they become widely known. Thus will the influence of French be legitimately extended and increased, while works which, written in a little known tongue, might have almost escaped attention, will be the property of the world-Cosmopolitanism, M. Finot says, is not the distinctive characteristic of the German so much as of the Frenchman. The simplification of the language and spelling reform are minor methods of extending the popularity of French, while the author would have an academic crown offered to the best foreign authors who bring out their works in French, and even suggests that a special set of prizes might be offered to the author who would give information as to the best method of spreading the language. Paris should also offer prizes to the most capable students anxious to complete their French studies in Paris.

## A MASTERPIECE PORTFOLIO.

SELECTED BY LEADING ENGLISH ARTISTS.

MR. FREDERICK DOLMAN, in the Strand, writes of "the world's greatest pictures," in the opinion, that is, of our leading artists. Most of the artists, before answering the question as to which they considered the greatest picture in the world, said it was quite impossible to select any one picture as before all others. Others so modified their answers as to let it be shown that they only considered the picture they had named as preeminent in one particular-colouring, for instance, grouping or ideality, according to the special bent of the individual. artist. The results of the inquiry were as follows :-

| Artist.                         | Picture selected.                                      | By whom painted. | Where kept.               |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| SIR L. ALMA-<br>TADEMA,<br>R.A. | The Disputation as to<br>the Sacrament.                | Raphael.         | Vatican.                  |
| K.A.                            | The Entombment of Christ.                              | Titian.          | Louvre.                   |
| W. P. FRITH,<br>R.A.            | Sacred and Profane<br>Love.                            | Titian.          | Borghese Palace,<br>Rome. |
| SIR W. B.<br>RICHMOND,<br>R.A.  | Portrait of the Jeweller<br>Morett.<br>Also mentioned: | Holbein.         | Dresden Gallery.          |
|                                 | Christ before Pilate.                                  | Tintoretto.      | Venice.                   |
| FREDERICK<br>GOODALL,<br>R.A.   | Miracle of St. Mark.                                   | Tintoretto.      | Venice.                   |
| Phil Morris,                    | Surrender of Breda.                                    | Velasquez.       | Madrid Gallery.           |
|                                 | Baechus and Ariadne.                                   | Titian.          | National Gallery.         |
| G. A. STOREY,<br>A.R.A.         | Lady Mulgrave. Also mentioned:                         | Gainsborough.    | (America).                |
|                                 | The Maids of Honour.                                   | Velasquez.       | Madrid Gallery.           |
| B.W. LEADER.<br>R.A.            | Polyphemus and Ulysses.  Also mentioned:               | Turner.          | National Gallery.         |
| 1                               | Crossing the Brook.                                    | Turner.          | National Gallery:         |
| G. F. WATTS,<br>R.A.            | Sistine Madonna.                                       | Raphael.         | National Gallery.         |
| G. H. Bough-<br>ton, R.A.       | Bacchus and Ariadne.                                   | Titian.          | National Gallery          |
| Marcus<br>Stone, R.A.           | Vale of Rest.                                          | Millais.         | Tate Gallery.             |
| J. M. SWAN,<br>A.R.A.           | Lesson in Anatomy.                                     | Rembrandt        | The Hague.                |

#### AN EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENT.

"DESTROY THE ROD AND REFINE THE CHILD."

PROFESSOR OLERICH, in the Strand Magazine, under the title of "The Cleverest Child in the Word," gives particulars of an educational experiment begun in 1897, upon an eight-months-old girl baby. The child was born in February, 1897, in Iowa, and she was adopted, the professor says, "to test, in a practical way, a new theory of education, which we believe to be much superior to any educational system which has heretofore been used. No attempt was made to select a particular child; on the contrary, we desired to get an average child. Hence, physical health was the only point of pedigree which we regarded as of vital importance, and even of this we knew little or nothing."

The subject was not at first very promising. "She was a pale, an almost sickly-looking, baby, with a mouth that was a little crooked, and the right side of her face considerably fuller than the left." She was also "a crybaby," but all these defects quickly disappeared, and the child is now of the average in size and weight, though

certainly in nothing else.

The baby's first lesson was to amuse herself playing on the floor; her next to put herself to sleep, and here the

normal part of her training ends.

The experiment has indeed upset most of the excellent old-fashioned nursery dogmas. This baby, for instance—has always been permitted to eat as much of everything as she desired. Between meals she has always eaten whenever her appetite prompted her to do so.

"Viola"—the name of this "cleverest child"—has been taught everything by play, never studying a lesson in her life (of  $3\frac{1}{3}$  years). She received her first book at

13 months.

At 17 months she could read short sentences; and at 2 years and 11 months "she could read at sight, with force and expression, almost any reading matter in the English language. She could also read German nicely before she was 3 years old. At the age of 3 years and 2 months she read English, German and French."

The colours and their varied shades, 25 national flags, the geography of the United States, and the simplest geometrical figures, were all learned before I year and 9 months. Before  $3\frac{1}{2}$  this prodigy could read numbers going into octillions. At I year and 10 months she knew the portraits of over 100 celebrities. At I year and 11 months she could point to almost all the bones in the human skeleton, and had apparently begun the study of elementary anatomy.

And so when she was precisely I year II months and 25 days old—extreme precision is observed in recording

her performances :-

She passed an examination before a disinterested committee of examiners, who found that she knew 2,500 nouns by having either the pictures or the objects themselves brought before her. The committee estimated that she knew at least 500 more nouns which they could not present as objects or pictures, making a total of 3,000 nouns which she knew at this age—perhaps more nouns than the words of all parts of speech used by the average adult.

Spelling and writing soon followed, and elementary botany after them; while shortly after her third birthday it was thought high time that she should learn to typewrite, and a Smith Premier was accordingly bought for her. The result in May last was that—

She is quite proficient in translating French and German into English, and is familiar with a large number of scientific terms used in astronomy, geology, grammar, physical geography, history, etc. Her attention, her memory, her observation, her power of discrimination, her reasoning, and her ability as a critic are as marvellous as her other attainments.

This child, we are assured, is average, a statement much more incredible than any of those regarding her acquirements. Professor Olerich's desire is to show that "a child, at a very young age, can be a good reader, a skilful writer, an excellent speller, and an erudite scholar; that freedom and kindness produce far better educational results than coercion and cruelty; that interest, and not force, should be made the incentive for learning; that all learning should be in the form of play; that no injury can result to the child, no matter how much it learns, so long as it is left completely free."

#### THE HERALD OF A NEW ITALIAN LITERATURE.

THE Quarterly contains a glowing panegyric of Gabriele d'Annunzio, whose novels and tragedies are under review. The writer is especially eloquent on his "inviolate style, which frames all his thoughts, lucid or terrible, in words of immortal comeliness." It has brought him, he concludes, "European fame; it may herald the dawn of a new Italian literature." He has "the grand style": he will find room in the pedigree of Dante, Virgil, Sophocles, for his own descent:—

His Italian is impregnated with Dantesque idioms. Though it never flings abroad the careless graces of Boccaccio, any more than it can rival that prince of story-tellers in his tripping movement, it bears upon its firm sentences once and again the imperial seal of Leonardo da Vinci; it plays, to our astonishment, with the prettinesses of Marini; it dyes itself in the purple of ecstatic saints, like Catherine of Siena and Frate da Scarperia. It is not humorous or familiar; when, as in "Il Piacere," it apes the ugly colours of M. Zola or the corrupting elegance of M. Bourget's unregenerate days, the form seems to reject the content, and D'Annunzio appears at his worst. But his genuine manner is the Dantesque or that of Leonardo, "a thing of Nature beheld in some great glass"; it has the "preservative aroma" which art bestows on reality; when it isolates, it makes the figure immortal with some balm that no Egyptian craftsman ever knew. There are pages in this last of the moderns worthy to live by the side of any prose, though dating from Italy's golden periods. The master has told us of his obstinate effort to create an Italian that should be fit for "works of loveliness and poesy," at once latter-day and archaic, no less real than magnificent, subtle and fugitive as the music heard in a dream, curious in its "motives," while graphic as the rendering of outward and visible forms by the most objective of painters. In much of this daring attempt he has triumphed openly. The charm which his writing does in fact exercise over thousands is indisputable.

His fortune " is now at its height " :-

He has done great things; if to have attained the secret of style, and to give back the enchantments of landscape, were all, he would deserve to rank with the masters. Amid the chaos of journalism, with its piebald jargon, its vulgarities of thought and tone, he has fulfilled his own message which declares that "the word is life and perfection." Submitting to what seems a law of human growth, he takes the prose which is on men's lips, since they will not endure rhyme or formal poetry, and refines, adorns, deepens it, until it astonishes yet charms as if it were the style of gods... Instead of merely resuscitating the antique forms, the man throws himself boldly on the current of his inspiration; he snatches from painters their palette with its rainbow; from mystics their incomparable metaphors, imagery, fire of spiritual emotions; from musicians their minors and chromatics; from every art something, provided it be individual, not a fancy hung out on the void, but a fact burning as in the spectrum with its peculiar flame. In the "grey flood of Democracy"—by which he means the marsh-level that covers old institutions, yet sees no imperial Venice rising above it with palaces and towers—language remains, for those who will handle it like fine gold, an inheritance beyond the assaults of barbarism.

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BRAINS IN THE SOCIALIST STATE.

M. FOUILLÉE, in a paper in the Revue des Deux Mondes on "Mental Labour and Collectivism," deals with that familiar objection to the various collectivist systems, that they do not take into account sufficiently the value of mental and moral work; in other words, collectivism as a serious system of economics is based too much upon manual labour and the interests of the working classes. The liberal professions are frequently classified as unproductive, and the calling of literature itself is regarded as parasitical.

The nature and value of mental labour have always been a great difficulty with the collectivist. Marx attempted to reduce intellectual labour to a condensed form of manual labour; but this is rather like arguing that diamonds and coal are equally valuable because they are both made of carbon. The effort necessary to lift a hundredweight of goods affords no key to the brain labour of a Darwin, a Socrates, or a Descartes. The truth is, says M. Fouillée, that brain work cannot be measured by material standards.

MIND IN INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

M. Fouillée goes on to lay down certain laws in the development of work. The first is the progressive predominance of mental labour; this is exhibited in the movement of science and scientific industries which is characteristic of modern times. Side by side we have the progress of invention and of imitation; the first of which is manifestly by far the most intellectual, for the second is really only mechanical reproduction. According to M. Tarde, capital-which must not be confused with wealth-represents the inventions, while labour represents the imitations. There is yet a third kind of work which Marx has ignored: that moral energy-perhaps even more elusive than intellectual work-which consists in the sustained attention, perseverance, patience and courage, without which not only the industrial world, but also the intellectual would collapse.

## FREEDOM A NECESSITY.

M. Fouillée's second law is the progressive liberty of mental work, and indeed of all work. It is obviously a necessary condition of the greatest intellectual work to be free from rules. The inventor must have his individual initiative uncontrolled; the increase of civilisation makes for the increase of this liberty. The savage who does little or no work is hardly to be distinguished from his brother savage; while the civilised citizens of any country present notable differences one from another. Thus, work itself tends to emphasise the individual element, and progresses more and more towards the personal form. Side by side, however, with this individualising tendency is an opposite and socialising tendency, in the sense that every age inherits the great results of the work of previous ages. This, however, does not minimise the importance of the inspiration of the individual. Scientific and industrial progress are in no sense the work of the crowd, which, indeed, has as a rule been bitterly hostile to every great labour-saving invention. How will the proposed Collectivist Society organise the workers who work with their brains? How can the eight hours' day be imposed upon a Victor Hugo, and how can the value of his work be estimated? Newton's law of gravitation could not be described as an immediate addition to the economic resources of mankind; Newton, therefore, in the economic State, must be ranked below the man who discovers a new material for candles. Again, time is often required. The contemporaries of Galileo could not

foresee that his discovery of the satellites of Jupiter would have the effect of saving many ships with valuable lives and cargo from being wrecked.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF MUSCLE TO MIND.

We come to the next law—namely, that material labour is transformed gradually into mental labour. The age of machinery has obliged manufacturers of all kinds to become more intellectual, and the management of the machines themselves has had the same effect on the workers. Broadly speaking, it is the machine that undertakes the manual labour, and enables the worker to employ his brains far more than if the machine had never been invented. In France at this moment steam does as much work as would require the muscles of 105,000,000 men; and as there are only about 10,000,000 of adult workers, it follows that every French working man has on the average under his control the equivalent of ten workers, whose labour he is able to direct.

SOCIAL AMELIORATION.

This bring us to another law—the progressive amelioration, by means of mental labour, of the social condition of the manual labourers. M. Fouillée comes to the conclusion that, though there are some important elements of truth in Socialism, considered as a method of social progress by the means of Society itself and of social laws, yet there are in collectivism, and, above all, in communism, vast hypotheses chiefly based upon a negative criticism of what exists. Human progress is menaced by a system which apparently leaves no room for intellectual and moral effort, or for the inspiration of genius. The Chinese mandarin who allows his nails to grow in long and beautiful spirals, in order to show that he has never done any manual work, is not really more ridiculous than a system which would treat as an idle fellow the man who only uses his hand to hold a pen, and only works with his brain.

A Year's Plunge into Paris Slums.

It is a "mysterious disappearance" truly which the June Young Man records, quite after the manner of "the romantic elopement" made prominent in the daily press, only in this case the mistress of the disappearing man was Philanthropy. Says the writer:—

Some years ago a good many people were talking of the disappearance of an English author, who had suddenly left his home and friends, and gone nobody knew whither. There was not the slightest clue to his whereabouts, and the author had left nothing behind which would suggest an explanation of his disappearance. He was rich, had many friends, and moved in good society, and at least one of the books he had given to the world had created an enormous sensation. The strange disappearance was a nine days' wonder in the circle in which it became known. . . Then it was cleared up by the appearance of the author amongst his friends. He came as suddenly as he had left a year before, and it transpired that he had spent the year in Paris, among the poorest of the poor in the French capital, living and working in the midst of the lowest stage of poverty in France. The man who thus startled his friends was Mr. Egmont Hake, the cousin and biographer of General Gordon.

Mr. Hake has always had a deep sympathy with the poor, and he had resolved to know the poverty of Paris from the inner side. Closing his banking account, he cut himself off from his friends, deprived himself of his income, and abandoned his position in Society for twelve months, arriving in Paris disguised as a workman, with barely a penny in his pocket. He was compelled to do a hundred odd jobs to earn his living, and by-and-by he fell among the rag-pickers of the boulevards, and, sating in his lot with them, he stayed amongst them for a year, studying their ways and manners, and living as they lived.

## LESSONS FROM EUROPE.

SOME THINGS AMERICANS MAY LEARN.

THE HON. S. J. BARROWS writes in a recent Forum on "Things we may Learn from Europe." He opens his paper by remarking on the superior airs of Americans—even naturalized Americans from Europe—in regard to the backwardness of everything European, and then proceeds by way of contrast to give a considerable list of European customs and institutions which he prefers to their European substitutes. The first of these relates to travel.

TRAVEL.

We have good sleepers in America for night travel; what we lack is the day-sleeper. By stuffing your coat between your head and the window pane in an American car you may catch a nap, and you are somewhat better off if you can hire a chair in a car. The European car has the great advantage of a high back for your head and a cushioned corner. By pulling down the arm of the seat you have a good pillow, and by pulling down the hood over the lamp at night you have a comfortable sleeping-car. Our own Pullman cars have one great defect—the overhead racks are inadequate; so that there is no convenient place for hand baggage. The electric light has been introduced to some extent for lighting steam trains abroad. Our Pullmans would be greatly improved if each section were lighted in this way; also the terrible heat which makes them travelling ovens in summer would thus be much reduced.

The English baggage system is superior to the American, and "baggage smashers" are unknown. A good cab system is unknown in America, while France is far ahead of her in the utilisation of motor cars. England, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Norway are all ahead of America in road building.

## POSTS.

In postal matters America has also something to learn:—

At his London hotel there are fifteen deliveries a day. He may drop a card in a post box at eight in the morning, get an answer at noon, and mail a reply which will get to his friend before evening. Within the last three years, whenever the Postoffice Bill has come up in the House of Representatives, there has been discussion as to the practicability of the pneumatic dispatch. One might as well discuss the practicability of the telephone. They would smile at such suggestions in London or Paris, where a slight addition to the postage will secure a rapid delivery by pneumatic dispatch. Another great convenience in the postal system abroad is the method of paying money orders. One is not obliged to go half a mile to a branch, or three miles to the central post-office to get his money. The postman who brings the order brings the money with him. You receipt for it, and that is the end of it.

America has inherited from England the most awkward system of measurement in the world, and America is apparently waiting on England before she adopts the metrical system. In measures, weight, temperature and pitch, America should follow continental Europe.

#### POLICE.

"If a vote could be taken by American travellers a shout of gratitude and admiration would go up for the courtesy and efficiency of the London police":—

The traveller gets the impression that this is no accident, but is due to an admirable system of administration; and he is right. After a thorough examination of the whole London police system, with the help of a friend who is an expert in such matters, I am convinced that it is the system that secures and trains and regulates an excellent personnel; and it is the personnel which illustrates the excellence of the system. This is due partly to freedom from all political influence in appointments, and partly to a system of checks by which it is almost impossible for a policeman

to yield to bribery and corruption without being detected. The police show remarkable self-restraint in exercising their power and authority; and one reason for this is, that arrests are not stimulated by the wretched system of fees which has prevailed in so many parts of the United States. "We are taught not to interfere too much," said a patrolman; and if an emergency had arisen, I am sure that this brave fellow would not have made the mistake of interfering too little.

#### PRISONS.

America should also adopt the Continental system of giving prisoners a share of their earnings, and at the same time imitate Europe in paying more attention to discharged convicts. In municipal matters we can teach America much.

#### THRIFT.

Europe might learn from America to dispense with lotteries; but, on the other hand, she does more to encourage small investors:—

There is also ample provision, which scarcely exists in this country, for loaning money to the poorer classes at comparatively low rates of interest. This is provided for, notably in France and Italy, by that union of business and philanthropy which is seen in the great Monté di Pietá of Milan, and similar institutions in France. In some places it is under government control; in others, as in Milan, it is operated by a corporation. In Milan it was organized forty years before Columbus discovered America, and to-day some 8,000,000 dols. are invested in various activities. The institution receives more than half a million pledges every year, all but 10 per cent, of which are redeemed. I did not discover that this exercises any demoralising effect on the community.

## ART AND INDUSTRY.

In art, of course, America must seek foreign inspiration. But in business methods America, if she has little, might take a leaf from Germany's book:—

Concerning business methods in general, our consuls abroad report that Americans have a great deal to learn from Europe in regard to the introduction of goods into new markets; and from no country have we so much to learn as from Germany. This is of special importance now that China and Siberia furnish a new field for American enterprise, for the products of our brain and soil. The peddler in rural districts has a great advantage over the man who paints his advertisement on a fence and expects his customers to come to him; he has the advantage of showing his goods and talking them up. This is as true of China as of New England or the Black belt; it is not enough to advertise American goods as we advertise them in this country; they must be shown and they must be talked up. A gentleman who is familiar with Siberia assures me that the Germans are making an immense headway, because they learn the language and go into every new settlement with their wares. We must also learn to pack our goods as attractively as goods are packed abroad.

Altogether Mr. Barrows seems to see a good deal in our effete institutions worthy of imitation. But unhappily all his flattering—as when he speaks of better European telephones and tramways—does not apply to us.

IN July, the first number of the Newfoundland Magazine was published. It contains articles on topics relating to Newfoundland.

THE July number of the Revue de PArt is an Exposition number, and the various articles it contains are devoted to French art—Painting, Sculpture, Medals, Silverwork, etc.

STORIES of escape from Boer prisons give a fresh interest to similar narratives from long ago, such as, for example, Eveline Godley gives in *Longman's* of the way three English midshipmen got out of French prisons in 1807. They undermined the gate of their prison.

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M. ZOLA ON WAR.

THE North American Review for April contains a vigorous onslaught on war by M. Zola. He begins by declaring that his whole being rebels against the idea of war: "I am amazed at the bloody uselessness of war."

THE VALUE OF THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

He passes under review the strain, yearly growing more intolerable, of the accumulated armaments of Europe, and the consequent dread of complete economic collapse. He

In the Conference held at The Hague there was an indication of this fear. I do not care to analyse the reasons which prompted the Emperor of Russia to convoke this Conference, but, be they what they might, they were born of the situation, they were in the very air. All nations are preoccupied. It is a universally evident fact that the war budget of each people is gradually consuming its fortune and that such a condition of affairs cannot continue indefinitely, unless the nations come to grief. Consequently, to the question of army equipment may be referred the financial, political and social anxiety now prevailing throughout Europe.

As has been said, the Conference of The Hague has been prolific of no practical results; still, I consider it a highly important event, a very propitious occurrence, inasmuch as it brought up the question. It showed the uneasiness of nations, indicated that they fully realise that the social and economic crisis through which they are passing is the issue of the terrible war footing on which the people of Europe are obliged to live. The opinion is an intelligent one: the existing situation is indeed awful, and may, in the near future, lead to catastrophe. I therefore consider the Conference of The Hague important, since it called forth a momentous question which must sooner or later be solved.

"THE LAST ABOMINATION."

In the increasing costliness and deadliness of war M. Zola sees its approaching end. He says :-

The further we go the more impossible war seems to become, the more it appears to develop into a crime of high treason against humanity, an atrocity for which no nation would be responsible. If present difficulties have reached such a pitch that we could not lay down our arms without first fighting it out-if, in the near future, we were to suffer from a sort of general conflagration, I think that war would be forever at an end, because after the great massacre the nations would be unfit to resume the struggle, and exhausted, filled with horror and pity, they would be convinced that henceforth peace should reign among them. Yes, the whole world would hold this last abomination in such remorseful abhorrence, that warfare would surely die.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

Yet M. Zola frankly admits the fascination of the martial ideal. It is "grandly poetic":-

And that it is poetic may be learned by observing what is at present taking place in the Transvaal. Since the war broke out we have beheld all nations intensely interested; the newspapers are replete with telegraphic dispatches, and all correspondence from that quarter is eagerly perused, even we, the enemies of war, reading it most attentively.

He finds "the almost universal sympathy expressed for the Boers" to be readily explicable. The Transvaal is a small country struggling against a colossal empire, and has fought for its freedom with exceptional bravery.

WHY M. ZOLA DOES NOT "INTERVENE."

The splendid victory which M. Zola won by his action in the Dreyfus case may perhaps excuse the somewhat grandiose air with which he refers to the letters he has received-especially from Holland-soliciting his "intervention" in the South African dispute, as though he were

one of the Great Powers. His reasons for declining to intervene strike one as rather lame :-

In the first place, I was and am still ignorant of the primary cause of this war; I have not studied the question, and its close consideration was something of which my occupation would not permit. Therefore, it would have been difficult for me to decide either in favour of England or the Transvaal.

Secondly, the question was a political one. Thirdly, he would not be listened to by England. Fourthly, the Boers could take care of themselves. Lastly,

I had but just spent eleven months in England, where I received the most touching hospitality, and I felt that it would ill become me to interfere and thereby displease the English people, who had treated me with such sympathy and discretion.

He acknowledges while he deplores the "old warlike atavism" in the blood "which prompts us to applaud the conqueror even though he is at fault."

"THE REAL HUMAN STRUGGLE."

Nevertheless, war is doomed because it is useless. "The democratic movement, the great Socialist movement" now advances. "The real human struggle is no longer on the field of battle, but on that of labour." Wage-labour must pass as slave-labour has passed :

The contention that we witness is really between capital and labour, and will eventually lead us to that other state which, as yet, is not clearly defined, but which will surely exact a total reorganisation of labour and bring about a new distribution of riches . . . It is certain that in this future society war will be unheard of because the reorganisation of labour will everywhere beget greater solidarity, bind the different nations closer together, either by arbitration or some other means of which we have, as yet, formed no conception. War cannot be a factor in this future state which the struggles of a closing century will link to the century about to dawn. It will be doomed to disappear, for it will be incompatible with the new condition of

"WAR'S LAST AGONY."

Therefore it is no dream that "we are witnessing war's last agony," "the last fitful glow in the dying embers of war." Even in France "the martial ideal is on the wane": the contradiction between the nation as army under strict discipline, and the same nation as a free democracy, may explain certain recent and untoward events. He "would that France might be the handmaid of the new order." For "thought is supreme: it breaks swords and stops the cannon's roar. The world was never positively conquered except by thought."

M. Zola admits and laments the present "alarming recrudescence of militarism" in the United States and in England. He says :-

It can be clearly foreseen that if England should continue to meet with reverses in the Transvaal or, if victorious, should later be forced to defend herself, or to attack stronger nations, she would hurriedly adopt conscription and exact military service from her subjects. This contingency is a serious one and shows that England is about to enter upon a new phase of her history.

WAR KILLING WAR.

Nevertheless, I consider these terrifying symptoms the result of that ever-increasing uneasiness which is pushing to extremes the dread of war, is goading nations on to self-destruction, forcing them to make extravagant preparations for war in the hope that they will never again have to fight. The present crisis will, I feel, be the last, and is undoubtedly war's death-cry. It is war killing war.

THE story of Paternoster Row, "the holiest street in England," is told by Mr. J. E. Chamberlain in the Temple Magazine for August.

## RELICS AND THEIR CULT.

IN the Revue de Paris M. Luchaire gives a curious account of the part which the veneration of relics has played in the religious life of the Continent. He points out that not only the archæologist, but the passing visitor to the French Exhibition, cannot but be struck by the extraordinary collection of reliquaries gathered together in the smaller of the two Art Palaces.

together in the smaller of the two Art Palaces.

There may be seen exposed to the gaze of the curious and of the indifferent, relics which have been venerated for centuries, notably the extraordinary golden idol encrusted with precious stones, known to those interested in such matters as the image of "St. Faith, the Virgin of Conques." St. Faith is reputed to have worked miracles for over a thousand years; innumerable pilgrims have passed before her shrine, bringing her offerings and imploring her intercession. During the Middle Ages this image actually owned property, not only all over France, but in England, Spain and Italy. Occasionally she was taken a tour among her properties, but she does not seem ever to have visited this country! These almost royal progresses were a source of great interest and enthusiasm to the towns and villages through which St. Faith passed, and whence she was credited with working numerous miracles. After such a past there seems something grotesque and melancholy in the thought of poor St. Faith playing her part in the great Raree Show now being held on the banks of the Seine.

#### AS AMULETS.

Relics played an almost incredibly important part in old Christendom; instead of swearing with the aid of a Bible, a witness in those days called God to witness his truth by placing his hand on a relic. When the plague broke out in a city the town relics—which generally consisted of the limb of some great saint, a piece of the true Cross, or even a portion of the garment of a martyrwere brought out of the reliquaries and taken in procession through the streets. Before starting on a long journey or on a dangerous expedition, the traveller began by making a pilgrimage to some holy place sanctified as having once been the dwelling, or as having now possession of the relic, of a well-known saint; and also he would try, or his friends would attempt to procure for him some little relic, which was placed as a kind of amulet either in the hilt of his sword or in a small bag round his neck. The value of a relic differed according to the holiness of the saint or martyr with whom it was connected. Then, as now, Jerusalem was the most frequented place of Christian pilgrimage, but each country had its own "holy places."

## EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

France was fortunate in the possession of the Crown of Thorns, and each of the Apostles was represented by a relic, including a lock of hair of St. Peter. Less likely to be authentic were objects supposed to have been touched by the patriarchs Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Great kings and princes knew that they could give no greater pleasure to their friends and vassals than by presenting them with a relic. The populace learnt their Bible history through their relics, and one town famous for its objects of the kind proudly boasted of possessing a little piece of the manger from Bethlehem, a cupful of the incense brought by the Magis, a finger of St. John the Baptist, and a lock of the hair of St. Mary Magdalene. The higher religious authorities, successive Popes, and various bishops made vigorous attempts to stem this cult, which often degenerated into mere idolatry; but even

when it was decided that no relic should be shown of which the authenticity was not more or less proved by tradition, the populace became exceedingly angry and clung to the reliquaries more determined than ever.

### A MISSING HEAD.

One of the most authentic and interesting of mediæval relics was the body of Saint Geneviève, the patroness of Paris. In 1162 the terrible news went forth that the saint's head had disappeared, stolen by some too ardent devotee. The then king, Louis VII., made it known that if the head was not replaced by a certain day he would have all the monks in the Priory of Saint Geneviève, where the relic had been kept, severely beaten. But as sometimes happens on less important occasions, the threat had its desired effect, and when in the presence of the King and the whole Court the reliquary was opened, the saint's head was found intact. It not unfrequently happened that several towns believed themselves to be in possession of the same relic, and this caused not a little scandal.

Even to-day in republican France there is no town, and very few villages, that has not its set of relics, and now, as then, additions are constantly made to them. But the clergy do not encourage the cult of miracle-working relics, and look with suspicion on any stories of the efficacy of touching a relic. Belief in their power seems, however, to be engrafted in human nature. Even now many miracles are said to take place yearly at Ars, which is of course full of relics of the famous curé, who would doubtless have been the first to deprecate the uses to which his reputation for holiness has been turned by his zealous countrymen and countrywomen.

## "Watts's Quality of Vision."

IT is a very beautiful appreciation of "the art of Watts" which Mr. Arthur Symons contributes to the Fortnightly Review. The following passage is at once summary and suggestive of the whole study:—

More than most painters, most at least of those painters who have the genuine pictorial sense, Watts's quality of vision is conditioned by a moral quality of mind. He sees nobly, he sees tenderly, he sees disinterestedly. There is a little picture of the head of a donkey, full of a perfectly simple feeling for a despised animal taken for once frankly on its own merits, despised animal taken for once lankly on its own ments, without disdain and without dishonouring pity, which seems to me to indicate with great clearness the peculiarly honest quality of his imagination. I do not always feel that in every one of his allegories he is quite sure of the limits of pictorial expression, that he surrenders himself quite fully to the thing seen, without undue confidence in the meaning behind it. But the mind which sees visible things as the symbols or messengers of moral ideas has conceived a whole world upon canvas in which there is not a mean or trivial corner. He paints nakedness with the strenuous and manly purity of one to whom the body is the divinest thing in the world, and he paints the faces of men with the passionate and interpreting and surrendering intuition of one to whom the soul is the divinest part of the body. His landscape is that of one for whom the finger of God is continually creating the earth over again, day by day, at sunrise, at twilight, and at sunset. A great joy breaks out of all his work, as if the face of man and the body of woman, and the form and colour of the earth and sky, were not so much the slaves and recipients of light, waiting for the moment in which they should become worthy of art, but themselves radiated light out of their own substance, and art were rather awaiting upon the moment in which it should apprehend something which was already there all the while. And so it is that the portraits, always so beautiful as pictures, seem always to show an understanding of the people who have sat for them, more, probably, than the people themselves have ever had.

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In the American Catholic Quarterly for July, Mr. Alfred E. P. Raymund Dowling writes most enthusiastically of a summer in Sicily, which it has been his good fortune to enjoy. He says:—

To those who seek to make their travels a store of fruitful provender whereon the mind may feed in the afterglow of life, there are few places which provide so rich a feast for the memory. All true travel must be accompanied by a greater or less degree of bodily discomfort, but in the retrospect only the mental impressions endure, and our thought then will transport our unjostled bodies over the scenes of the past without fatigue or worry. Sicily does not demand any unusual share of this fatigue such as is commonly supposed to be necessary for a visit there, since the railway now makes all places that are of supreme interest easily accessible. At Palermo there exists every luxury of life and inducement to make it a winter and spring residence, and at other places there are to be found hotels which are at least sufficient for the traveller's needs.

In the combination of its varied history, its relics of ancient art, and beauty of nature and climate, Sicily affords a charm so great that Egypt occurs to the mind as its sole competitor, and even that fails in respect to the physical aspects.

## ITS ROMANTIC BEAUTY.

The mountains—that girdle the greater part of the island from below the western Eryx, circle round along the northern coast and turn again down the eastern to Ætna—give the land its picturesque aspect of configuration, for they leave but a small extent of level ground unbroken by spurs from the main ridge in the centre, and no spot is out of sight of these sheltering highlands. The honeycombed limestone and lava that prevail in their composition are the very materials to render a country not simply fruitful, but luxuriant, and to furnish it with varied outline and romantic spots, while from almost every point of view Ætna itself is visible, and is a source of awe and wonder as well as of grandeur in the landscape.

Above all, the gorgeous sun irradiates mountain and valley, making them to "laugh and sing" in the language of the Eastern Psalmist, flooding the panorama with every tint of azure and golden light from morn till eve, and defying all attempts to find a nomenclature of colour that will convey any idea of its varying splendour. The air is fragrant with the odours from citron and jessamine, fiery globes of pomegranate light up the thickets, orchards of orange and lemon with leaves of glossy green, grey oliveyards, vineyards of graceful native vine and purpling grape, to which the town of Marsala has given its name, the sombre carot, the soaring aloe, hedges of yucca and prickly pear, flowers and shrubs creeping down to the very shores or hanging in festoons and masses from the broken cliffs; in short, everything that can charm the eye and emparadise the senses is to be found lavished by Mother Nature about this bright island.

## ITS LOVELY COAST-LINE.

The configuration of the steep and rugged coast-line is equally lovely. The Bay of Palermo, with its guardian mountains like fortresses to protect its entrance, and the Bay of Catania, shadowed by lordly Ætna seated on his snowy throne, these are familiar from repute; but the whole coast is fretted by broad forelands of warmly glowing hills whose rocky barriers broken into outlying crags form deep recesses which echo to the whish of the sunny sea; masses of black lava rock, set amid a creamy surf, diversify the line of shore, while a rich flora occupies every mook and cranny and responds with glowing colour to the opaline iridescence of the waters. But it is not only the senses of sight and smell that are captivated, for every spot teems with historic memories, appealing to our historic sense and intellectual capacity, deepening the enjoyment, so that one goes back again and again to the lavish bounty of the physical and mental delights of the island, as Cardinal Newman once said, like "as one smells again and again at a sweet flower."

#### GREEK TEMPLES.

With the exception of Athens, nowhere, even in Greece itself, are such fine remains of that country's art to be seen as are found

at Girgenti, Segesta, Selinunte and Syracuse. Some of the most magnificent temples that the Grecian architect ever produced still exist here, and a dominant desire in the mind of every intelligent visitor to the island is to see those that stand erect. But although the larger number of the existing remains of Greek art lie overthrown, yet there are three temples standing erect, while others are embodied in churches. It would be a good thing if no one were allowed to take the higher classical forms in our schools or become teachers at our universities in classical subjects unless he had travelled in the countries where Greek and Roman works are to be seen. A few months' study of these to a man already well read in their history is a duplication of all he knows, and brings a life and reality into his teachings that saves time and brightens the labour of the pupil.

All the temples in Sicily are in the style called Doric, from being perfected in the Doric cities of Greece, those first art schools of Europe. Like the Norman style in England, it is marked by its simplicity, solidity, and impressiveness, and was governed by strict rule, simple proportion, and pure harmony.

#### THE GATE OF PARADISE.

But the study of these temples would take up a greater portion of our space than we now propose to give it, and we return to a review of the eastern coast of Sicily as that most sought by the traveller in search of natural beauty, and because physically and historically it is the most interesting. It is hard to compare lovely scenery, and probably unfair to do so, but most persons will register in their memories the journey from Messina to Syracuse as perhaps the most singularly attractive and beautiful of any in Europe. The towns along this coast—Messina, Taormina, Catania and Syracuse—are each worthy of a visit. Messina is throned against a background of castled rocks and pine-crested hills that wander into the distance, gradually rising in height and grandeur. There is not the spaciousness and scope about it that Palermo, its rival in commerce, presents, and the mountains press upon one from all sides save that of the sea.

But we must hasten on, for Messina is, as it were, but the gate of Paradise, and only the beginning of a coast drive southwards that exceeds all others with which we already are acquainted. The scenery increases in romantic beauty as we advance; on one side we have rocky islets set amid opalesque waters, deepening into sapphire blue and bounded in the distance across the straits by the Calabrian Mountains; on the other, picturesque crags and castle-topped heights succeed one another in riotous profusion, and one wishes to stop at a dozen spots to let their extreme loveliness sink into the memory.

In the railway it is difficult to know on which side to turn, both land and sea present such ravishing aspects. Inland broad watercourses down which the winter torrents rushed are now, in May, dry and stony, and are being traversed by oxen-carts. They lead up into deep ravines in the mountains, with sides broken and rugged, but green with citrons and pomegranates whose fragrance fills the air.

#### EDEN.

We had the good fortune to be at Taormina when all visitors were gone; no worrying guardians, beggars or touts dogged our steps, and the quiet life of the town was undisturbed. The beauty of the spot was penetrating in its intensity, and one could not but think that the effect of living in such scenes must have influenced the thought of such a highly-strung, simple people as were the ancient Greeks.

Life here might be like that in Eden, for earth seemed full of heaven, and sin alone a discord in its harmony. Taormina is a place at which to stay for a long time if the traveller be desirous of restful beauty and comfort: it is an ideal spot for any one having reading or writing to do, or for convalescence from illness or worry.

In the *Temple Magazine* for August the Rev. H. R. Haweis has an article on Hymns and Hymn-Singing. In the same magazine Mr. A. E. Hanscomb publishes an article on Some Famous Choirs.

## THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

ITALIAN VIEWS ON CHINA.

THE China trouble looms large in the Italian reviews; no less than five articles dealing with various phases of the subject appear in the Nuova Antologia (July 1st and 16th) alone. Most of the articles describe the country and its customs. The most noteworthy pronouncement on the subject is from the pen of Professor C. Lombroso, who, taking the China embroglio as his text, protests energetically against the blind confidence that European nations repose in the diplomacy of their accredited representatives. Diplomats, he declares, give themselves importance with a great display of silence and mystery, and in reality only occupy themselves with sport and social functions and the corps de ballet! They keep their governments in total ignorance of all that ought to be known; and so we have not only Italy, but countries like Germany and England, displaying an amazing ignorance of a nation like the Chinese, among whom they have been officially represented for years. It is said that Admiral Seymour did not even possess a reliable topographical map of the country round Tientsin! Professor Lombroso, unlike most Italian writers of the moment who urge their country to assert herself in the Far East, rejoices that Italy has no cause to pursue an aggressive and costly policy towards China. He sums up the situation in these pregnant sentences:—

When I hear certain politicians exclaim: "See, anti-militarism has gone bankrupt, for everything points to a vast increase in existing armaments in order to meet the needs of the time," I reply that the very opposite is true, that what we should say is that diplomacy has gone bankrupt, for instead of curbing the rapacious impetuosity of the various nations it spurs them forward blindfolded in directions where they are bound to meet with disasters owing to the nature of the climate and of the people they wish to overcome and subdue; whereas if we knew how to curb their senseless covetousness we could enjoy the peace and happiness which would spring from a reciprocal understanding between the nations of Europe, who would only send forth their armies to battle on behalf of one or other of those noble ideals which prove themselves the best of all allies in time of war.

An anonymous writer in the Rivista Politica e Letteraria (July 16th) declares that the cause of civilisation is much hindered in China by the missionaries, who are the source of all the recent trouble. "Not only are conversions for the most part purely formal, but they merely serve to deprive the convert of certain natural virtues while clothing him in all our vices, whereas he remains entirely alien to our good qualities." He would replace religious missionaries by purely civil functionaries. In international politics the writer foresees a new triple alliance between England, the United States and Japan, who are all interested in asserting the commercial principle of the open door as opposed to the territorial designs of Russia and Germany, and he urges his country to side with England in the coming struggle.

The Rassegna Nazionale publishes a very sympathetic sketch of Father Hecker, the founder of the Paulist Congregation, round whose life, it will be remembered, so much of so-called "Americanism" centred. It also publishes translations of the recent letters of Archbishop Ireland to the Duke of Norfolk and to Cardinal Rampolla, which have produced a recurrence of ecclesiastical con-

troversy concerning the American prelate.
The Civiltà Cattolica is enabled to publish the latest Latin poem from the pen of Neander Heraclius, the pseudonym of Leo XIII. It is an appeal to a youth, Rufus, to amend his ways, and is stated to have occupied the leisure moments of the aged Pontiff quite recently.

## MRS. GLADSTONE:

WIFE AND PHILANTHROPIST.

DEAN WICKHAM contributes to Good Words a sketch of "Mrs. Gladstone as seen from near at hand." Of he wifely devotion one pathetic anecdote is given :-

Her efforts were unresting, and rarely unsuccessful, to economise his strength and time by giving him all the comfort of home and none of its worries. It is a touching witness in a small matter, to the master-purpose that in the wanderings of he failing life one of the very last fancies which expressed itself it ready for him was after time. She scolded the nurse and sen urgent messages, and then turning, as she thought, to him, with her old tact changing her voice that he might not guess that there was any delay or difficulty, said, "Shall you be ready soon to start, darling?"

But the writer brings also to view her philanthropic initiative :-

The Newport Market Refuge was due to her initiation. She got together the committee which found the disused slaughterhouses in Soho, in which the Refuge was first established, and partly by means of meetings, at which Mr. Gladstone spoke, partly by endless personal correspondence, and by appeals party by entress personal correspondence, and by appears through *The Times*, she raised the funds both for the start and for the subsequent developments. It was a new departure in the effort to grapple with the problem of the shelterless.

The Free Convalescent Home, so long located at Woodford Hall, like the Industrial School attached to the Newport Market Refuge and her own Orphanage for Boys at Hawarden, grew out of the needs of which she had had personal experience in the London Hospital during the great cholera epidemic in 1867. There were two novelties in her scheme: the absence of nomination, payment, etc., and the attachment of the Convalescent Home to a great hospital. As Mrs. Gladstone had been its foundress, so she watched over it, visiting it constantly.

One incident in the romance of philanthropy may be cited :-

She was travelling down to Woodford. The footman had taken her ticket when she started, and she had no money, having left her purse at home, or (as she often did) emptied it. On the way she entered into conversation with a sad-looking young lady in the carriage and learned, by degrees, her trouble —a sick husband whom she was just sending off for a voyage to Australia as a chance for his life, but whom she could not afford to accompany. In the interest of the story she overran her station. As she got out, remembering that she had no money, she borrowed a shilling of her travelling companion, and then gave her her address in St. James's Square and asked her to call, telling her that she would see what could be done The same evening, at a smart dinner, she told the story with such effect, that with her own promised contribution, there was enough to pay the second passage to Australia. Next morning the young wife came and with her to the door her husband, who was afraid she might have been hoaxed, but she was warmly received, and the story being fully verified, she was made happy by being enabled to accompany her husband on his voyage.

She never had a thought of personal risk or trouble or fatigue. It struck no one as anything but what was natural in her that in the first hours after Mr. Gladstone's death she should have driven up the village to comfort the new-made widow of a collier who had been killed that morning in a mining accident.

WITH the exception of a good sketch of Baden-Powell, noticed elsewhere, and another of the series of articles on Lord Rosebery, the August number of the Woman at Home is composed of the lightest tales and storyettes.

CHARITY v. SMOKE is the title of an ingenious study by Harold Macfarlane in the August Sunday Magazine. It springs from the fact that the nation annually spends about £11,000,000 on charity, and over £26,000,000 on tobacco.

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## THE ENGINE DRIVER AS POET.

GERALD STANLEY LEE contributes a fine paper on "The Poetry of a Machine Age" to the Atlantic Monthly for June. It may be read with advantage in the travelseason of the year. Mr. Lee contends that "the poets of the world are the men who pour their passions into it, the men who make the world over with their passions. Everything that these men touch, as with some strange and immortal joy from out of them, has the thrill of beauty in it, and exultation and wonder." This might be said to be his text:—

In proportion as we are more creative in creating machines at present than we are in creating anything else, there are more poets in the mechanical arts than there are in the fine arts.

AMONG "THE MEN WHO MAKE."

So considered, the inventor is a poet :-

To know an inventor in the moment of triumph is to know that a chord is touched in him strange and deep, soft as from out of all eternity. The melody that Homer knew, and that Dante knew, is his also, with the grime upon his hands, standing and watching it there. It is the same song that from pride to pride and joy to joy has been singing through the hearts of The Men Who Make from the beginning of the world.

So of the men who live with machines :-

The brakeman and the locomotive engineer and the mechanical engineer and the sailor all have the same spirit. Their days are invested with the same dignity and aspiration, the same unwonted enthusiasm and self-forgetfulness in the work itself. It is not given to brakemen, as it is to poets, to show to the world as it passes by that their ideals are beautiful. They give their lives for them—hundreds of lives a year. These lives may be sordid lives, looked at from the outside; but mystery, danger, surprise, dark cities and glistening lights, roar, dust and water, and death and life—these play their endless spell upon them.

"HIS WHOLE SOUL IN HIS ENGINE."

But it is upon the engine-driver, or as the Americans call him the engineer, that Mr. Lee lavishes his most generous idealism. He says:—

Does anyone know an engineer who has not all but a personal affection for his engine, who has not an ideal for his engine, who holding her breath with his will does not put his hand upon the throttle of that ideal and make that ideal say something? to the poet who shall seek to define down or to sing away that ideal. In its glory, in darkness or in day, we are hid from death. It is the protection of life. The engineer who is not expressing his whole soul in his engine, and in the aisles of souls behind him, is not worthy to place his hand upon an engine's throttle. Indeed, who is he—this man—that this awful privilege should be allowed to him, that he should dare to touch the motor nerve of her, that her mighty forty-mile-an-hour muscles should be the slaves of the fingers of a man like this, climbing the hills for him, circling the globe for him? It is impossible to believe that an engineer-a man who with a single touch sends a thousand tons of steel across the earth as an empty wind can go, or as a pigeon swings her wings, or as a cloud sets sail in the west—does not mean something by it, does not love to do it because he means something by it. If ever there was a poet, the engineer is a poet. In his dumb and mighty, thousand-horizoned brotherhood, Hastener of men from the ends of the earth that they may be as one, I always see him-ceaseless-tireless-flying past sleep-out through the night-thundering down the edge of the world, into the dawn.

"A FRAGMENT OF THE NEW APOCALYPSE."

What matters it that he is a wordless man, that he wears not his heart in a book? Are not the bell, and the whistle, and the cloud of steam, and the rush, and the peering in his eyes words enough? They are the signals of this man's life beckoning to my life. Standing in his engine there, making every wheel of that engine thrill to his will, he is the priest of wonder to me, and of the terror of the splendour of the beauty of power. The train is the voice of his life. The

sound of its coming is a psalm of strength. It is as the singing a man would sing who felt his hand on the throttle of things. The engine is a soul to me—soul of the quiet face thundering past—leading its troop of glories echoing along the hills, telling it to the flocks in the fields and the birds in the air, telling it to the trees, and the buds, and the little, trembling, growing things, that the might of the spirit of man has passed that way. The idealism, and passion, and devotion, and poetry in an engineer, in the feeling he has about his machine, the power with which that machine expresses that feeling, is one of the great typical living inspirations of this modern age, a fragment of the new apocalypse, vast and inarticulate, and far and faint to us, but striving to reach us still, now from above, and now from below, and on every side of life. It is so that the very dullest of us, standing among our machines, can hardly otherwise than guess the coming of some vast surprise . . . So long as men are more creative and godlike in engines than they are in sermons, I listen to the engines.

Perhaps there may be too much letting off of steam in this rush of Mr. Lee's eloquence; but there is along with it indubitable driving power.

## A SEMI-SALVATIONIST COURT.

THE visit of the Swedish monarchy to this country and to France lends a special interest to a sketch in the Young Woman of "Sweden's Queen: a Democrat in a Palace." Her Majesty is not strictly speaking a member of the Salvation Army. Mrs. Booth-Tucker put her connection with it in this way:—

"The Queen is the friend of the Army. She has contributed liberally to our funds. She is interested in the Warm Shelter, which is a clubroom for the poor in Stockholm. Her son, Prince Bernadotte, often speaks at our meetings. He has entertained me at his home. When I entered, the Princess, his wife, came toward me in impulsive Swedish fashion, with both hands outstretched. 'We love you, because you love the Army,' she said. Prince Bernadotte has given up Court life and his right of succession to the throne to work for humanity and religion. The Queen is not enrolled with us, but she is our warm friend."

A pathetic story is told by a Swedish Salvationist, which

A pathetic story is told by a Swedish Salvationist, which shows the extent of the Queen's interest in religion. Some time ago a blind woman was converted at a Salvationist meeting in Stockholm, and, hearing of the incident, the Queen asked that she might be brought to the palace without being informed where she was, or whom she was to meet. The woman was accordingly left with the Queen and ladies of the Court, and for two hours she spoke to them of her new-found hope, exhorting the Queen and her Court, all unconsciously, to give up their lives to the Saviour.

Prince Oscar, whose romantic renunciation of the crown that he might marry the woman he loved is known to everybody, is "an enthusiastic member of the Young Men's Christian Association."

## The Windsor.

THE Windsor for August is light and readable. A group of battle-pictures, with notes on their painters by Robert Machray, forms a leading feature certain to catch every reader's eye. S. L. Bensusan supplies notes about Morocco under the sounding title "A Problem for Empires." Miss F. Klickmann gathers together "the favourite quotations" of certain "literary people," with portraits and comments. Photographs from a balloon make Mr. F. A. Talbot's chat with Mr. Percival Spencer, the aeronaut, the more striking. "In the Footsteps of Cupid" is the title which Mr. Frederick Dolman gives to sketches of "Lovers' Leaps," Lovers' Seats, Gallantry Bowers, etc., in various parts of the country.

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## SPARKLES FROM THE EMERALD ISLE.

"In the Bye-ways of Rural Ireland" Mr. Michael MacDonagh has found much to tell over to the readers of the Nineteenth Century. His paper is one of the liveliest in the whole of the August magazines.

#### IRISH FOLK-SONGS.

He begins by saying "the Irish peasant is passionately fond of music." Unfortunately, "he has no voice for singing, yet he sings—sings often and lustily in a rude, unmusical monotone. The social gatherings of the peasantry remind me of Horace Walpole's description of Heaven, where every one must sing, whether he has a voice or not.'

The writer pays this striking tribute to the songs of his

However rule in language or ludicrous in sentiment they may be, they are—unlike the folk-songs of other countries—never coarse. There was not an obscene expression in the hundreds of ballads which I have heard sung or read, a proof, I think, of the pure-mindedness of the peasantry in all matters appertaining to the relations between the sexes.

## AN ODD BALLAD.

Here is a specimen of an extraordinary jingle that suggests Mr. Gilbert rather than the spontaneous muse of the folk-song :-

In the "Phoenix of the Hall" we are told of the successful wooing of a squire's daughter by "a labouring boy." Pat "one night for recreation and silent meditation strolled by a fair plantation," when he met the young lady and at once fell madly in love with her :-

Being quite captivated, and so infatuated, I then prognosticated my sad forlorn case; I quickly ruminated, Suppose I was defeated,
Would I be implicated or treated with disgrace?

So therefore I awaited, my spirits elevated;

No more I ponderated, let what would me befall,

But then to her repeated how Cupid had me treated, And then expostulated with Phœnix of the Hall.

But "Phoenix of the Hall" rudely spurned his advances :-

Without more hesitation she made a declaration Of her determination to lead a single life,

Saying sorrow and vexation, and many an alteration, Attend the humble station of what is called a wife. "Without equivocation or mental reservation,

Unto your application I will not yield at all;
Your wild insinuation can make no penetration,
So drop such speculation," said the Phœnix of the Hall.

Pat, however, persisted in wooing her in polysyllables.

## THE OLD QUALITIES.

The writer thus reports of his compatriots :-

The Irish character is, in truth, still distinguished by all its old qualities-its good humour, its light-heartedness, its placid outlook on life, its soft, oblivious, dreamy moods, its disposition to take things easy, its emotion and excitability, its superstitiousness, its hospitality and courteousness to strangers, its deep respect for women, its family affections and attachment to home, its inexplicable blend of childlike simplicity and farseeing shrewdness. The individual peasant of to-day is perhaps more sober or less extravagant in manners than his grandfather; but the community is unchanged.

## A BUDGET OF PLEASANTRIES.

He finds the Irish peasant still in Sir Walter Scott's phrase "the gayest fellow in the world under difficulties and afflictions." Here are a few glints of his humour:—

A peasant met with an accident which resulted in a broken leg. The neighbours, of course, commiserated him. "Arrah," he remarked, with a gleam of satisfaction in his eye as he regarded the bandaged limb, "what a blessing it is that it wasn't

Two countrymen who had not seen each other for a long time met at a fair. They had a lot of things to tell each other, "Shure it's married I am," said O'Brien. "You don't tell me so!" said Blake. "Faith, yes," said O'Brien, "an' I've got a fine healthy bhoy which the neighbours say is the very picter of me." Blake looked for a moment at O'Brien, who was not, to say the least, remarkable for his good looks, and then said, "Och, well, what's the harrun so long as the child's healthy !"

A peasant once asked another what a phrenologist was, and when he was answered, "Why, a person that can tell by the feel of the bumps on your head what kind of a man you are," he exclaimed: "Bumps on me head is it! Begor, thin, they'd tell him more what kind of a woman my wife is." However, it is not often that Pat, and Bridget go to "the Coort" to have their domestic quarrels adjusted. Only in a very, very bad case of family troubles is the aid of the law called in. In such a case, which I read about recently, the wife was evidently in fault, for the husband said to the magistrate, with deep feeling in his voice, "She's a most ungrateful thing, yer honner. When I married her she had not a rag to her back, and now she's covered wid

A landlord in the south of Ireland recently received a letter from a tenant in the following terms:—"Yer honnor,—Hopin' this finds you in good health as it laves me at present, your bulldog Bill has assassinated me poor ould donkey."

## AMONG DEVILS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

CAPTAIN M. S. WELLBY writes in Harper's Magazine for August of his experiences while travelling through the unknown country between the capital of Abyssinia and the White Nile. He had many wonderful adventures and narrow escapes, of which he gives a graphic account.

The most curious portion of his article is that in which he deals with the devils of Walamo. He says :-

It seems to be a generally accepted fact that the natives of Walamo are capable of imparting a devil, or jinn, to the bodies of strangers who come there, more especially if they are permitted to be present while the stranger partakes of food. Curiously enough, on returning from my visit to the stockade, I found one of my Somalis in a very remarkable condition. His look was that of a wild man. At times he would talk and rave utter nonsense, now and then ejaculating the word Walamo; at others he shook from head to foot.

The man was liable to such fits for some considerable period of time. All the natives put it down to possession by a Walamo devil. Captain Wellby determined to dispose of this superstition by eating a meal before a number of Walamo natives :-

I put my little table outside my tent and called for breakfast, and finished my meal much to my own gratification, but to the great displeasure of my followers. Now comes the strange part of it all. The next day I felt strangely unwell, and was altogether "off colour" and "off food." I felt I was undergoing the tortures of a bad sailor on a rough sea. This, too, was the only day I felt unwell through the whole of my journey; but I took good care to keep my ailings to myself. It has been suggested to me that poison was placed in my food, but this I can most emphatically deny.

Various reasons for this result of braving the Walamo devil have been suggested to Captain Wellby, but he is unable to accept any as correct. He says :-

With regard to my own peculiar condition, it has been suggested to me that at the time of my famous meal I was undergoing great mental strain. I must say, however, that during the breakfast I was unaware of this, as at that time I regarded the Walamo devils and their craft as being well inside the sphere of imagination.

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## STORIES IN THE MAGAZINES.

A local story goes that this same Mr. Homer at a public gathering, feeling unwell, had suddenly to leave, when a local humourist remarked, "Homer's 'Odd, I see,'" and another rejoined, "Homer's 'Ill, I add."

"ANGELS IN BOTTLES."

william Barnes, a local poet and parson, is quoted as authority for several stories. Here is one, in which the apocalyptic relation between vial and angel is somewhat inverted:—

A lady told him of a question put to her in the Sunday school: "Please, ma'am, does God keep His angels in bottles?" "No, my dear, why should He?" "Please, ma'am, because mother keeps her spirits in bottles."

Had the child heard from temperance orators of the Drink Demon or "the Devil in solution"?

A KILLING RETORT.

Sir Robert Edgecumbe gives an ancient jibe this local edge and setting;—

A Dorset doctor of somewhat boastful temperament was dining one day at a big dinner party, when the conversation after dinner furned upon the army as a profession. The doctor remarked that his parents had made a great mistake in not sending him into the army, for which he declared himself eminently fit, "Oh, you make a great mistake," said a Dorset squire across the table; "syou would not have killed half as many if you had gone into the army as you have in your own profession."

STRAINED INTENT.

Here is a sequel to a Parliamentary contest. The defeated candidate was speaking at an agricultural dinner in presence of the elected member:—

The dinner was held in a large marquee, which was creaking and groaning under the strain of a boisterous storm of wind and wet raging outside. The speaker, in making reference to his successful opponent, happily said "that whatever might have been their respective feelings on a recent occasion, on that particular day they were in complete accord, for they were both of them entirely satisfied, not only with the state of the canvas, but also with the state of the poll "speaker".

WHEN THE NEW FLAME CAME.

The last we shall quote is a smart thing which yet

A widower in a somewhat prominent position in life had inscribed upon his late wife's tomb, "The light of mine eyes is gone from me." Taking unto himself a second wife with remarkable promptitude, a Dorset yokel scrawled, as his comment upon the text set forth upon the tablet, "But he soon struck another match."

A HERMIT ON STRIKE.

The solemn and erudite pages of the Church Quarterly Review for July unexpectedly break out into the following smile. The reviewer closes with it a very interesting and not unsympathetic sketch of Ambrose Phillips de Lisle, the ardent convert to Rome, who founded the Trappist monastery in Charnwood Forest in 1844:—

There is a pleasant story—perhaps it is only ben trovato—that, to add the last grace of antiquity to his surroundings, he secured a hermit to live in a "full poor cell" in Garendon Park, as solitary as was possible, with crowds of people coming,

perhaps in "fifiy carriages," to inspect this Neo-Palæozoic curiosity; and that, one day, when he took a party of visitors to see his pet with a glow of pride and pleasure in the possession of such a rarity, lo! the hermit was missing; and when inquiry was made, the gamekeeper, under whose charge he had been placed, blurted out before all the company that the hermit had struck for more beer.

## A CRITIC IN SAVAGE MOOD.

MR. W. E. HENLEY, in the Pall Mall Magazine for August, takes occasion from Mr. Ernest Coleridge's third volume of Byron's poetry to relieve himself of much irritation. He believes that Byron had "in his belly sacred fire enough to burn up the world"—the description rather suggests Moloch than the Muses—and he writes as if he would fain stamp out all altar fires that have been kindled to rival poets. He begins with Macaulay:—

Macaulay's account of Byron's message to the world—that you should hate your neighbour and love your neighbour's wife—is, like so much else of Macaulay, the cheapest clap-trap.

"SHAMS SIGNED TENNYSON."

He scornfully contrasts with Byron's intense realities of flesh and blood the "faintly smiling Adeline," the May Queen, and "these other Tennysonian beauties." Then he flames forth:—

These shams signed "Tennyson" are already dead, and not dead only, but damned,—damned to the infernal deeps—"With Erebus and tortures vile also." They are not perhaps so dead as the Laura Pendennises and the Esther Summersons of the epoch. But they are dead, and they are likewise damned, and there is surely an end of them. As dead, but scarce so considerably damned, once we come to think of it, as the Swinburnian ideal which some five-and-twenty years ago we young men that made rhymes went mad to match.

"FUTILE GABBLE WHICH IS BROWNING."

After this hard swearing at Tennyson and Swinburne, he turns on Browning:

And that mass of half-inspired, half-realised, half-uttered and wholly perfunctory and futile gabble which—some noble pages apart—is Browning, what has become of it all? The Societies are dead; the Primers—(this was a poet whom you had to read with a crib, as though he had been no decent middle-class Englishman, but "an ancient who wrote crabbed Greek in no silly days")—the Primers, I repeat, have gone the way of all waste; the reading of riddles and the reading of poetry have once more come to be recognised as two distinct and several branches of intellectual activity. . . . Byron can still be trusted to mop the floor with such traditions as have succeeded those he left us. . . . Byron, for all that his critics can say and do, remains among the very greatest in English Letters, and, as an influence on art in general, can be held only less potent and less lasting than Shakespeare himself.

These diatribes are perhaps useful as a reminder that critics, like other men, are subject to the influences of temperature. For may we not charitably suppose that they reveal only the reaction of the writer against the recent heat-wave?

THE names in which churches are dedicated is the theme of a work by Miss Frances Arnold-Forster which is reviewed in the Church Quarterly. The popularity of certain dedications at certain periods is shown to be significant of theological changes. Over 900 churches are dedicated to St. Peter alone, 300 to St. Peter and St. Paul jointly, 320 to St. Paul alone—seven-eighths of which were built since the Reformation—576 to St. John the Baptist, and 533 to St. John the Evangelist.

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# THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

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## AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE Chinese Revolution is sketched from intimate knowledge by Mr. Stephen Bonsal. He lays great stress on the change which has occurred since two years ago, when any officer would have undertaken to get into Pekin with 500 Europeans behind him, all the military forces of China notwithstanding. Now Admiral Seymour, with nearly 3,000 men, is driven back. Mr. Bonsal sensibly declares that "Russia and Russian intrigue have nothing whatever to do with the agitation" which has revolutionised China; for the excellent reason that Russia could get all that she wanted by means of diplomacy. He earnestly implores England, the United States and Japan to stand together in resisting partition and in maintaining integrity.

The Kansas Convention, which nominated Mr. Bryan, and which his influence alone induced to carry the silver ticket, is described by Mr. Walter Wellman. Mr. Bryan assured him that he was well content with his work.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt is the theme of two sketches, Mr. Jacob Riis is the writer of one, which make us realise afresh the truth of Mr. Low's remark in the National Review that Mr. Roosevelt is the most interesting figure in American politics at the present hour. His work as governor elicits a special eulogy.

Mr. W. O. Partridge pleads for the establishment of an annual National Exhibition of Art, on the lines of the Paris Salon and the London Academy. Such an exhibition would not merely bring money to the city—say New York—in which it was held: it would promote the formation of an American school, and with that would come an apocalypse of America in Art.

## The Century.

THE August number contains the continuation of Mr. Morley's study of Oliver Cromwell. He brings it down to Cromwell's quarrel with the First Parliament. Other chapters deal with the breaking of the Long Parliament, the Reign of the Saints, and the first stage of the Protectorate. The article is as usual well and carefully illustrated. The chief feature of Professor C. L. Bristol's contribution on the Treasures of the New York Aquarium is the fine colour printing of the illustrations. John Burroughs' account of Summer Holidays in Alaskan Waters is most topical during this hot weather. It appears that mirages are quite common in the peninsula. Sir Walter Besant writes on Riverside East London, the article being illustrated by Joseph Pennell and Phil May.

## The Quiver.

THE most interesting article in the August Quiver is on "Curious Village Customs of To-Day"—customs still prevailing in little-known parts of England. Another paper, which somehow ought to be more interesting than it is, is upon "Some Last Letters" from such well-known characters as General Gordon, Lord Tennyson, Oliver Cromwell and Marie Antoinette. There is also an article on "Tommy Atkins at Church," an effete khaki production—let us hope the beginning of the end of this type of paper.

## THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

As with the other reviews, the contents of the *National* for August revolve between China and South Africa, and have been noticed in the Leading Articles, along with Mr. Ernest Williams' "Economic Revolution in Germany."

## MCKINLEY'S VACILLATION.

Mr. Maurice Low points out the two-fold anomaly—that in China and in the Philippines United States troops are actually fighting, although, Congress not having declared war in either case, there is legally no war in existence. He thinks an extra Session of Congress may be necessary to extricate the Executive from the present dilemma. He thus characterises Mr. McKinley:—

The policy of the Administration has been characteristically McKinleyish. Vacillating is the only word that properly describes it. It has been uncertain and inconsistent. In every great emergency which he has been called upon to meet since he has been in the White House, Mr. McKinley has followed but never led. He has always waited to find out what 51 per cent. of the American people wanted, and when he felt that the margin of safety was on his side he has acted. Consequently, his ccurse has been marked by indecision; he has hesitated; his utterances have been ambiguous, he has not even scrupled to reverse his position, as in the case of the Porto Rican tariff, and he has kept the nation in suspense until he felt sure that he was simply voicing the sentiments of at least 51 per cent. of the American people. Then he has acted.

## "IS THE BROAD CHURCH PARTY EXTINCT?"

Canon Page Roberts answers :-

"That such a Party can become extinct is simply impossible. So long as there is a Church, and man remains a rational being, it must exist. Final opinions are the fortresses of fools." Yet if the Broad Church Party can never become extinct, it must, at least among the clergy, be always a small party, like the advanced guard of an army, the first to occupy a position which will subsequently be held by the whole force... The Broad Church laity, like the Broad Church clergy, are a little flock.

They are said to be specially needed in the great cities and centres of education.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Leslie-Stephen contributes a characteristic appreciation of Walter Bagehot. Rollo F. Graham Campbell presents an elaborate seheme for improving the working of the Judicature Acts.

### Harper's Magazine.

THE August number of this magazine is largely given up to fiction suitable for the holiday season. There are nine short stories, instalments of the serials by Mr. I. Zangwill and Mrs. Humphry Ward, besides poems and general articles. Captain Wellby's account of his travels in Central Africa is noticed elsewhere. Mr. Sydney Brooks deals at length with the differences between American and English electioneering methods. He gives a very good description of typical English methods of appealing to the electorate, and his article is a very readable one. J. H. Ecob deals with "A Century of Church Methods," and Dr. Hudson writes on "Evidence of Life after Death." The number is one of great interest.

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## THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE July number is principally concerned with literature, although current events are by no means overlooked. We have noticed elsewhere articles on Imperial reconstruction, on cremation, and on Gabriele d'Annunzio.

### DR. THEAL'S HISTORY CHALLENGED.

The first place is given to a review of Dr. Theal's South African history, in which the writer takes strong exception to his interpretation of documents, He also contrasts Dr. Theal's present work with his "Compendium" of 1878, which was as pronouncedly pro-British as the history is pro-Boer. He remarks:—

The process of confronting Dr. Theal with his earlier self, and with his own original authorities, at several momentous epochs of South African history, is one earnestly to be recommended to the careful attention of those upon whom will rest in future the responsibility for the implicit acceptance of these fallacious conclusions. The modern school of writers upon South African history may be said to have been founded and maintained by Dr. Theal

The reviewer closes with this reflection :-

Whilst the colonists of other nations were fighting for the security of their persons and property or the free exercise of their religion, and whilst those of other territories of the British Crown were engaged in an arduous constitutional struggle for a representative government or some other privilege which was associated in their minds with the idea of political liberty, the Boers were mainly intent on claiming the right to keep their weaker fellow-subjects in a state of bondage. Their Governors in fact were "tyrants" because they put an end to a tyranny which was revolting to civilised humanity and the sense of justice.

## OUR DEARTH OF GREAT POETRY.

"The conditions of great poetry" form the theme of an interesting study, and are held to lie in a certain correspondence between the poet and the age. The writer says :—

Great poetry is never produced except in periods in which the minds of men are excited by strong feelings, dominated by strong beliefs, or animated by strong hopes, which the poet, at starting, has had no share in producing. . . The national conditions most favourable to the production of great poetry are conditions of national vigour, confident of success and looking forward to further triumphs.

After illustrating this statement, the writer finds in it some explanation of the fact that we have now no great poetry:—

Whatever may be thought of personal faculties, the general conditions that go to produce great poetry are for the moment wanting. The faiths, the hopes, and the aspirations of the present generation are not in a state of sufficient, or sufficiently definite, excitement to generate the emotional atmosphere which great poetry requires.

Poetry is essentially emotion; but-

The mere emotional gift of poetry will no more make a man a great poet than the mere emotion of patriotism will make a soldier a great general. . . . Postry is great in proportion as it is something more than poetry, and poets are great in proportion as they are something more than poets.

## MODERN JAPANESE LITERATURE.

A paper on Japanese literature recalls how Japan adopted "at one gulp" Chinese letters and civilisation in the fifth century, and records a like swift assimilation of European culture in the nineteenth. Roman letters are now being used in place of the Chinese by Christian converts and by the scholarly classes, and the writer expects that the native script will soon become a mere memory of the learned. Following on the translation of Western fiction—

The old style of romance has been completely revolutionised, and just as native artists have attempted to obey the canons of European art in their latest pictures, so modern novelists endeavour to arrange the efforts of their imagination on Western models. One great defect of the older novels was, as has been remarked in the case of the native plays, the violations of common decency which disfigured their pages. . . This is now all changed; improprieties are avoided, and the personages represented converse in a style which might suit the pages of Jane Austen. . . . A new set of subjects has been thrown open to the novelist. Full advantage has been taken of this privilege; and the most advanced socialistic and revolutionary ideas, which formerly would have entailed on both author and publisher consignment to the darkest prison, are now daily promulgated with impunity.

Style, too, has changed, and poetry strikes a deeper note.

"NEW CREATURES FOR OLD COUNTRIES."

This is the title of an essay on acclimatisation of foreign species. What progress has been made in England may be gathered from this glimpse of the Duke of Bedford's "paradise" at Woburn:—

In the centre of the scene lies the big grey palace, set among rolling waves of park, studded with ancient trees... Axis deer, Japanese deer, Pekin deer, red deer, Caucasian red deer, Virginian deer, and a mouflon sheep may be seen grazing quietly together... Among them stalk gigantic wapit, lords and masters of the mixed multitude. Under the chestnut trees is a herd of black and white yaks with their calves, with thar and other wild sheep; and close to the drive is a small herd of zebras, with a foal or two.

There has been similar success with birds and fish and insects. The rainbow trout imported from the United States is hailed as "the universal trout" for all temperate waters. Compared with our trout they are as game to fish, better to eat, and handsomer to look upon; and they alternate with it as regards seasons of spawning.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

An appreciation of Byron declares that it was through the "directness of his vision of the world, and of his speech about it, that he became a poet, that he made a new thing of poetry." "His quality of humanity was genius to him and stood him in place of imagination." Another writer inquires into the reason of the Eastern Empire lasting so much longer than the Western, and finds it "above all" in "the incomparable strength" of the situation and walls of Constantinople. "A British School at Rome," for the study of classical and mediæval archæology, is now being mooted and receives the reviewer's warm support.

## The Lady's Realm.

THERE is not very much in the Lady's Realm for August. An anonymous illustrated paper upon the Duchess of Fife, eldest daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales, is pleasant reading, although, as the writer remarks, it cannot be maintained that the Duchess is either brilliant or a strong individuality. She is merely a sweet, domestic Englishwoman, too retiring to take more part in public life than she is absolutely obliged to do. Her favourite residence is Sheen Lodge, Richmond Park. Another anonymous article is on "The Queen's Gardens," at Frogmore, Windsor, and Buckingham Palace. The Lady's Realm is also following the fashion in having a croquet article, with photographs of the champion players. The second instalment of "Royal Love-Stories" is given, entertaining and somewhat gossipy.

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## THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THREE of the July articles call for separate notice, those dealing with Paris in 1900, with the new movement in Art, and with Imperial federation. The historical interest is uppermost this month.

THE FRENCH IDEA OF NAVAL WAR.

Chevalier's history of the French Navy leads the reviewer to insist on Captain Mahan's conclusion that commerce-destroying as a plan of campaign against England has always failed. The author suspends judgment' as regards submarine boats. The writer kindly summarises M. Chevalier's opinion into a single sentence:

His opinions are hat the French fleet should not seek for occasions to fight pitched battles, that squadrons should be kept in readiness to go to places where we should least expect their arrival, and that our commerce should be actively and vigorously harassed.

The general principle is "to make war without fighting."

THE FOUNDER OF PARLIAMENTARY RULE.

Goldwin Smith's "United Kingdom" gives rise to much comment and criticism. The reviewer says:—

Of all our kings, the only one whom Mr. Smith admires—the only one who seems to have been placed by destiny in his proper sphere—is Edward I. "His reign (he says) is an epoch in the history not of England only, but of the world. He reigns now, through the institutions to which he gave life, over almost all European nations, in America, in Australia, in Japan. He will continue to reign, even if his special institutions should pass away, as the statesman who achieved a union of authority with national opinion. . . He was the real founder of parliamentary government; and had he lived, or not been thwarted by the malice of fortune, he would, in all probability, have been the founder of British union."

TWO LADY NOVELISTS.

Mary Cholmondeley and Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler are selected as types of recent novel writers. The writer divides fiction into two classes—the novel of incident and the novel of observation; the former commending itself chiefly to men, the latter to women. Miss Cholmondeley's chief concern is plot and dramatic or melodramatic psychology; but so far as she is a satirist, she contributes to the novel of manners. But what is secondary with her is primary with Miss Fowler. The reviewer grants that Miss Fowler is "really witty," but complains that her work, while undeniably witty, is also undeniably vulgar: "this continuous crackle of pretty verbal smartnesses wearies beyond expression." Miss Fowler "is assured of a huge literary popularity"—"the immediate vogue that goes to the chronicler of momentary phrases." Miss Cholmondeley's future is, in his judgment, more difficult to forecast. "Her work has a fine intellectual distinction and unusual constructive power." The central object of her attack is in all her books "the mean outgrowths of religion."

OTHER ARTICLES.

The article dealing with the South African War and its critics reproduces General von Schmeling's confident predictions of January 14th, and brims over with exultation at their falsification by the subsequent course of events.

Progress in Ireland is reviewed with a large measure of satisfaction, the writer holding that the changes of the last thirty or forty years have made for the successful economic development of the country. He rejoices in the fact that though the Recess Committee four years ago failed to secure the support of two-thirds of the Irish Nationalist members, every section of the community approved the Act which has given effect to the Committee's suggestions.

A sketch of the Knights Templars—soldiers, monks, heretics—concludes with words which may be commended to those who exult in the crushing of weaker States:—"Once again, as from many another chapter of life, we may learn that, if the vengeance of the strong is to strike, the vengeance of the weak—silent as Calvary's—is to suffer."

The life of the Iron Duke is commended as an example to statesmen who to-day are tempted to truckle

to the mob.

The history of the Hudson's Bay Company is held to justify that concern being ranked among the builders of Empire.

## THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE August number is principally military, imperial, and foreign in its complexion, and under these various headings citations have been glouped elsewhere.

SIR ALFRED MILNER.

Mr. F. Edmund Garrett supplies a clever apologia for Sir Alfred Milner and his work. He ridicules the representation of Sir Alfred as "an incompetent, a garbling, a mannerless and hectoring bully," and wonders what "diabolic sea-change" could have come over one who before he sailed for South Africa was generally applauded as the "finest flower of human culture." His main tribute is given in these sentences:—

Milner has successfully provided the nucleus of a non-Rhodes Imperialism. . . . Everybody knows the healthy tendency of Englishmen and Scotsmen to discover dissentients to almost any conecivable opinion which is general enough to seem tyrannous. Here they are in South Africa all united, one may almost say to a man. To-day, for the first time, we have the spectacle of the Dutch split up and the English united. The present unanimous rally, look at it how you will, is a great fact, and a great moral force; it strengthens us to confront the world now, and the future in South Africa; and that rally, as the words it finds nearly always declare, we owe in a near and personal sense to Sir Alfred Milner.

Though the racial spirit has made him less acceptable to the Dutch, Mr. Garrett exults in declaring that Milner "has, actually, as the war went on, converted his neutrality' Premier into an Imperial co-worker."

TOLSTOY ON ART AND LIFE.

Aylmer Maude in taking up the cudgels for Tolstoy's theory of art against malignant reviewers, restates the novelist's definition of art, and his view of life:

Art is a human activity, consisting in this, that one man consciously, by means of certain external signs, hands on to others feelings he has lived through, and that other people are infected by these feelings, and also experience them.

The religious perception of our time, in its widest and most practical application, is the consciousness that our well-being, both material and spiritual, individual and collective, temporal and eternal, lies in the growth of brotherhood among all men—in their loving harmony with one another.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Robert Donald repels, point by point, Lord Avebury's attack on municipal trading, and by a wide survey of actual municipal achievement proves his fears to be ill-grounded. Mr. W. H. D. Rouse argues for higher salaries in secondary schools. The average salary of an assistant is just below £120; of a headmaster, usually ten times as much. Tonbridge is the best paid, the headmaster receiving £5,000, his assistants less than £200. Mr. Arthur Symons indulges in an impassioned panegyric of the actress, Eleonora Duse. Her art is pronounced to be "always suggestion, never statement, always a renunciation."

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## THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN and Imperial questions bulk large in the August number. The most startling paper is that disclosing Russia's overtures to the United States for "an international corner in wheat," which, with some halfdozen other articles, demands separate notice.

"PUT NOT YOUR TRUST IN" KAISERS.

"The crux of foreign policy" is the subject of an unsigned essay. The writer holds that "the paramount purpose of our foreign policy must be to find out once for all whether a direct understanding with Russia is possible, or whether a conflict may be reckoned upon as the great certainty of the future, towards which preparation must be bent." He warns us against counting on anything of the nature of an Anglo-German alliance. The policy of Germany is ruled by two ideas: "Austria to be preserved at all hazards as the only natural ally, Russia to be conciliated as the one foe whose enmity under present circumstances might be mortal." England occupies only a third place.

A GOOD WORD FOR FRANCE.

Mr. Richard Davey presents "a few French facts" with the good-natured idea of helping us to appreciate her better qualities and look charitably on her faults. As he puts the case, the Republic is young-"a new steam engine with a somewhat antiquated boiler." "Of the two makes history, while history makes us. countries, France and England, France is probably the most practically religious; "her pornographic literature is chiefly for export and is scarcely read at home; the French army is not dominated by clericalism. What will perhaps most surprise English readers is the writer's hopeful view of the French press. Once it was either "frankly Voltairean or frankly clerical." Now le Jour-nal, la Libre Parole, l'Echo de Paris, la Croix (the French War Cry), and a host of other papers which are light and popular, are decent in tone and offer no outrage to faith and morals. The writer adds:—

With the political spirit of these papers and their numerous imitators I have nothing to say, but I feel certain that they are building up a wholesomer tone in journalism, and possibly the day is not far distant when it will be as difficult to find objectionable papers, caricatures, and novels in France as it is here.

OUR GUNS AFLOAT.

Mr. J. Holt Schooling compares the Armaments of Seven Navies, and generally reaches conclusions gratifying to Englishmen. He says :-

Taking all classes of guns, Great Britain has 36 3 of every 100 guns that exist in the seven Navies, as compared with the 30.7 per 100 of France plus Russia, and, if we neglect all muzzle-loading guns, then Great Britain has 35.6 out of every 100 guns that form the armaments of the seven Sea Powers. Looking at the above facts, and noting also that our biggest lead over France plus Russia is upon the score of quick-firing guns, one can scarcely avoid the conclusion that these are satisfactory results to have obtained.

He observes also that Russia's battleships and armoured cruisers are more numerously armed than those of any other navies.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT IN DUBLIN!

Judge O'Connor Morris offers a political survey of "Contemporary Ireland." He suggests one remedy for the ignorance of Ireland which is displayed by English and Scottish legislators, and which forms one of the most pernicious sources of Irish disaffection :-

The result could be of no doubtful good were the Imperial Parliament to hold, its sessions in the capital of Ireland at certain intervals of time. . . . The presence in Dublin of the Imperial Parliament would, I am convinced, greatly weaken the cry for Home Rule.

He presses for a thorough inquiry into the present state of the Irish land system, and for Royal favour to descendants of Irish Jacobite nobles.

## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Most of the August number is occupied with the sensational problems presented by current hostilities, and has been quoted accordingly elsewhere. Separate notice has also been given to Prince Kropotkin's vindication of "small industries," to Mr. Arnold Ward's warning to missionaries in Egypt, and to Michael MacDonagh's "Bye-ways in Rural Ireland."

THE DEARTH OF CIVIC CONSCIENCE.

The Bishop of Hereford is exercised by the slow growth of moral influence in politics. He attributes it to

The Divine Founder of our religion and His apostles deliberately confined their teaching to personal morals.

Throughout our whole educational system we find very little

systematic training in the morals of citizenship. All real moral progress is from the individual heart outward, and consequently corporate advance has to wait upon individual

He urges religious teachers to exercise their prophetic vocation and see to the training of the young in civic

"PROMOTING TRUE REPUBLICANISM."

Mr. Edward J. Hodgson contributes an American view of the Boer war. He holds that the utter unpreparedness of Great Britain for war proves her innocence of any plotting for gold or dominion. He urges-

On the grounds, then, of justice, freedom, good government, and the advancement of the human race, we are bound to give our sympathy and moral aid to England as once more she battles against the forces of reaction, obstruction and antifreedom, and goes forth to supplant governments evolved and maintained by those forces by free, enlightened and progressive government that aids and encourages the citizen to make the most of his mental and physical powers, instead of cramping and repressing them, . . . So shall we promote true republicanism upon earth.

THE PRESS-GAG IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Sir T. Wemyss Reid protests against "the gag which has been applied with merciless and unprecedented severity to the representatives of the press." in the field of war, whence the shock of Mr. Burdett-Coutts' exposure:—

Not only have their telegrams been mutilated or suppressed altogether, but their letters have been subjected to the most rigorous censorship, a censorship which has certainly not been less severe than that carried out in Russia. The result is that no unpleasant facts have been allowed to leak out, and we have had none of the benefit which the last generation, for example, derived from the presence of the famous correspondent of the Times in the Crimea. I cannot pretend to understand the meekness with which the press has submitted to a censorship that has systematically been extended to matters that had no direct connection with military movements.

THE IMPERIAL NOTE.

"The Imperial Note in Victorian Poetry" is investigated by Mr. J. A. R. Marriott. He reckons Tennyson, Mr. Newbolt, and Mr. Kipling among the "Imperial Singers," but finds nowhere the characteristic note of the more finely-tempered imperialism so delicately suggested as in Browning's "Home Thoughts from the Sea," with the challenge, "Here and there did England help me; how can I help England?"

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## THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

EVEN the heats of July and the prospect of the holiday season cannot slacken the tense purpose of the Westminster. The August number is as strenuous as ever, and no less instant in its devotion to the sacred cause of land nationalisation.

AN ESTIMATE OF MR. JOHN MORLEY.

The first place is given to a study of John Morley by Thomas Bowran. The gist of the writer's estimate

appears in the following passage :-

With few exceptions, his attitudes, temper of mind, and emphasis are invariably truly and firmly placed. But when the character of his solutions is considered, and his reading of contemporary life, its tendencies of realisations, and its readjustments of social organisations, we are conscious of his ineptitude and limitations. Emphatically agreeing that his purposes are purposes of advancement and enroblement, his reading of the signs are hesitating and narrow, his appreciation of methods doubtful and obsolete, and that, instead of historical knowledge being an illuminating force, it has obscured the working of the new tendencies, his feelings after the new purposes, and his comprehensions of methods requisite to present conditions.

## A SIGNIFICANT PLEA.

Mr. William Diack, writing on Radicalism and Labour, pleads for a combination of modern Radicals, New Trade-Unionists, and avowed Collectivists, in support of (1) old age pensions, (2) the land for the people, (3) a shorter working-day, and (4) nationalisation of railways. He suggests that twenty-five or thirty seats should be selected for attack on these lines at the next election. It is significant, however, that the writer insists on eliminating, as "a dead weight to social progress," the question of reforming the House of Lords:—

I say with all the energy I can command: While there are hungry mouths to be filled, whilst the shoulders of little children are prematurely bent under the crushing weight of commercialism, while the fathers in factory, mine, and forge are overworked and underfed, while the aged veterans of labour, stricken not with the weight of years, but with the far deadlier weight of poverty and hardship, stagger into the cold and cheerless workhouse, cease tampering with the political machine—your referendum schemes can afford to wait—and turn your thoughts to actual ameliorative measures that will help to make the burden of life sit somewhat more lightly on the shoulders of the poor.

A DEATH DUTY OF 100 PER CENT.

Franklin Thomasson, while agreeing with Henry George's goal of land nationalisation, proposes a different method for attaining that goal. He says:—

In the plan I am about to propose there is no injustice done to anybody. This plan, again, is in itself nothing new. It is merely the application to land of a tax already in operation—namely, the tax known in England as the death duty. Let the title to all land lapse to the nation on the death of the present owners.

The writer reckons the national rent-roll at £200,000,000 a year, which would yield to a population of 40,000,000 £5 a head, or £10 for each adult. Out of this sum not only could all taxes be paid, but also premium for an oldage pension fund.

Mr. Scanlon's suit of Hodge v. Lord Broadacres, or Labour v. Landlordism, is brought to a close by the jury returning a verdict for plaintiff that "all men had originally, and have now, equal rights to the use of land: that the authority which took away these rights was not a competent or sufficient authority."

THE PRICE OF THE PEACE OF THE WORLD.

A comprehensive transaction with the United States is proposed by Mr. J. P. de Putron. He argues that the West Indies are bound to fall to the United States, and suggests that the transfer might be made the occasion of a compact between the two Powers, by which England would gain passage for her ships of war through the Nicaragua Canal, free trade for herself and Canada with the United States, and the use of American coaling-stations in time of war. The United States would gain the Nicaragua Canal, the West Indies, Bermuda, Azores, etc., besides the use of English coaling-stations. As the joint Anglo-American fleet numbers 543 vessels, Mr. Putron thinks that the peace of the world would be secured by his plan, and would be cheap at the price. The Eastern Question, he says, will be settled at the American Isthmus.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Josiah Oldfield as against vivisectionists pleads that limits should be set to experimentation, and lays stress on "the maternal teaching" that life is sacred and pain is terrible. Dudley S. Cosby puts "the hard case of the Irish landlords," and appeals to the Government to do all they can to compensate the landlords and keep them in the country, since "to ruin and disfranchise an educated class as they are now doing" is a fatal course. Allan Laidlaw's inquiry, "What are immoral plays?" follows Nietzsche in his condemnation of the "slavemorality" of repression.

## CORNHILL.

THE August number of *Cornhill* shows a merciful regard for the holiday mood, and inflicts no very weighty articles on its readers. We have noticed elsewhere Sir Robert Edgecumbe's Dorset Humour and Dr. Moorhead's adventures with a Boer ambulance.

Lady Grove writes cleverly on Women's Suffrage in time of war. She brings into killing contrast the two arguments that women must not concern themselves with politics because they do not fight, and that soldiers must not concern themselves with politics because they do fight. She points out that only about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., or only a little over 700,000 in every 29 millions of the adult population, are ever called upon actively to defend the Empire against foreign enemies. The rest are employed in various other ways in contributing to the prosperity of their country. And in this category there is a numerical preponderance of several thousand women over men.

Mr. Frederic Harrison is loud in his praises of Mr. Firth's Cromwell. He pronounces it to be "an excellent book, a fascinating book, a decisive book." He says, "It will pass with historians as the final estimate of the character and achievements of the Protector." Mr. Harrison is surely overbold when he predicts the finality of the estimate of any man. He singles out as the distinctive point about the book that "Mr. Firth for the first time combines a full and detailed narrative of Cromwell's entire career with exhaustive research into all the original sources." Mr. Harrison describes Cromwell as "the first consistent and systematic architect of British Imperialism." He also says, "There never was so systematic an opportunist."

Mountaineering supplies Francis Connell with a text for the recital of several Alpine adventures, and Mrs. E. M. Nicholl gives a humorous sketch of life in "a faraway corner" in Texas. She relates an ingenious way the Mexican Government over the border has of dealing with its criminal desperadoes. It sends soldiers to arrest them, but when arrested the prisoner never arrives at gaol or court. His guards report that he was shot as he tried to escape. This happy dispatch saves the trouble of incarceration and trial, and thins out undesirable members of the community.

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THE North American Review for July is chiefly interesting for its China articles. I have dealt elsewhere with Wu Ting-Fang's article on "Mutual Helpfulness between China and the United States," with Mr. Charles Johnston's paper on "The Struggle for Reform," and with Mr. Poultney Bigelow's on "Missions and Missionaries in China." There will also be found noticed among the Leading Articles Mr. Cronwright Schreiner's paper on "The Settlement in South Africa," Professor Lombroso's predictions as to "The Ultimate Triumph of the Boers," and General Grosvenor's "Republican View of the Presidential Campaign."

THE GROWTH OF AMERICA.

Mr. Michael Mulhall contributes one of his excellent statistical papers, forecasting the result of the U.S. Census of 1900. The following is a summary of his predictions:—

The census of 1900 may be expected to compare with the two latest thus:—

|      |                         | School<br>pupils. | Farms,<br>million<br>acres. | Million dollars. |                    |      |
|------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|------|
| 1880 | Population, 50, 156,000 |                   |                             | Wealth.          | Manufac-<br>tures. | ing. |
|      |                         |                   | 536                         | 43,642           | 5,370              | 270  |
| 1890 | 62,622,000              | 12,710,000        | 623                         | 64,876           | 9.372              | 452  |
| 1900 | 76,200,000              | 15,610,000        | 728                         | 91,040           | 13,326             | 495  |

In twenty years the population appears to have risen fifty-two per cent., but the increase under all other headings, except agriculture, has been much greater, as shown in the following table of comparison:—

|      | Population. | Scholars | Agricul-<br>ture. | Wealth. | Manufac-<br>tures, | Min-<br>ing. |
|------|-------------|----------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1880 | 100         | 100      | 100               | 100     | 100                | 100          |
| 1890 | 125         | 128      | 116               | 147     | 175                | 167          |
| 1900 | 152         | 158      | 136               | 209     | 249                | 183          |
|      | GAM         | BETTA    | AS A ST           | UDENT.  |                    |              |

Mr. Joseph Reinach, who served as Gambetta's private secretary, edits a collection of notes by his old employer on Spencer, Buckle and Comte. The notes themselves are not very interesting, as they contain very little to show Gambetta's own views, and are mostly mere summaries of what he had read; but Mr. Reinach in his preface gives some interesting details as to Gambetta's method of work. He read everything and remembered everything he read. Rabelais was his favourite author. Mirabeau was the historical figure he most admired.

## AN AMERICAN-PACIFIC CABLE.

Mr. Chandler Hall discusses the two rival cable routes to the Philippines. The first of these routes is from San Francisco to Manila, by way of Honolulu, Midway Island, and Guam. The cost of such a cable would be about 25,000,000 dols. The other, or northern route, would go through Sitka, Kadiak Island, Dutch Harbour, Atu, the Japanese-Russian border, and Northern Japan. No single stretch of such a cable would be longer than 800 miles, and the cost would be less by half. The technical difficulties of the northern route are also less considerable.

#### THE AMERICAN CARRYING TRADE.

Mr. E. T. Chamberlain contributes a plea for the development of the Pacific carrying trade of the United States:—

Of the 5,390 clearances of steamships from this country for Europe in 1899, only thirty-nine were under the American flag. Too much intelligence, industry and money have been expended by foreign companies and governments in establishing their shipping interests in the North Atlantic to render possible a speedy recovery by the United States of its former rank in that branch of ocean carrying. But the trade of the Pacific is

relatively undeveloped. During 1899, there were only 185 clearances of merchant steamships from this country for all of Asia, of which, however, only twenty-four, two a month, were American

LORD PLAYFAIR : AN APPRECIATION.

Mr. M. W. Hazeltine contributes an article on the late Lord Playfair, of whom he says:—

A close student of the branch of science which deals with the economic conditions of life, Playfair was a watchful observer of the startling developments which these conditions underwent. To the new order of things he sought to apply the old economic truths, and it was repeatedly his good fortune to draw the right economic lessons from the new conditions of human life with which he was brought in contact. Few men of our time have done more than he did to show the bearing of new industrial facts and of fresh scientific discoveries upon the old laws of supply and demand. A philosopher among politicians, and a politician among philosophers, he was to achieve more than one memorable success in applied science and in politics, and he was to attain, at last, the honour of being one of the few men who, at a moment when the two branches of the English-speaking race seemed drifting towards ruinous collision, were able to intervene and avert a disaster that might have wrecked the cause of human liberty.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

There are only two other articles, one by Miss H. Wright, entitled "State Care of Dependent Children," and the other by Dr. Alfred Calmette on "The Plague at Oporto."

Pall Mall Magazine.

THE most striking things in the August number appear in the monthly literary and society gossip, and have been quoted elsewhere. "Searchlight" tells us "how to popularise our army," and urges increased pay or increased comforts. Improved barrack-rooms, sufficient lavatories, separate dining-rooms, recreation-rooms entirely maintained by the State, abolition of stoppages for hair cutting, barrack damage and hospital, more attractive uniform for infantry of the line, and an entirely free kit—at present the soldier must supply his own underclothing—but not separate cubicle, are among the reforms he asks for.

Blanche Warre Cornish calls to mind "the lordly custom" which came in at Eton soon after the accession of George III. "to present a life-sized picture in oils of any boy leaving the school whose portrait the headmaster requested instead of 'leaving money.' The result is a unique collection of portraits of young men painted by Reynolds, Hoppner, Romney, and Beechey." Reproductions are given of portraits obtained in this way, of A. H. Hallam, Charles J. Fox, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Gladstone, Earl Grey, and others. "A Son of Oxford" writes with pious enthusiasm of his alma mater, and accompanies his words with pictures of the well-known buildings. Mr. George A. Wade sketches "some famous collaborators," among whom he includes Beaumont and Fletcher, Erckmann-Chatrian, Gilbert and Sullivan, Meilhac and Halévy, Besant and Rice. "With Constable" Mr. Frederick Wedmore goes over the scenes glorified by the painter's genius.

THE Girl's Realm for August is rather a good number. An article on the siege of Ladysmith is separately noticed. Mrs. C. N. Williamson writes a timely and interesting article, very well illustrated, on "The Girls of the Passion Play." Sarah A. Tooley in describing the Play-hours of Royal Children has some very readable pages about Queen Wilhelmina and King Alfonso. Another article is on "Some Novel Summer Retreats."

## THE FORUM.

WITH the exception of Mr. Charles Denby's article on "Kiao Chau: a German Colonial Experiment," and Mr. Sheffield's paper on "Chinese Civilisation," the Forum for July does not contain anything which requires separate notice. I have dealt with both these articles in the section devoted to China.

### HOW TO SAVE FROM FIRE.

Mr. W. J. Boies contributes an article entitled "Lessons of the 175,000,000 dols. Ash-Heap." The United States in 1899 lost 150,000,000 dols. worth of property by fire, and this year the losses, it is estimated, will amount to 25,000,000 dols. more. It has been proved that the vast steel sky-scrapers which are so much in fashion in America are not really fireproof at all, and an insurance expert has recently declared that there is not a single fireproof building in New York. The only efficient protection against fire, Mr. Boies maintains, is an elevated fire service:—

By means of the stand-pipe system of forcing water to the top of tall structures we can throw a stream from the roof of a building three hundred feet away. Why not install such plants throughout the congested districts of all our large cities, and place the extinguishing forces in instant command of anything on fire for blocks around?

## ON CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. A. M. Low, in an article entitled "Does Government Service Pay?" makes the following contrast between the English and American Civil Services:—

In the English service the subordinate salaries are lower than in the American service, but the higher officials in England are better paid. In England it largely depends upon the individual whether he shall remain a subordinate or go to the top. If his capabilities are limited he enters the service in one of the junior grades, and must be content to remain there, as the rules do not permit his promotion from that grade to the one above; but if he has abilities of a high order, and can pass an examination admitting him to a class from which promotions to the highest positions are made, his future is largely in his own keeping.

## THE COMING GENERAL ELECTION.

Mr. Thomas Burke has an article on "Social Reform and the General Election," which is entirely devoted to the question of the taxation of ground values. Had it not been for the South African War the coming General Election would have been fought on this issue, and even as it is Mr. Burke thinks that land reform will play an important part. Mr. Burke quotes some remarkable figures to show the necessity for reform :—

Every inch of land between King William's statue and Trinity Square, London, cost £30 10s., or at the rate of £191,000,000 per acre—beyond all doubt the highest price ever paid in England for land. The South Eastern Railway Company was asked at the rate of 65,000,000 dols. per acre for a piece of ground in Bermondsey, which had a depth of sixteen feet only. The demand was so exorbitant that even a railway company had to pause, finally declining to purchase. In the year 1880 land in Cannon Street was sold for 30 dols, a square foot; and six years later the price of land in this identical street went up to 75 dols, a square foot—an increase typical of the growth of land-values in London, even in such a short period of time as elapsed between 1820 and 1886.

Mr. R. P. Falconer asks "Is Crime Increasing?" and answers the question as follows:—

Crime, in the broadest sense, including all offences punished by law, has probably increased slightly in the last twenty-five years. On the other hand, crime, in its deeper moral sense, as we are apt to picture it, has decreased. Changes in our environment, not changes in our moral standards, have multiplied minor offences.

### SUBSIDIES FOR AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Mr. E. T. Chamberlain writes on "The Shipping Subsidy Bill," the objects of which he states as follows:—

To establish in the United States the industry of building all types of ships for the foreign trade, and of promoting their navigation under the flag of the United States, with American crews. The object is thus three-fold and comprehensive. If enacted and successful, it means the harmonious development, of the United States into a maritime power second only to Great Britain. Though this development involves expenditure, it will be a wealth-producing process, the return to the nation far exceeding the outlay. The method of the bill is direct. It proposes appropriations from the Treasury, covering in all a period of thirty years, the maximum for any one year not to exceed 9,000,000 dols. Several years must elapse before the maximum is attained; so that the total expenditures provided for may be put at about 250,000,000 dols.

#### AMERICA AS A WORLD POWER.

Mr. C. A. Conant begins what promises to be a very interesting series of articles on "The United States as a World Power." The present article is, however, merely a prefatory one, and deals chiefly with the positions of the European Powers. Mr. Conant treats at length of Russian progress, which he characterises as follows:—

The Russian Empire, therefore, may be described as the greatest "trust" in the world. From the natural attributes of government monopoly it meets no opposition on Russian soil Seeking to guard industry at home by high tariffs, and to promote competition abroad by distributing with a generous hand in loans and bounties the gold derived from the infinite resources of international finance, and armed with absolute command over many millions of people, who are accustomed to ready submission to the military system, the Russian Empire represents the greatest organised force which confronts Western civilisation.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

There are four other articles, none of which calls for quotation. Mr. W. C. Fox, writing on "America's Relations with Germany," retails the circumstances of the great dispute which raged so long over the importation of American pork. Mr. Hans Devrient describes the Passion Play at Oberammergau, but says nothing new for English readers. Mr. F. L. Clarke sketches the history of Hawaii since the arrival of Europeans.

## THE STRAND MAGAZINE.

THE August Strand is a good number. Besides Pro-fessor Olerich's article, "The Cleverest Child in the World," noticed elsewhere, we have a khaki article on "Deeds of Daring and Devotion in War," which is not bad of its kind, and a paper on "The Secrets of the Zoo," which shows that the superintendent and keepers of the Zoo need quite as much courage and coolness as any soldier. The article is very readable. Sir Robert Ball writes on "The Structure of the Sidereal System," which deals partly with the uses of photography in astronomy. The best star photography is done by long exposure of the plates, the longer they are exposed the greater the number of stars which come out. Stars can thus be photographed which are beyond the range of the most powerful telescope. Sirius being so remote that its rays take nine years to reach us, we see Sirius through a telescope as it was nine years ago. Some stars seen through telescopes being one thousand times farther off than Sirius, their light must have taken nine thousand years to reach us. We see them, therefore, as they were nine thousand years ago, before the earliest records of human history.

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THE most interesting article in the July number is the first of a series by L. Lodian on Russian and Siberian Railways. Several photos are given, amongst others two showing spills on the Ural Railway. Speaking of the Russian aversion to tunnelling, he says:—

The Russian railway engineer will sooner blow up a small mountain than make a tunnel, leaving a yawning chasm between the rocks, with two "streaks of rust" at the bottom thereof as a souvenir of his activity. Or if he finds that after going to the mountain, the mountain is not likely to yield to him, his instructions are to circumvent it by a long detour. Anything to avoid tunnelling!

The bridges are all copied from American structures, so much so that the writer did not see a single notable Russian bridge originality during 8,000 miles of railway inspection across Siberia and Russia. Mr. Ewing Matheson gives an account of the history of making "Best Yorkshire" Iron. Extracts are given from Professor W. S. Aldrich's lecture on Electric Power for Factories. In Invention as a Factor of American National Wealth, W. C. Dodge describes the benefits which the patent system has given to the United States. Dr. Colman Sellers, in his article on Machine Tools, gives a short history of their introduction into the mechanic arts. Joseph Horner writes on Foundry Cranes. Economics in Machine-Shop Work, by Oberlin Smith, and the Development of Fly-Wheels, by Charles H. Benjamin, complete the number.

## THE ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.

THE July number contains many interesting articles, first place being given to Mr. Parsons's description of Chinese engineering, noticed elsewhere,

THE REVIVAL OF AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDING.

Mr. Waldon Fawcett contributes the first part of a paper on "The Ship-building Yards of the United States." He prefaces his description of the yards by some remarks upon the rapid growth of the industry during recent years. In the opinion of the best informed men the increase during the three closing years of the century will be fully equal to that of any decade which intervened between the inauguration of metal ship-building on the western side of the Atlantic and the year 1898. The United States have commenced a fight for the foremost place amongst ship-building nations, and have commenced it under the fiercest competitive conditions. Great national storehouses of material in the American forests enabled, the new nation to secure the supremacy of the seas with her clipper ships, and for the same reason Great Britain had the field largely to herself in the early development of the metal vessels. Now, however, shipyards are springing into existence on both the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of the Great Republic, and during the early summer of 1900 the increase of the value of contracts over a corresponding period last year amounted to £1,400,000. At present American firms are executing naval contracts for Russia and Japan, and, of course, the new navy of the States keeps naval constructors fully employed. The increase in the mercantile marine is, however, considerable. Mr. Fawcett gives a description of the three principal firms in America-namely, the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company of Newport News, Va., the William Cramp and Sons' Ship and Engine-building Company of Philadelphia, and the Union Iron Works of San Francisco.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF CANADA.

Mr. H. Mortimer Lamb gives an interesting account

of "The History and Progress of Mining in British Columbia." Gold, silver, lead and copper are largely mined, but the increase of the gold product has naturally given mining a great impetus. Copper also shows an increase, but silver and lead are decreasing. Mr. Lamb describes the methods used for extracting, smelting and transporting the ore, and illustrates his article with a great number of photographs. In conclusion he says:—

There is no longer any question as to the exceedingly bright future in store for the mining industry of this country. Gradually the obstacles to progress, which appear now so formidable, will be overcome; the labour problem will present far fewer difficult points as the mining districts become more thickly populated, and as the industry becomes more firmly established; mining and metallurgical costs will be still further reduced as conditions are more perfectly understood; and in proportion to the growth and importance the industry attains, so will be the readiness of capital, both British and American, to enlarge its scope in what must uitimately become one of the most important centres of mining activity in the whole of America.

## THE GREAT RIVALS.

The Iron situation is dealt with in an interesting article by Mr. J. Stephens Jeans. He treats it chiefly by means of comparisons between the different countries. From this it appears that the United States easily take the lead in the production of pig iron and steel. From Mr. Jeans' tables we see that the increase in tons of pig iron produced in America in 1899 over that in 1898 is 1,846,769, in Germany 829,251, and in England only 624,248. As is to be expected, Mr. Jeans, who is the Secretary of the British Iron Trade Association, treats his subject with great lucidity.

W. H. Dormer writes on the Power Features of the

Paris Exhibition.

Other articles are rather more technical.

## THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

WE have noticed elsewhere M. de Pouvourville's instructive article on the Boxers.

In the second July number M. Regamey writes a very interesting paper on Japan, illustrated with some graphic pictures. Japan has been overrun by engineers of various nationalities. Indifferent to the beauties of nature, and eager only to exploit the country, while, at the same time, disposed to treat the Japanese as inferior beings, they mistook the calm gentleness characteristic of the Japanese for timidity, and were surprised and even scandalised when the race which they despised revealed an unsuspected energy which destroyed their best laid plans. M. Regamey considers that the events which followed the Chino-Japanese War, in which France shared to some extent in the odium which Russia incurred among the Japanese, have fallen out to the commercial advantage of England.

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Captain Gilbert continues his ably-written articles on the War, taking the story of the military operations down to the middle of December last. Captain Gilbert notes that the action of General Buller in ordering that officers should not wear the distinctive tokens of their rank lest they should attract the special fire of the enemy had a great effect in keeping down the serious losses among the commissioned ranks. Captain Gilbert also notes that the hospital service of the British appeared, considering the circumstances, to be admirably organised; though it is not quite clear whether he is speaking generally, or only of the arrangements made after the battle of Belmont.

## THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE Revue de Paris keeps its place as by far the most fiving and the most interesting of the three great French monthly reviews. While cosmopolitan as regards its choice of fiction—Annunzio's much discussed novel "Fire" has just appeared in its pages—its contents have become typical of the best French thought, and its editors evidently aim at making the contents of each number as varied and as bright as possible. We have noticed M. Luchaire's curious article on "Relics and their Cult," a subject which is, perhaps, at the present moment more topical in this country than it is in France, where the veneration of relics, holy images, and so on is taken as a matter of course.

## THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.

Of particular interest to those who would fain see France a monarchy, and who have made any study, is M. Laugel's admirable appreciation of the late Prince de Joinville, who was for so long the last surviving son of Louis Philippe, and in whose person were centred the memories of the traditions left by the last French King and Queen. Nowadays it is hard for us to realise Paris with its own patriarchal Court, for Louis Philippe and Marie Amalie were, like the Queen and Prince Albert, the parents of nine children, and theirs was a very happy and united family life which could not but have its ennobling influence on the country at large, as well as on the Princes and Princesses whose fate it was to grow up in such a Court. The Prince de Joinville was the sailor of the family, and for many years he really lived on the sea, first in one French man-of-war and then in another, and it was as commander of La Belle-Poule that he brought back to France the remains of Napoleon from St. Helena. In 1848 the Duc d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville were in Algiers, and when they there learnt that their father was deposed and had to fly the country, putting patriotism before personal ambition, they made no attempt to bring to their side that portion of the French army and of the French navy in Algerine waters; instead, they left the colony quite quietly and joined their unfortunate parents in England, and there many years of the Prince's later life were spent, although he lived for some time in America with his two nephews, the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, who fought with the North in the great War of Secession. After the Franco-Prussian War the Prince de Joinville was able to once more live in France, and M. Laugel's slight sketch-in which not once is mentioned the Duc d'Orleans-makes even the casual reader realise all that France lost in losing her monarchical ideals, for no Napoleonic figure, either in the past or in the present, is clothed with the remarkable grandeur and self-abnegation of this son of Louis Philippe.

## THE BIRTHPLACE OF ENGLISH SPORTS.

M. Jusserand, who has written so admirably on mediæval England as well as on mediæval France, continues in both numbers of the Revue his account of the sports and physical exercises of old France; and as we read his descriptions of the great wolf and stag hunts, of the village games, and of the many forms of physical exercise followed with zest by the great nobles, it seems almost incredible that the modern Frenchman has to come for his outdoor games to this country. As an actual fact most so-called national British sports seem to have first come to us from the other side of the Channel, notably football—known even in St. Louis as jeu de soule

or sole—the game of bowls (there are few French castles without a bowling alley), tennis, as opposed to lawn tennis, and croquet; indeed, cricket would seem the only outdoor game which can claim to be wholly of English manufacture.

## A FRENCH EXPLORER.

At the present moment very topical is M. Francois' account of a journey from Canton to Yun-nan-sen. writer was French Consul at Long-Tchéou from 1896-98, at the end of which latter year he was commissioned by M. Delcassé to inquire into the commercial and economic state of certain provinces of Tonkin or French China. Whenever it was possible he travelled by water in a Chinese junk, and though the country was supposed to be at peace, he thought it wiser to provide his boat with port-holes, each containing a miniature cannon. Among his Chinese employes was a certain Tong, who in his spare time devoted himself to watching for favourite sites for graves; he made careful notes of any that occurred, and on his return home was able to sell his information for a considerable sum, for the Chinaman considers that his own good fortune may depend on where he buries his near relations, beginning with his father and mother, who may count as ancestors. M. Francois, who writes with a greater sense of humour than is usual with a French traveller, does not seem to have been badly treated, and some of the observations he was able to make are really curious. It is quite clear that he does not much believe in the opening up of China to Europeans; on the other hand, he considers that Europe may be very glad ultimately to adopt the Chinese as a servile race, for he considers that they make admirable servants. "When a foreigner is in China he must cultivate any mesmeric power with which he may be endowed; sometimes one's only chance is to boldly walk forward right into the middle of a Chinese mob. The Chinaman is incapable of cohesion; in a mob each man fights for himself, each is fearful of death. Always remember in a Chinese crowd that you are dealing with each individual separately." This advice reads curiously in the light of late events: but it must be admitted that it also seems to be the experience of other European travellers in China.

## ALSACE-LORRAINE.

The two political articles dealing, the one with the Roman question of 1862-which obtains a certain genuine value owing to its having been written by the M. Thouvenel who was at that time one of Napoleon the Third's trusted Ministers-and an even less topical account of the relations which existed from the year 1648 to 1871 between Alsace and France, by M. Pfister. The writer attempts to prove that when what is now the German province passed into French hands, the tract of country, though given one name, was really made up of a number of ecclesiastical properties, of principalities, of free burghs, and of tiny states, and that these gradually became merged in one another and formed, under the wise rule of France, a happy and contented province enjoying the same rights as any other, and after the Revolution sharing in the great ideals of fraternity and justice which then swept like a wave over the whole of the country. "The Westphalian Treaty gave to France a series of States lacking cohesion and united aspirations, the Treaty of Frankfort withdrew from her a united province endowed with a soul. The language may have remained German, but the soul was, and is, French, and this is why Alsace still remembers and will never forget.

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## THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

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THE Revue des Deux Mondes for July is quite up to its usual standard of interest and importance. We have noticed elsewhere an interesting letter sent by the Vice-Admiral de Penfentenyo to the editor, and printed in the second July number.

## FRANCE AND THE SUPPRESSION OF SLAVERY.

M. Bonet-Maury contributes a long and well-informed article to the first July number on the Anti-Slavery Movement of the Nineteenth Century so far as it affects The attitude of mind in which he approaches the subject may be gathered from his recital of the story of how the three black servants of Livingstone, after his death at Ilala, embalmed the body and brought it to the coast of Zanzibar, after travelling on foot for nine months and undergoing a thousand dangers and privations. It was a signal example of the negroes' gratitude; but the story perhaps scarcely justifies M. Bonet-Maury in putting the black race on an absolute equality with the white. The writer is justly indignant at the various forms of labour contract under which the reality of slavery is often disguised. If at first France allowed herself to be outstripped by England in the anti-slavery movement, yet now, thanks to the efforts of the Duc de Broglie, Victor Schoelcher, and Cardinal Lavigerie, she has resumed her place in the van of freedom. M. Bonet-Maury is no unpractical theorist. Save in very rare circumstances, he says, the complete emancipation of a slave community by a stroke of the pen always does more harm than good; they must be prepared and educated for freedom in order to be worthy of it. The Governor of French Guinea invented a scheme by which slaves could buy their freedom by saving up a certain sum of money—two hundred or three hundred francs—out of their wages. The question of polygamy is one of great importance, and has naturally divided the missionaries from the civil or military authorities. M. Bonet-Maury's opinion is that the safest course is to recognise polygamous marriages, but to encourage by every possible means the Christian, or monogamist, union.

## MUNICIPAL SOCIALISM.

M. Bourdeau has gathered together some interesting examples of practical Municipal Socialism in France. The socialist and the radical socialist are in power in some of the largest towns, such as Lille, Lyons, Bordeaux, and Marseilles; but England is regarded as the Mecca of municipal socialism, our municipalities being more directly under the influence of the workingclass vote than Parliament itself, for in Parliamentary elections the issues are confused by questions of Imperial politics. A tribute is paid to Mr. Chamberlain's municipal activity in Birmingham; but Glasgow is deservedly held up as the most conspicuous example of municipal socialism in operation. The story is told of a municipal councillor of Glasgow who was astonished to read in a book that his municipality was a socialist body. He had never thought of it in that light; he had only intended to take the steps which seemed to offer the best means of assuring the moral and material welfare of the community.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Among other articles may be mentioned an entertaining travel article by Madame Isabelle Massieu, describing her journey across Indo-China; and a paper by Baron Pierre de Coubertin on "The Psychology of Sport."

## THE REVUE DES REVUES.

THE July numbers of this magazine being somewhat less international than usual, are less interesting to English readers. Purely international, however, is the idea of an American National Institute, recently founded in Paris, thanks to the efforts of an American lady, Miss Smedley, and opened with a speech from M. Sully Prudhomme, the full text of which forms an article in the July 1st number. The idea of the institute is to facilitate social intercourse and exchange of ideas between the United States and France.

M. Paul d'Estrée, in two long and rather scandalous articles, entitled "The End of a Society," describes the state of higher Parisian society under Louis XV., quoting largely from the reports of the then head of the police force—reports carefully drawn up, we are told, to feed the royal appetite for "anecdotes galantes."

M. Georges Pellissier discusses "The Politician in Modern French Literature," in which, he assures us, no one is so unjustly treated as the politician. In almost all novels and plays in which a politician appears he is represented either as consumed with ambition or as a rogue. Even if he was honest before entering political life, when once he is there he has no choice but to become corrupt and abominable.

M. Rosny reviews Mme. Clémence Royer's new book on "The Constitution of the World." In the present state of scientific knowledge matter appears inexplicable, and to elude us if we seek it; but Mme. Royer has persisted in not allowing it to elude her. She supposes that there are atoms, impenetrable, individual and eternal, not solid, but gaseous. Matter is made solid or liquid by variations in the pressure brought to bear on it; gas under pressure gives the idea of a solid. On this hypothesis the writer has built up a marvellous and original theory of the universe.

There are two other scientific articles by Dr. Caze, one of which, on Therapeutics of the Future, deals with three new healing agents—cold, heat, and electricity. By the application of extreme cold cases even of cancer are said to have been cured. Where an operation used to be performed, the patient is now plunged into a temperature of 110 deg. below zero. This is also sufficient to destroy all microscopic life, and Dr. Caze hopes that science will greatly benefit by the discovery of the uses of extreme cold. A celebrated New York physician, Dr. Sprague, has discovered that such affections as rheumatism, gout and sciatica can be benefited by the application of intense heat. He has accordingly been experimenting as to what was the highest temperature which a human being could endure, and found that 400 deg. Fahrenheit (100 deg. above the boiling point of water) could be borne without harm and even with great benefit by a girl suffering from acute rheumatism.

Dr. Caze has also an article on the Genesis of Liquid Air, in which among other strange things he shows that the boiling of water is really a form of its getting colder.

An Italian marquis, secretary to his Embassy in Paris, writes on the little Italian boys who sell plaster images about the streets. They have hitherto carried on their trade without the least regard to the laws of copyright; and as French sculptors, imagining that they are being harmed by these itinerant vendors who copy their works when and where they like, are asking for Government protection, we may not see the little image-sellers much longer, at any rate in the Paris streets.

## GERMAN MAGAZINES.

#### Deutsche Revue.

THE all-absorbing topic of China occupies considerable space in the German magazines. Most of them, however, were written before the crisis reached its acute stage, but nowhere is there any talk of "Revenge."

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

M. v. Brandt, in the July number, writes on the chances of concerted action in China by the Great Powers. Such action, he truly says, demands the highest diplomacy. Russia and England are almost openly hostile, and the presence of Japan adds yet another disturbing element. The greatest possible mistake would be for each Power to use the present state of chaos for its own ends. He considers the suppression of the rising mere child's play to what would follow if it were necessary to police the whole of China. Reckoning that the population of the Celestial Empire is 350 millions, the policing would require an army of 350,000 men, reckoning a thousand to keep a million in order, an assumption which is of course absurd. After things are reduced to quietness, the Powers must, with a light but firm hand, compel the Chinese Government to make due reparation. A good part of the article deals with Corea.

TOMMY ATKINS AND HIS YANKEE COUSIN.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow writes a most interesting article comparing the Americans, British, and Boers as soldiers. In his opinion the Yankee soldier is the best he has ever met. He speaks of the regulars. He rather objects to the way in which the volunteers, and especially the roughriders, were belauded and praised in the American press, whilst the regulars were hardly ever mentioned. Mr. Bigelow says that the chief difficulty the American soldier had to contend with in the Spanish war was the fact that the officers were appointed for political reasons solely. The Government at once saw an opportunity of obtaining votes for the next election, and used it accordingly to the detriment of every department during the war. Comparing the American soldier with Tommy Atkins, he says that the former is a stronger and older man than the average Tommy. The Yankee regular combines the courage of the British soldier with the resourcefulness of the Boer. Tommy Atkins, however, is much better looked after than any other soldier. Mr. Bigelow illustrates this by citing the case of Wei-hai-wei and Kiao-Chau, Hong Kong and Manila. He found the English soldiers under Admiral Seymour were splendidly and extremely well looked after, and although they had been in occupation only six months cricket and football grounds were in full swing and everyone was in the best of health. At Kiao-Chau, on the contrary, dysentery and fever were ever-present guests, although only one hundred miles divides the two places. At Manila the American soldiers toiled and perspired at all sorts of hard work in thick woollen garments, but across the water at Hong Kong Tommy Atkins were light tropical clothes, lived in palace-like barracks, and had Chinamen to do his hard

Mr. Bigelow mentions the impossibility of bringing home responsibility to any one when there are so many heads of departments and commanders-in-chief. He enters rather fully into a discussion of the Boer character and the war, mentioning incidentally that the Boer thinks he is fighting in order to avoid being put under a tyrannical government, and the English think they are fighting in order to give him a more liberal one.

Professor Passow, of Heidelberg, contributes a rather technical article: "The Speech of Deaf Mutes."

Deutsche Rundschau.

M. v. Brandt, writing upon the Chinese crisis in an article on Colonial Politics, shows a certain leaning towards the present action of the Chinese. The Boers, he says, who defend their country against the invader are called patriots, but the Chinese who do the same are barbarians. Very few Western people understand the Chinaman. The diplomatist only tries to make capital for his country in order that he may receive a higher post nearer home. The missionary deals only with his converts. Turning to West Africa, Mr. Brandt laments the supineness of the German Government in neglecting to have the railway energetically pushed forward. England, he says, in the midst of a war costing her millions on millions, yet votes almost without a discussion 4½ millions for the completion of the Uganda Railway, whilst Germany cannot yet decide whether or not she should grant £5,000 for the finishing of the East African line. He complains of the difficulty of getting German capital for the colonies, and concludes by saying that their, development is thereby seriously retarded, for until capital for railways and mining machinery is forthcoming nothing can be done.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The first of a series of articles on the Great World's Show, by A. Schricker, gives a brief account of the opening, and passes quickly in review the position of the warious exhibits. Of Alfred Picard, the Commissioner General, he says:—"Picard was born in Strassburg fifty-five years ago. In 1862 he entered the Polytechnic School, and two years later the Ecole nationale des ponts et chausses. Having finished his studies, he travelled in the East, and on his return became an engineer in Metz. During the war he was responsible for the completion of the huge barracks in less than two months. After the fall of Metz he joined the Army of the Loire. Later in Nancy he carried out great engineering enterprises. He also controlled the railway traffic and arranged for the supply of water for the new forts. Since then he has constantly been engaged upon engineering projects which have finally placed him in the front rank of his profession. In 1889 he was intrusted with the general supervision of the Exhibition. Mr. Schricker closes with a description of the German Pavilion.

OTHER ARTICLES

Alfred Stern, of Zurich, contributes an interesting article on "Blücher's Letters in the Year 1809." Many of these letters are from Blücher to his son in England, and several of these were never received by the latter. Von Eckardt writes upon the Islam reform movement during the last one hundred years. Islam, he says, has always desired to be a world-wide religion, and to-day that desire is stronger than ever. The article is chiefly an historical survey of the Mohammedan peoples during the closing century.

Nord und Süd.

E. Maschke writes an exceedingly interesting article upon Michail Nikiscrowitsch Katkof. It is chiefly a survey of the Russo-German relations from the time when Katkof first made his influence felt in the sixties down to the time of his death. M. de Giers, when Foreign Minister, always successfully opposed Katkof in his desire for wars. M. Maschke considers that Bismarck and Giers worked together for this end, and that Bismarck was always opposed to Katkof.

Georg Reinbach writes a sketch of Johann von Mikulicz-Radecki; M. Grunwald contributes some interesting letters which were exchanged amongst diplomatists at

the beginning of the century.

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## THE ITALIAN REVIEW

I HAVE to congratulate Signora Salazar upon the success which has at last crowned her efforts to establish an Italian Review in the English language. The first number of the Italian Review, a two-shilling monthly published at 51, Via Castelfidardo, Rome, is a very excellent periodical, the like of which would be published in every capital in Europe if the English and American public were really interested in the life of other nations besides their own. My only feeling in welcoming this admirable magazine is that it is too good to live. Sienkewicz rightly declares that every man has two countries: the one is that in which he was born, and the other is Italy. "Faith, science, and, in short, all culture and spiritual life have come from Italy; thus every one must feel that he is in a sense a grandchild of hers." But although there is no cultured home where books, prints, paintings, statues or photographs from Italy do not remind us of our indebtedness to that country, very little is known about its modern life and the remarkable progress in its intellectual, industrial and agricultural developments. The aim of the Italian Review is to furnish a complete knowledge of modern Italian life in all its different branches. By creating a knowledge of modern Italian life it hopes to achieve many good results. It aims at establishing direct communication between producers and consumers by developing Italian art and industry, and by keeping educated men throughout the world an courant with the progress of one of the most interesting nations of the world. It promises a complete review of Italian reviews and Italian new books. It publishes a serial, and undertakes to supply practical information on all subjects which are of importance to English or American visitors to the Peninsula.

The first number, which opens with the editorial programme, contains more than a dozen articles, which give good promise for future usefulness. "An Italian Deputy" gives a very hopeful account of the present economical and political condition of Italy. Violet Fane (Lady Currie) contributes a charming poem, entitled "In a Roman Garden." The General Director of the Antiquities and Fine Arts explains his aspirations of bringing about a movement whereby a new Italian artistic youth may spring up. Madame Salazar gives a very gratifying account of woman's progress in Italy, which illustrates amongst other things how great an incentive to progress in this direction has been given by the International Council of Women. Madame Salazar promises a series of articles upon women's work, and maintains that women in Italy are fast rising to an appreciation of their duties, patriotic and social. Professor Count Angelo de Gubernatis writes on the "Literary Movement in Italy from 1860 to the Present Day." There are papers also on the last years of Italian Art and the last years of Italian Opera. There is an interesting account of the revival of Italian agriculture in South Italy, and the General Director of the excavations in the Roman Forum describes the results of the new explorations in the Vesta temple.

The following is a list of the Italian Reviews noticed in the department of the Review of Reviews:—The Nuova Antologia (7, San Vitale, Rome), the Political and Literary Review (Rome), the Journal of Economists (Palazzo Orsini, Monte Savello, Rome), the Naval League (Spezia), the Military Italian Review (Voghera, Rome), Colonial Italy (Rome), the Italian Review of Sociology (Fratelli Bocca editori, Rome), Vittoria Colonna (Naples), Literary Rome (Rome), Cosmos Catholicus (Rome), the Catholic Patriciate (Rome), the Young

Ladies' Review (Rome), the Illustrated Stage (Via Fra Domenico, Florence), the Modern Review of Culture (Via E. Poggi 11, Florence), the Social Culture (Rome), the Illustrated Musical Chronicle (Voghera, Rome), the Scholastic Review (Bemporad, Florence), the Economist (Florence), Flegrea (Naples).

Altogether the *Italian Review* is a highly creditable publication. How long shall we have to wait, I wonder, before a similar review is published in English in

Quarter of a Century of the "Church Quarterly."

With its current issue the Church Quarterly Review completes twenty-five years of publication. It was initiated in meetings held at the Deanery of St. Paul's, and the circular proposing it was signed by A. J. B. Beresford Hope and R. W. Church. The first number appeared in October, 1875. Weoffer our sincere congratulations to the editor of this organ of scholarly Anglicanism on the service it has rendered and the high tone it has maintained. Even those who differ from its distinctive views most strongly cannot but respect its dignity and be helped by its serious and devout spirit. With all its polemics and its highly contentious tenets it is careful to keep its readers in touch with the springs of religious life and more than most ecclesiastical prints is an organ of piety. The survey of the quarter-century characteristically includes a statement of its creed:—

The ultimate and supreme authority of Holy Scripture; the Divine promise of guidance so that the final decisions of the whole Catholic Church are infallibly right; the reality of sacramental grace so that in Baptism the baptised person is in very deed a member of Christ in union with His sacred body, in Absolution the sins of the penitent are actually forgiven, and in the Holy Eucharist the consecrated bread and wine are made to be the body and blood of Christ—these form parts of that great system of truth to which the Tractarians were committed, which it has been one of our purposes to defend.

A paper on "Dr. Pusey's Spiritual Letters" offers a good example of the strictly edifying function of the Review. By the way, it acknowledges one advantage of his letters over his personal talk: "For on paper he had to finish his sentences, which he was never known to do in conversation!" The Bishop of Ripon's "History of the Church of England" is subjected to very severe criticism. Other articles are mentioned elsewhere.

## Index to the Periodicals of 1899.

THE tenth volume (1899) of the "Annual Index to Periodicals" is now ready. As a time-saving appliance, this work must be indispensable in all libraries, public and private; and to enable students and every one to whom it would be of service to possess it, it is issued at a price which brings it within the means of all. Without this Index, the majority of articles in the periodicals would lie buried and forgotten; with its classification and arrangement the reader can discover every article, however vague its title may be, that has appeared on any subject. As all synonymous headings are avoided and numerous crossreferences from leading headings to kindred topics are supplied, there is no difficulty in turning up with certainty references to all the matter in the periodicals of the year connected with any topic. It need hardly be pointed out how useful it is for the journalist or general student to see not only what has been written, but to know what subjects remain unexplored. Vol. III. is out of print, but Vols. I., II., IV., and V. (1890, 1891, 1893 and 1894) may still be had, price 5s. nett; or 5s. 6d. post free; Vols. VI.-X. (1895-1899 inclusive) at 10s. nett, post free.

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# THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

## A CHRISTIAN SOCIALISTS' HANDBOOK: RUSKIN'S ECONOMICS TOLSTOYFIED FOR THE MASSES.

This little book not only offers the reader more solid matter than volumes upon volumes of works written on the same theme, but does what multi-volumed works on political economy do not do,—it states economic problems clearly and simply. Any one who reads this book with unprejudiced mind and sincere desire to find answers to the problems which confront people of our times, will find those answers, and will arrive at a clear understanding of things which most people imagine to be difficult and abstruse. He will find also moral guidance and stimulation to good.—Count Tolstoy's Introduction to "The Anatomy of Mis.ry."

"THE Anatomy of Misery," Mr. Kenworthy's Plain Lectures upon Economics, is not a new book, but the second edition, which has just been issued from the press, may achieve results which justify me in dealing with it as the Book of the Month. It is a little book of which some seven thousand copies have been issued. It has been described by Mr. Hobson as "Ruskin reduced to a System." Mr. Kenworthy thinks

that he has not only systematised Ruskin, but has penetrated even further into the structure of economics than was effected by "Unto this Last." In view of the emphatic commendation given to it by Count Tolstoy it may be well to summarise what it is the author has to say as to the existing state of things, and what are the remedies for the evils with which we are all unfortunately familiar.

Mr. Kenworthy is a Tolstoyan—that is to say, he believes that force is no remedy, a fact which cuts him off at once from the methods of those with whom he is in close sympathy. Mr. Kenworthy starts from the principle that society should be organised for the equal welfare of all, and using this as a scalpel he proceeds to anatomise limb by limb the diseased body social, ascertaining the extent of the disease in each part by comparison with the healthy part. Each section of his book is prefaced by a short poem which sounds the keynote of the chapter. For instance, the first part is prefaced by a poem

first part is prefaced by a poem entitled "Decline and Fall," in which the note is struck in the following quatrain:—

My England! Rome has proved in vain The wisdom that a nation needs, For in her steps thou reelest down The road that to destruction leads!

Mr. Kenworthy is a poet as well as a political economist and a hot gospeller of the Tolstoyan school, and he uses every shaft in his quiver to pierce the armour of his enemies. This makes "The Anatomy of Misery" a tolerable vehicle for social propaganda, for many who dissent from his conclusions will nevertheless welcome the opportunity

of putting before the people an impeachment of the existing social system that is eminently moral in its tone and Christian in its ethics. Mr. Kenworthy, who writes in very simple language, goes directly to the point when he gives chapter by chapter the facts and the principles, the methodical study of which, he maintains, is the only hope for the people. He comes before us as the teacher of truths which must be put into practice if we are to

be free from the uncertainty, poverty, meanness which curse the lives of our people. The purpose of human life, he maintains, is happiness, development, pleasurable activity. This leads him into direct antagonism with the capitalists of the Manchester School, who in the name of political economy have blindly plundered and trodden down their fellow-men during this century. Self-interest, intelli-gently understood, Mr. Kenworthy explains, leads us to the acceptance as our first principle in economics, "thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself," and to interpret this as Simon did, "from each according to his ability to each according to his needs." For, he asks, is it not our interest to have people about us healthy, capable and in-telligent, or is it better to live among sickly slum-folk? By neglecting our fellow-creatures we defile our own surroundings and deeply injure ourselves.

From this starting-point Mr. Kenworthy has little difficulty in proving that the existing order conflicts both with the fundamental principle of true econo-

Tolstoy.

conflicts both with the fundamental principle of true economics, but defeats the objects which it professes to have in view. He accepts the definition of Ruskin as to wealth comprising only those products of labour which are good to be enjoyed by men, while false wealth covers those articles which are bad to be used or enjoyed, such as adulterants of food, unhealthy luxuries, pestilential dwellings, bad books and pictures. How far then, he asks, does our present social system produce wealth? He answers, that even of the bare necessaries of life, a suffi-



Count Leo Tolstoy.

\* "The Anatomy of Misery." By J. C. Kenworthy. Second Edition. With Introduction by Count Tolstoy and letter by Professor Alfred R. Wallace. The Clarion Office, 88, Fleet Street, E.C.

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ciency of good clothing and shelter is not forthcoming to satisfy the needs of a large portion of the community:—

Every year, the people who die directly of starvation and destitution are counted by hundreds; every year, thousands of people are stinted to death. As regards shelter, there are not enough houses, even of the worst kind, to anything like reasonably accommodate all the population; whole families crowd into single rooms; in one place and another thousands walk the streets nightly, or sleep in the open, having no place of refuge. Those who have any idea of the lives of the mass of the people, know what this dearth of the necessaries of life is,—a vast, unceasing horror.

The sum of the whole matter, according to Mr. Kenworthy's opinions, is expressed more forcibly in his little poem, "The Mill," than in his prose:—

Two millstones in a mighty mill Grind on unceasingly; The stone beneath is Daily Toil, Above, Uncertainty.

The lower stone, in grinding, girds,
"Cease not, ye Poor, from toil!"
The stone above for ever groans,
"With quaking shall ye moil!"

This mill that never rests, grinds out Tears, blood, and broken lives, And teeming Wealth, that whelms the Class That labours not, yet thrives.

#### THE AUTHOR'S STUDIED MODERATION.

Mr. Kenworthy, in his "Anatomy of Misery," but proceeded on the well-known lines of all those who have devoted attention to the study of the maladies of the body Wherein he differs from those who have preceded him is that there is an appearance of studied moderation even in his denunciation of the existing evils. Probably there is nothing in what he has written which is so terrible an indictment of the existing social order in Britain, as the fact to which Mr. Horsfall called the attention of the Charity Organisation Society last month. He said that last year in Manchester 11,000 young men tendered themselves for enlistment in the British Army. The physical standing of that army is not very exacting. Neither in stature nor in physique do they apply very severe tests. All that the recruiting sergeant asks is that the recruit should be, like a horse, guaranteed sound in wind, limb, and eyesight. Of these II,000 recruits 8,000 were rejected as physically defective, and of the 3,000 who were accepted only 1,072 could be passed into the army, 2,107 being sent into militia regiments. From this it would seem that in the great urban population of the North only one in ten of the workingnen sufficiently robust to feel a desire to enter the army, has retained a sufficiently healthy body to comply with the requirements of the recruiting sergeant. This is the result of City life, lack of physical exercise, absence of pure air, clean water, and the ordinary conditions of healthy human existence. The savages whom we spawn in our slums are growing up a rickety, scrofulous, stunted race who are not even fit to be food for powder. The Spectator declares that, unless we can in the next twenty years tackle seriously the slum question, we shall be physically no less than morally undone as a great nation. And with this canker eating into the hearts of our people the Spectator and its allies have squandered the wealth, resources and interests of the nation in waging war in Africa to smooth the crumpled roseleaf under the head of a handful of Outlanders. The number of Outlanders petitioning for redress was only twice as large as the number of would-be recruits in Manchester in a single year, who were unable to comply with the minimum standard of physical capacity laid down in the British

Imagine the whole nation for ten months absorbed in a campaign against the slumland of London alone, with £60,000,000 at its disposal and an army of 240,000 ceaselessly employed in carrying out the necessary works, and every newspaper discussing day by day the progress that was made.

## OUR "SYSTEM" OF DISTRIBUTION.

Yet our means of production are efficient to turn out all that is wanted—our resources are am le beyond measure, yet our system of production fails in every direction. Equally faulty is the system of di ribution which Mr. Kenworthy thus summarises:—

Rich people idle or work at their leasure, and receive a wasteful superfluity of Wealth; the Por drudge on at nameless and dishonoured tasks, earning at m it a bare subsistence for their broken lives, and not always that. There is a Governing and Organising Class, whose power not schemes bring profits and "honours" to themselves; there is a Criminal Class, whose efforts and schemes bring them to poson and disgrace. At the bottom of the social scale are creatures sunk in misery, in huge degradation, unspeakable, heart-breaking to those who know it. At the top is an aristocracy of birth and property, whose historical characteristics are self-shness, injustice, ignorance, pride, and corruption. Agitations, strikes, riots, rebellions, witness to the relations between the two Classes.

## THE MALTHUSIAN BOGEY FACED.

One of the first principles which ought to guide a community is to provide for the support and comfort of the aged and infirm, the young and helpless. Something is done, he admits, to provide for these classes, but more than half the funds raised for the purpose are spent in administering the relief. He charges the production of the so-called vicious and criminal classes solely to destitution, ignorance, and misery. Mr. Kenworthy touches incidentally upon the Malthusian problem, and deals with it with courage not often visible in those who discuss the problem of population. After saying that the overpopulation of the world is by no means a certainty, he frankly faces the possibility by admitting his readiness when the time comes to suppress the surplus population if necessary. He says:—

Even were it a certainty, it would seem desirable that we should all, meanwhile, live as full and happy lives as possible; until the time comes when the surplus population must be suppressed. Because the world might some day become overpopulated, is no reason for our practising injustice and foolishness, and living miserably, at present.

## PROPERTY LAWS ATTACKED.

Mr. Kenworthy then proceeds to examine the present methods of production and of distribution, and finds them, as might naturally be expected, very faulty. But with the best will in the world I am not able to discover in his diagnosis any evidence that he could, if given a free hand, devise a better system:—

The means of production and distribution, without which men cannot labour, and therefore cannot live, are in the absolute control of a small class, who use their monopoly to divert to themselves the whole product of Labour, except the portion which is necessary to keep the labourers alive and working.

This is brought about through the property laws, which are made and maintained by the monopolist class, who control the social organisation. This class is able to maintain its position and privileges by force, in the name of Law.

If we desire to bring about a reformation of society, clearly our attack must be directed upon the existing property laws; in

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place of which we must create a property system that shall be established in the goodwill of the community, and enforced by peaceable means.

He is quite clear in his mind that while violent revolution is to be deprecated private property itself must be destroyed; but how this is to be done without violence does not appear. He says :-

Laws to control Property-owners are inoperative while Private Property remains. Passing such Laws is like trying to get rid of an octopus by disengaging one of the creature's many arms at or an octobus by discingaing on the state of the next; while you work at that, the keepend arm regains its hold. The whole work at that, the kosened arm regains its hold. body must be dealt w h; the vital part must be attacked.

## " FORC : NO REMEDY "-MAYBE,

The significance f the pamphlet lies not so much in the remedies which he prescribes as the fact that he presents his indictm nt of the present social order in a religious guise, and it stead of attacking the institution of private property from the standpoint of an anarchist or an atheist he maintains that its abolition is indispensable preliminary to the exablishment of the Kingdom of Heaven on earth. What is to be expected is that those whom he addresses will eagerly accept his exposition of the injustice of things as they are, and take their own short cut to what they ought to be. Mr. Kenworthy himself holds a candle to the devil in one very significant passage in which, after saying that violence begets violence, and that no violent revolution has ever ended oppression, says that nevertheless the steps of history have hitherto been through blood and struggle, and it may be that Progress has not yet entered the better way of peace. Mr. Kenworthy's "maybe" will certainly become in the mouths of other men a positive affirmation that as it has been so it must be in the future, and that there is no hope for the world in waiting for the peaceful birth of the new era, and that our only hope is in a Cæsarian operation. This of course conflicts directly with the principle to which Mr. Kenworthy is deeply committed.

## BEGIN WITH YOURSELF!

The following passages from his last chapter, while they express his own conviction, will nevertheless be scouted by the more ardent spirits as a most lame and impotent conclusion. He says :

Not by violent revolution, nor by mere political action, can actual reform be accomplished. The property laws, which we attack, are rooted in the thoughts, habits and beliefs of the majority of men; rich and poor, oppressor and oppressed. Not until these thoughts, habits and beliefs are changed will reform come. Ignorance and selfishness together are the two upholders of the property laws.

What is to be done then? There is at least one thing you can

do, thoroughly, infallibly. Reform yourself.

In the Society that is to be, which we idealists imagine, certain rules of conduct must needs be observed by each individual. For our own, and for our neighbours' sakes, the laws of health must be followed-temperance, cleanliness and activity. To the same end, the true principle of economy must be obeyed —"Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself,"—"From each according to his capacity, to each according to his need." Only persons who are simple, truthful, kind and unselfish, can obey these laws. Through disobedience to these laws, our Society is perishing; the only hope of salvation is in returning to them. There is one person—yourself—whom you can at once bring to that allegiance. In your own person you can set an example of the true life. By example and precept you can win others to the truth.

## PROFESSOR WALLACE'S PROGRAMME.

This is the objection which Professor Alfred Wallace makes in a letter addressed to Mr. Kenworthy, which certainly lacks nothing in the clearness and precision of its proposals. Writing on July 4th, Professor Wallace

I look upon Tolstoy as the greatest social reformer of the century, and the most Christlike man,

I have read through your articles upon "The Anatomy of

They are admirable, forcible and clear. I agree fully with them except the conclusion, which I find unnecessarily weak and

Surely there are two modes of action, either of which would bring about the "Co-operative Commonwealth"—the abolition of the rule of capitalists-the abolition of private property in the

nation's industry.

The first is by the systematic extension of the co-operative movement, the workers and trades unions devoting all their savings and accumulations of capital to establishing all kinds of productive industries themselves for their own consumption, thus absorbing first, all unemployed labour power, then withdrawing labour from the capitalists. This, if systematically pursued, would, I believe, in fifty years transfer the whole production of the necessaries and comforts of life to the workers themselves.

The next method is by the whole body of workers using their voting power to return representatives who would carry certain

great reforms:

(a) Nationalise the railways and the land, paying all existing owners a life income only.

(b) Adopt the principle that the unborn have no property rights and abolish inheritance.

(c) Give to all children in future equality of opportunity to

its fullest extent.
Voluntary universal co-operation would inevitably follow. Both these methods are possible with men and women as they are.

It only wants systematic education, and a body of energetic leaders to bring them about.

I prefer the latter as the more direct and immediately practicable.

I feel sure that you must see the practicability of these or some modification of them. Why not adopt some such scheme of your own, not the weak and utterly useless plan of each one trying to live up to an ideal which you admit only a very small minority can ever attempt-and even they will effect practically nothing.

I see in your book, "From Bondage to Brotherhood," you do in the last chapter propose or suggest co-operation, but just looking at it seems too vague. To me any exposition of evils without showing that there is a real thorough practical remedy is all waste of time. Hundreds of such books have been written, and where are they, and what good have they done? "The Bitter Cry" and "Darkest England," and Booth's statistics of London, "The White Slaves," "Life in West London," etc.

None of them propose a remedy, and they are all a nine days' horror and then forgotten !

What we want is to write upon a definite programme "like the five points of the charter," and then in season and out of season keep it before the public (as the Alliance have done with drink), and especially by debates in Parliament. agitate, agitate! Never cease, but let it be for definite legislation, demonstrably leading one step toward the Co-operative Commonwealth, and the abolition of want. I tried the proposal of "Free Bread" in the last chapter of my "Wonderful Century," and I am sure it is a good proposal, since it would demonstrably abolish actual starvation, but nobody has a good word to say

I myself would advocate free bread, free coals and free house— the minimum essentials of life, and far cheaper in the end than poor laws-all to be paid by the surplus wealth of the rich-by a progressive tax on all property above £ 100,000 till it would absorb all surplus above a million. Then we should have breathing time for education, agitation, and remedial legislation.

But while we talk and dream the poor starve, and worse than ALFRED R. WALLACE. starve.-Yours very sincerely,

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#### ACCEPTED BY MR. KENWORTHY.

I turn with some interest to see what Mr. Kenworthy would say in reply to a criticism which strikes directly at the root of the doctrine which he has stated in his book, "From Bondage to Brotherhood." In that interesting little volume he thus addresses the workers of England:—

Cease from following after those who dangle before you new Laws, new Acts of Parliament, who ask you to do nothing but—vote. The Law has been framed by oppressors; neglect it, let it die. In place of it, by the Power of Brotherhood, will come up the true Democratic means of Government—unfettered public opinion, which is the will of the people. . . .

Imagine, then, my astonishment on turning to Mr. Kenworthy's reply to find, that instead of exhorting the workers to cease from following after those who clamour for new Acts of Parliament, he accepts holus bolus everything that Dr. Wallace says. That I am not exaggerating will be proved by the following extracts from Mr. Kenworthy's letter. After expressing his whole-hearted agreement with Dr. Wallace's position and his sympathy with the immediate practical legislative proposals so set forth, which are quite the best his own mind can discover, he continues:—

Six to ten years ago, during the then existing semi-crisis of popular discontent and socialist agitation, I stated and advocated broadcast in the press and from the platform exactly these proposals of yours for the development and extension of productive and distributive co-operation, and nationalisation or municipalisation of all material social resources and functions, necessarily beginning with the land . . . The first step in that programme, however, must necessarily be such agitation as you plead for; agitation upon the moral and economic aspects of the question, which shall arouse such enthusiasm and clearness of perception in the masses that the authorities shall be compelled to move in our direction. Inquiry must be instituted as to—

 The present conditions of ownership of all agricultural lands.

2. The conditions of the unemployed in various trades.
3. Ways and means of organising men in their proper sellings upon the land of the senter.

callings upon the land of the country.

If ever the judgment of God was spoken in history it is spoken to-day, prophesying quick ruin upon the infamous system which has drained the land of its inhabitants and heaped them up in cities . . . For the practical politician this is the programme of the future, as I see it, and one to which I commit myself—body, soul, and spirit.

But there is one further consideration. This I may state as defence of the conclusion of "The Anatomy of Misery." Through years of every kind of labour for these very reforms, I perceived that the effectiveness of a man, whether leader or led, depends fi.st, last, and wholly upon his personal character. To achieve any of our Socialist proposals, as much as to live under the society that would result from them, men are needed who are first of all men of goodwill, and with that, men of truthfulness at all cost. Such men will concentrate their whole force, not upon the Coercive forces, but upon the Administrative functions of Government, in that spirit of the Christian Gospel, so well understood by Tolstoy, which I have endeavoured to explain and spread among my fellow-countrymen

## THE HALLOWING OF SOCIALISM.

I am not careful, however, to convict Mr. Kenworthy of inconsistency. His consistency or inconsistency matters very little. What is important is to note that his book is an attempt to present in a Christianised form the extreme proposals of the Socialists who deny the right of private property, and demand the repeal of every law authorising the enforcements of debts and contracts. For the last year or two his teachings will have fallen upon deaf ears. But in the stormy and troubled time upon which we are entering there is reason to believe that the teachings embodied in this little book will find eager acceptance from many who would have turned a deaf ear to the more violent and irreligious teaching of the materialists. Those who scoff at Socialism and profess to believe that it is a mere craze which will pass off, have taken little pains to read the signs of the times. I say nothing here of the steadily increasing strength of the Socialist vote in nearly every European country. Neither do I insist upon the probability that the Liberals in their distress at the coming election will go far in the way of purchasing the allegiance of the Socialists and the Independent Labour Party. I would rather point to the significant declaration of Mr. Morley at Oxford, when he declared that if he had to choose between Militarism and Socialism, he would without hesitation throw in his lot with Socialism. Now, Mr. Morley is one of the strongest and most advanced advocates of the Individualism of the Manchester School that is to be found in politics. For such a man to make such a declaration at such a time ought to give the most cheery of optimists pause when he calculates upon the maintenance of the existing order.

## WHITHER?

One more word and I have done. Mr. Kenworthy concludes his remarkable little book with the following sentences:—

"But," you ask, "must I cease to struggle for Money and Property, as other men do? Must I refuse the aid of the Law, in defence of my Rights and Property?"

The answer you will give to these questions will depend upon your conception of the purpose of your life. Economic principles are, as we have seen, governed by Moral considerations. Morals are, finally, dependent upon our conception of the solution of the great mystery—What is to become of us hereafter? That is, Morals are based upon Religious Belief. Which is as much as to say, that Economic questions are, finally, Religious questions.

That is a very remarkable declaration:—To Mr. Kenworthy everything depends upon the question—What is to become of us hereafter? But as no one knows better than Mr. Kenworthy himself the great majority of those who are at present engaged in propagating the doctrines of Socialism have convinced themselves rightly or wrongly that there is no hereafter. What then becomes of moral considerations? That is a grave question, the answer of which is still to seek.



# Some Notable Books of the Month.

## MAN'S EVOLVING DESTINY.

MR. JAMES LANE ALLEN'S NEW STORY.

A NEW novel by Mr. James Lane Allen is something to look forward to. When read it is something to ponder over and glance back at with a recollection of pleasure. Of few writers can this be said. But Mr. Allen never writes unless he has something to say which is well worth reading and remembering, and he clothes his thoughts in such musical prose that merely to read his pages is a delight. Those who read his "Kentucky Cardinal" and the "Choir Invisible" will need no recommendation to induce them to purchase Mr. Allen's latest book, "The Increasing Purpose" (Macmillan, 63.). It is a novel with a purpose, but that purpose is so intimately connected with the evolving destiny of man, and is so beautifully and delicately developed that the reader, while conscious of the writer's purpose, is not over-conscious of it. As in all Mr. Allen's stories the scene is laid in the State of Kentucky. "The Increasing Purpose" is a life sketch and the story of the soul struggle of a man whose lot is cast at one of the critical turning points of the life of the human race. He lives at the moment when the old order is changing, giving place to the new.

## ALWAYS MAN, MAN, MAN.

David is a Kentucky farm lad, in whose veins runs the blood of ancestors whose revolt against dogma in matters theological had cut them apart from the majority of their fellow-men. Living in a little country village, tilling, tending and harvesting the hemp which constituted the wealth of the countryside, David grew up looking at the world and man's place in it with the eyes of David the Psalmist, and of Job the patriarch. Man to him was the centre of the universe. It was created and fashioned for him. He was the pivot around which everything revolved. To him the most important among the worlds swung in space was the Earth, because it was inhabited by Man:—

Its shape had been moulded, its surface fitted up, as the dwelling-place of Man. Land, ocean, mountain range, desert, valley—these were designed alike for Man. The sun—it was for him; and the moon; and the stars, hung about the earth as its lights,—guides to the mariner, reminders to the landsman of the Eye that never slumbered. The clouds—shade and shower—they were mercifully for Man. Nothing had meaning, possessed value, save as it possessed value and meaning for him. The great laws of Nature, they, too, were ordered for Man's service, like the ox and the ass, and as he drove his ox and his ass whither he would, caused them to move forward or to stop at the word of command, so Man had only to speak properly (in prayer) and these laws would move faster and less fast, stop still, turn to the right or the left side of the road that he desired to travel. Always Man, Man, Man, nothing but Man! To himself measure of the universe, as to himself a little boy is sole reason for the food and furnishings of his nursery.

## THE DOGMAS OF THE CHURCHES.

Filled with this belief, and thinking nearly always of his Bible, when he heard of the establishment of a Bible College at Lexington, David determined to become a student. But in that larger world he soon discovered that things were not as he had dreamed. He had left the solemn, cloistered fields, and been introduced to the wrangling, sarcastic, envious creeds. He became doubtful

and distressed, finding that the dogmas of the churches did not fit in with the facts of science and the actualities of life. He passed through the various stages down the road of unbelief. First he tried to convince himself that all the churches were true, then he endeavoured to ascertain which of them proclaimed the truth, and finally he ended by turning his back on them all. With the mind of a devoutly religious man, he was antagonised by the excessive and unreasonable claims so confidently put forward by those who labelled themselves Christians. David, in his extremity, eagerly read the new literatures, the voices of which filled the world—literatures proclaiming the Old Faith, the New Science, and the New Doubt. This untrained and simple lad began to listen to them, one after another: reading a little in science, a little in the old faith, but most in the new doubt. For this he was ready; towards this he had been drawn.

### THE TRIAL OF DOUBT BY FAITH.

The time came when the professors of the Bible College expelled David from the school. It was not done roughly or unkindly, but as Mr. Allen points out, it was a repetition of that old, old scene in the history of man—the trial of his Doubt by his Faith. One half of the human spirit arraigning and condemning the other half:—

Behind David, sitting solitary there in the flesh, the imagination beheld a throng so courtless as to have been summoned and controlled by the deep arraigning eye of Dante alone. Unawares he stood at the head of an invisible host, which stretched backward through time till it could be traced no farther. Witnesses all to that sublime, indispensable part of man which is his Doubt—doubt respecting his origin, his meaning, his Maker, and his destiny. That perpetual half-night of his planet-mind—that shadowed side of his orbit-life—for ever allocated and held in place by the force of Deity, but destined never to receive its light. Yet from that chill, bleak side what things have we reached round and caught the sun! And of the earth's plants, some grow best and are sweetest in darkness. What strange blossoms of faith open and are fragrant in that eternal umbra! Sacred—sacred doubt of man. His agony, his searching, which has led him always around from more ignorance to less ignorance, from less truth to more truth; which is the inspiration of his mind, the sorrow of his heart; which has spoken everywhere in his science, philosophy, literature, art—in his religion itself; which keeps him humble, not vain, changing, not immutable, charitable, not bigoted; which attempts to solve the universe, and knows that it does not solve it, but ever seeks to trace law, to clarify reason, and so to find whatever truth it can.

Across the room sat the professors, and behind them one seems to see, tier upon tier, row above row, a vast shadowy colosseum of intent judicial faces—Defenders of the Faith.

David, excommunicated by the orthodox religious authorities of his day, takes up the first duty which lies nearest to his hand. He returns to his father's farm, to hard, ungrateful work, in his endeavour to pay back the money he has spent on his college education.

#### CHILDREN OF TWO REVOLUTIONS.

At this dark period of his career his life is moulded by the hands of a woman. Gabriella does not alter the course of his life, but she smooths away its roughnesses, and brings to it the softening influence of a woman's love. Gabriella herself is the product of a revolution, social effect Souther War. mistre home. tions a facing manking She, had far earth;

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ed by r the esses, nan's ution, social not moral, but one which is not without a profound effect upon the community. She belongs to the old Southern slave-holding aristocracy ruined by the Civil War. In order to earn a living she becomes the schoolmistress of the little country village which is David's home. These two children of vast and distant revolutions are guided by Mr. Allen into one life—a young pair, facing toward a future of wider, better things for mankind:—

She, living on the artificial summits of a decaying social order, had farthest to fall in its collapse ere she reached the natural earth; he, toiling at the bottom, had farthest to rise before he could look out upon the plain of widening modern thought and man's evolving destiny. Through her fall and his rise they had been brought to a common level. But on that level all that had befallen her had driven her as out of a blinding storm into the church, the seat and asylum of religion; all that had befallen him had driven him cut of the churches as the fortifications of theology. She had been drawn to that part of worship which lasts and is divine; he had been repelled by the part which passes and is human.

"The Increasing Purpose" is a novel which is inspired by profound thought, and is written by a man who has a keen insight into life, a great love of nature and the ability to express his thoughts in language which it is a pleasure to read, so musical is it. There is no doubt that Mr. Allen's latest story will have many readers, but it cannot be read by more than it deserves.

## A SEQUEL TO THE "SCHOOL FOR SAINTS."

"ROBERT ORANGE," BY JOHN OLIVER HOBBES.

To say that this is a clever book is only to say that it is by the lady who prefers to call herself by the name of a man. But to say that it is a satisfactory book is to take a liberty with the truth. It is an ambitious book, for what can be more ambitious than to bring Lord Beaconsfield into a story as one of the characters, and make him speak and write letters in his own name and in his own peculiar style? But nevertheless "Robert Orange" Nothing turns out right, everything is disappointing. goes wrong. The plot of the story is of the slightest, and the heroine is too young to be interesting. She is a little older, it is true, than she was in the "School for Saints," but it is impossible to work up much interest nowadays in pretty chits in their teens. As for Robert Orange, who gives his name to the title, and who may be supposed to be the hero of the story, he is a very unsatisfactory gentleman. He is a bit of a prig, and although he is a Catholic, his Catholicism is not of a very interesting variety, although it affords the authoress a definite opportunity of shunting him into a religious order at the end of the book. The only real person whom we remember with pleasure, or whom we would have cared to meet in real life, is the young half-Russian, half-English lady whose nervousness, restlessness, and excitability are very well painted. Robert Orange is little better than a lay figure who is created for the purpose of enabling the authoress to display her jewels of epigram and her embroidery of wit. In the "School for Saints" we are promised an account of Orange's experiences when he enters the Church. Therefore we may suppose that there is to be yet a third volume devoted to the analysis of the character of this not particularly interesting young man. There are some pretty things in the book, some eloquent passages, a good deal of sauce piquante of one kind or another; but on the whole it does not thrill us, neither does it maintain the high level which previous works of its authoress had led us to expect. (Unwin, 6s.)

## HOW TO MITIGATE INDIAN FAMINES.

BY AN INDIAN.

THE terrible calamity which has overwhelmed large portions of India this year has attracted comparatively little attention in England. Death in the more dramatic form in which we have witnessed it in South Africa and in China has fully occupied the public mind, which is so constituted as to be incapable of taking an interest in two things at the same time. Hence the sufferings of the Indian peasants in the famine-stricken districts have for the most part been passed over in silence. But the present famine, following so close upon that of 1897, ought to arouse the conscience of the people of the Empire, and lead them to seriously inquire whether they have done all they can to prevent these terrible scourges. Those who are interested in the question will find a mass of useful information on the subject in the volume which Mr. Romesh Dutt has just published entitled "Famines in India" (Kegan Paul).

TEN FAMINES IN FORTY YEARS.

British administration of India has brought internal peace, but it has not banished famine. Within the last forty years there have been ten famines in India. At a moderate computation the loss of life in starvation and disease may be estimated at fifteen millions. The periodical recurrence of famines has been accounted for, among other reasons, by the assertion that the population of the country has increased more quickly than the produce of the soil. This, Mr. Dutt points out, is not the case. The increase in the population of India is slower than in England and Wales, and is slower than in eighteen other countries out of the twenty-eight for which figures are available. The immediate cause of famine is the failure of the rain. This cause can only be combatted by a more extensive system of irrigation. Mr. Dutt's main purpose in publishing this book, however, is to call attention to the other causes which, if they do not occasion famines, do profoundly influence their intensity and frequency. Famines, he says, are greatly due to the resourceless condition and the chronic poverty of the cultivators, caused by the over-assessment of the soil on which they depend for a living. The peace which British administration has given to India has not brought with it a reduction in the public expenditure or in the public debt. One-third or one-half of the net revenues of India are sent out of the country annually. Land revenue is the most important of the Indian revenues, and so it happens that the taxation falls heavily upon the cultivators of the soil. They can save nothing in years of good harvest, and consequently every year of drought is a year of famine.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

In Bengal and in Northern India the cultivator generally pays rent to private landlords. The demands of the landlords and the State's demands from the landlords are both restricted by law. The land revenue realised is between five and ten per cent. of the gross produce of the soil. In Bombay and Madras the State itself is virtually the landlord. The cultivator has no adequate protection against over-assessment. The land revenues realise between twelve and thirty-one per cent. of the gross produce in Madras, and probably more in Bombay. In the Central Provinces the cultivators pay rents to private landlords. These rents and the proportion of the rent demanded by the Government as revenue are fixed by the State. In recent settlements the rents have been raised from two to twenty per cent., and the revenue from twenty to one hundred per cent. Mr. Dutt says:—

If we examine somewhat closely the death-rates of the famines

which have occurred in India in this generation, i.e., within the last twenty-five or thirty years, we shall find that deaths have generally been most numerous, and famines have been more intense and fatal, in those places where the cultivators are least protected against over-assessment. In 1874 there was a famine in Bengal which caused no loss of life; in 1877 there was a famine in Madras, and over five millions of the population perished. In 1892 there was a general famine in various parts of India; there was loss of life in Madras, but in Bengal "there were no deaths from starvation." In 1897 there was also a general famine; in Bengal and Northern India the relief operations were successful in preventing loss of lives; in the Central Provinces the deaths were more than double the normal rate. And in the present famine the distress is most severe, and the deaths most numerous, in Bombay and the Central Provinces.

Mr. Dutt is confident that a great deal might be done to mitigate the ravages of famine if the land tax were moderated; if a million tens of rupees were annually spent in the construction of irrigation works, leaving the cultivator the option of using the water when he requires it and paying for it when he uses it; if the public debt and the expenditure of India were reduced; and, lastly, in the matter of assessment, if an appeal were allowed to an independent tribunal.

## THE DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.

A MONUMENT TO BRITAIN'S DEAD.

THE illustrious dead of England are buried in Westminster Abbey. To few, however, is that honour reserved. But the man who cannot aspire to this English equivalent of canonisation need not despair. Mr. George M. Smith, of Smith, Elder and Co., has generously provided the nation with a second Walhalla, in which there is room enough for every man who rises above mediocrity to hope to find a niche. In "The Dictionary of National Biography," now at last completed, are entombed the 30,000 men and women who have, by their life work and achievements, made the British people what it is to-day. Throughout the historic ages one person in every five thousand has gained sufficient distinction to obtain admission to the dictionary. The sixty-three volumes, which one by one have regularly for the last fifteen years been issued every quarter, compiled under the editorship of Mr. Leslie Stephen and Mr. Sidney Lee, are a truly national monument. All phases of Anglo-Saxon life are represented in the persons of those who have achieved any reasonable measure of distinction in their respective walk of life. In this vast gallery of pen-pictures of England's distinguished men are to be found portraits of statesmen, lawyers, divines, painters, authors, inventors, actors, physicians, surgeons, men of science, travellers, musicians, soldiers, sailors, printers, sportsmen, and leaders of society. Criminals, too, whose crimes have brought them notoriety, if not fame, have their deeds recorded. The darker as well as the brighter aspect of our national life may be traced in this many-paged monument to a nation's life. Vast as it is, "The Dictionary of National Biography" does not represent the whole of Anglo-Saxon activity. The great men of the race who happen to have been born across the Atlantic within the confines of the Union find no place in the Dictionary.

## THE EBB AND FLOW OF NATIONAL GREATNESS.

The classification of the memoirs by date gives some indication as to the ebb and flow of our national life as it is expressed in the lives of individual citizens. Mr. Lee, in his statistical account, which prefaces the final volume, says:—

Leaving out of account the dark periods that preceded the

sixth century, it will be seen that the ninth and tenth prove least fruitful in the production of men of the Dictionary's level of distinction. The seventh century was more than twice as fruitful as the ninth, and the tenth was far less fruitful than the sixth or eighth. Since the tenth century the numbers for the most part steadily increase. The eleventh century gives twice as many names as its predecessor, and supplies no more than half as many as its successor. The successive rises in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries are proportionately smaller, and there is a well-marked decline in the fifteenth century for which it is difficult to account. The sixteenth makes a notable bound, the aggregate memoirs belonging to that era being three times as many as those of the previous century. The upward progress is continued, although not at quite so high a rate, in the seventeenth century, which supplies more than twice, but less than thrice, as many names as the sixteenth. In the eighteenth the number remains almost stationary: only a slight increase of 115 names is on the record. In the nineteenth century the advance recommences at a very rapid pace, the total number of nineteenth century names more than doubling those of the previous century, In mental and physical activity the nineteenth century resembles the sixteenth; but the advance of the nineteenth century upon the eighteenth in the total of memoirs is relatively far smaller than the advance of the sixteenth upon the fifteenth.

Mr. Lee does not think that the large number of names which represent the nineteenth century in the Dictionary is an unfair estimate of the claims of that century on its merits, and apart from its proximity to the present generation. He points out that opportunities of distinction have been greatly augmented. The multiplication of intellectual callings, the specialisation of science and art, and the improvements in educational machinery, have all made the path to distinction easier.

### THE MOST DISTINGUISHED NAMES.

The initial letter B has been honoured by more distinguished names than any other letter of the alphabet. It can claim 3,078 names in the Dictionary. C comes next with 2,542, followed closely by S and H, with 2,420 each. M yields 2,310 names. P, W, G, R, L, D, F and T all have over a thousand names to their credit. Their popularity is indicated by the order of their arrangement. X alone of all the letters is without a representative. Smith, as might be expected, claims the largest number of memoirs; 195 persons bearing that name or its variants are noticed in the Dictionary. The nation is indebted to the following family names for many distinguished men and women. Jones, 132; Stewart, 112; Hamilton, 106; Brown, 102; Clark, 99; Moore, 88; Taylor, 86; Douglas, 85; Scott, 83; Gray and Williams, 81; Gordon and Wilson, 80; Thompson, 78; Campbell, 72; Murray, 71; Davies, 68; Howard, 66, and Robinson, 63. The figures show the number of memoirs in the Dictionary. There are also 389 names beginning with the prefix "Mac," 220 with the prefix "O," and 133 with the prefix "Fitz." In conclusion, it need only be said that 658 persons

In conclusion, it need only be said that 658 persons have contributed to the compilation of this monument to Britain's dead, of whom a hundred did the bulk of the work. The cost of the undertaking has been heavy. The expenditure has considerably exceeded £100,000, while the receipts have lagged far behind that figure.

THE August number of the *Young Woman* contains two articles on music—an interview with Liza Lehmann (Mrs. Herbert Bedford), the song composer, by Mr. Arthur Lawrence; and a short account of Theodor Leschetizky, the great piano-teacher, who numbers Paderewski among his famous pupils.

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## BOOKS FOR THE CHINESE CRISIS.

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Mr. Colquhoun's two books, "China in Transformation" and "Overland to China" (Harpers, 16s.), contain a vast amount of information about Chinese life and government, and also upon the later phases of the Far Eastern Question. Mr. Colquhoun is a useful recorder of facts, but when he strays into the regions of prophecy or of practical statesmanship he is a very unreliable guide. His judgment is prejudiced by fear of Russia combined with a dread of the Yellow peril. We noticed last month his "Overland to China."

Two useful books on the political and personal situation in the Far East are from the pens of Mr. Henry Norman and Lord Curzon. Both visited the Far East before the problem had become acute. Mr. Norman's "The Peoples and Politics of the Far East" (Fisher Unwin, 21s.) is well written and excellently illustrated. The section devoted to China contains two extremely interesting chapters of personal impressions of Li Hung Chang and Sir Robert Hart. Lord Curzon's "Problems of the Far East" (Longmans) covers much the same

ground in a somewhat more detailed fashion.

For the latest account of the commercial situation, with which so many of the questions in the Far East are bound up, Lord Charles Beresford's "The Break-up of China" (Harper's) will be found most useful. It is, however, a volume for the student rather than the general reader. In it he brings together the information he collected on his mission of inquiry to the Far East in 1898-99. The views of consuls, viceroys, merchants, and Chinese officials are recorded at length, and there is firsthand information on Chinese armies and arsenals. Lord Charles Beresford preached with diligence the gospel of militarism to the Chinese. They appear to have proved apt pupils, and we are now face to face with the armed men who have sprung from the dragon's teeth he helped to sow.

Mr. Alexis Krausse's "China in Decay" (Chapman

and Hall) is a handy volume in which the information has been well arranged. Those who wish for a bird'seye view of the situation will find it admirable for their needs. Apart from Mr. Krausse's speculations as to the future, his book is a clear and useful guide, especially as to Chinese dealings with foreign nations. There are maps, index, bibliography of authorities and

many illustrations. A new edition has just been issued. Two of the best descriptions of Chinese life and habits have been written by women. Mrs. Archibald Little's "Intricate China" (Hutchinson) is a brightly written account of the Chinese people, their ideas, habits and ways of living. She describes the every-day life of the common people as she saw it during her long sojourn in the Celestial Empire. Mrs. Little also gives a detailed account of the reform movement, which ended so disastrously for the reformers. Mrs. Bishop is an indefatigable traveller and a trained observer. Her book on "The Yantse Valley and Beyond" (Murray) is a valuable and interesting description of the great central portion of China bordering the Yantse River.

"European Settlements in the Far East," by D. W. T. a resident in Hong Kong (Sampson Low), contains brief descriptions of all the cities in the Far East where Europeans have settled in any numbers. The appearance, the government, and the principal industries of all the treaty ports are condensed into a few paragraphs. The latest reliable figures as to commerce and population are given. The volume will be found invaluable in elucidating the

telegrams from the Far East.

## FOR CLIMBERS AWHEEL AND AFOOT.

WHEN the days begin to lengthen and the sun asserts itself as lord of the day the thoughts of the climber instinctively turn to the mountain peaks of Switzerland or of more distant lands. The publishers this year have not been backward in supplying the mountain climber with literature, although for the most part it consists of new editions of old books. Messrs. A. and C. Black have republished James D. Forbes's classic work "Travels Through the Alps," revised and annotated by Mr. W. A. B. Coolidge. If I recollect rightly, Mr. Ruskin included Forbes's volume in the list of the Best Hundred Books which he contributed to the Pall Mall Gazette many years ago. Another new edition is Sir W. M. Conway's "The Alps from End to End" (Constable, 6s.), which now is issued in a cheaper form. Even those who are content to look at the snowy peaks of the Alps from the villages which nestle at their feet will find his record of a mountain journey from one end of Switzerland to the other full of interest. Those who prefer the more adventurous climbs in the mighty Himalayas will find the new edition of Major Waddell's "Among the Himalayas" (Constable, 6s.) a useful and inexpensive addition to their mountaineering library. To those who cycle I would recommend Mr. G. L. Freeston's little book on "Cycling in the Alps: A Practical Guide" (Richards, 5s.). It ought to induce many cyclists to choose the Alpine passes for their holiday tour. Mountain cycling as it can be practised in Switzerland is one of the most exhilarating and at the same time one of the safest pleasures open to the cyclist. There are one or two chapters of useful hints to cyclists who wish to follow his example in Mr. Freeston's little guide book, which is profusely illustrated.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

BIOGRAPHY.

Elson, George. The Last of the Climbing Boys. cr. 8vo. 288 pp. (Long) 6/0 Moody, W. R. Life of Dwight L. Moody. s. roy. 8vo. 592 pp. ...... (Morgan and Scott) 10/6

## ESSAYS AND BELLES LETTRES.

Clarke, Sir Edward. Public Speeches 1890-1900. cr. 8vo. 302 pp. ... (G. Routledge)

#### FICT ON. Boothby, Guy, A Prince of Swindlers, cr. 8vo. 2c2 pp. (Ward, Lock)

| Farjeon, B. L. The Mesmerists. cr. 8vo. 400 pp (Hutchinson) Glasgow, Ellen. The Veice of the People. cr. 8vo. 444 pp. |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Gray, Annabel. The Mystic Number Seven. (Heinemann)<br>cr. 8vo. 313 pp.<br>(Simpkin Marshall)                         | 6/0 |
| Hobbes, John Oliver. Robert Orange. cr. 8vo. 410 pp (Unv in)                                                          |     |

Hume, Fergus. The Crimson Cryptogram. cr. 8vo. 255 pp. J. Long) 3/6
Mohamed, Khwaja Ali. Ram D. i. cr. 8vo. 268 pp. (G. Blackwood)
Oppenheim, E. P. A Millionire of Yesterday. cr. 8vo. 315 pp.
Ward, Lock 6/0
Preston, E., M.D. An American Venus. cr. 8vo. 370 pp. (Drane) 6/0
Shorter, Dora Sigerson. The Father Confessor. cr. 8vo. 287 pp.
Ward, Lock 3/6

## HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL.

Bell, F. W. The South African Conspiracy. demy 8vo. 248 pp. (Heinemann) 10/0 NEW EDITIONS.

Caxton, Wm. The Golden Legend. vols. 2 and 3. 306 pp. and 274 pp. net each
Edersheim, Alfred. The Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah. m.d.

## REFERENCE.

Geden, A S. Studies in Eastern Religions. cr. 8vo. 378 pp. (Kelly) 3/6
Jones, Mary C. European Travel for Women. cr. 8vo. 3c2 pp. .....
(Macmillan) 4/6
Professional Papers of the Co.ps of Royal Engineers. Vol. XXV.
demy 8vo. 294 pp. .......(Mackay, Chatham) net 10/6
Rosenstock, Rudolph. Text-Book of Zoology. Translated by G. T.
Cunningham. med. 8vo 138 pp. ..........(A. and C. Black) 3/6

## PICTURES FOR THE WALL AND BOOKS FOR THE BAIRNS.

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Raphael's Madonna.

(Presented with Portfolio No. 2.)

Murillo - promises to be even more popular. The Madonna has been reproduced so admirably that it may easily be mistaken for an original autotype. The detail of the picture as we have reproduced it is shown in this little illustration.

The letters which reach me with orders for copies of the Portfolio rather surprise me from the evidence which they afford as to the very extended range, both geographical and social, over which the knowledge of their existence has extended. It is still more surprising to see that they are chiefly in demand, not so much among the masses for whom they were primarily designed, as among persons in the highest social position. Our order book contains evidence that the Portfolio has found favour in Royal palaces, and for a month past we have received more orders from titled persons at home and abroad than we have received for a long time.

We have already sent out folios to every part of the world. Officers in Her Majesty's Navy (especially in the Mediterranean Squadron) have purchased copies with which to adorn their cabins; military officers in distant camps of India and Burma have been equally enthusiastic in their praise; medical officers in penal settlements as distant as British Guiana have ordered copies, presumably to brighten and ennoble the lives of the convicts; clergymen at home and missionaries abroad have written welcome letters of commendation, all of which it is impossible to acknowledge individually. Many of the suggestions made by my correspondents are being tabulated, and although no acknowledgment may yet have been sent, these suggestions are by no means overlooked.

Although the facts noted in the above paragraphs may be welcomed as showing that our Portfolios have received the imprimatur of those who are least under no pressure to prefer what is cheap, but whose means enable them to select what is best, the chief purpose of the publica-tion of the Portfolios was not for the cream of the classes, but for the multitude of the masses. Knowledge of the existence of such good and cheap pictures spreads slowly; but when once the charm of the series is recognised, the sale of the Portfolios ought to increase tenfold. This indeed is already apparent. So many people write for one Portfolio, and then write again to say that they are more than delighted with the pictures, and want two, three, or four additional sets. Scores of such letters

could be quoted if space permitted.

Portfolio No. 3 is specially designed for enlivening the walls of schoolrooms. The French Minister of Education issued last year a circular to the schoolmasters of France specially urging upon them the importance of making efforts to brighten their class-rooms by putting pictures on the walls. Some day Sir John Gorst may issue a similar circular in this country. Pending the arrival of that day, I would draw the attention of teachers and managers of schools to Portfolio No. 3, which is specially prepared for the purpose of providing what is wanted in this direction. It includes reproductions of some of the most famous paintings of the best animal painters of the world-among others, Landseer, Rosa Bonheur, Douglas, and George Morland. I am glad to be permitted to include in the series the beautiful picture "Lost Sheep," by Mr. H. W. B. Davis, R.A. (by permission of the owner), and also three of Madame Ronner's admirable studies of cats and kittens-the kind of fauna with which the infant scholar is best acquainted and therefore most interested.

This Portfolio, No. 3, will, however, not be published until August 22nd, before which time no orders can be executed. There will be no presentation plate in No. 3; but instead a series of eighteen pictures in various tints and in each packet will be found a coupon, entitling the possesser, on payment of 1s., to a really fine collotype reproduction (large size) of Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Angel Choir," in the National Gallery. There will be no extra charge for packing and posting this picture, and never before has it been published in this style for so small a sum.

The Art for Schools Association, which has been doing good work with very limited means, held its meeting recently, when the importance of familiarising the eye of the scholar with objects of beauty was insisted upon by several eminent speakers, of whom the Bishop of London was the chief. In the United States of America, notably in the State of Massachusetts, the cultivation of the artistic sense of the scholar in the elementary schools is carried much further than it is in this country. In an early number I hope to give some account of the efforts that have been made in the United States to realise the magnificent ideal of giving an artistic training to a whole nation; but for the present I content myself with thanking those who have co-operated with me so far, and appealing to all who are interested in the humanising of the life of the masses of our people, to do what they can to promote the success of this enterprise.

As the Portfolios enable the poorest to have a picture gallery in every room, so "The Books for the Bairns" enable cottagers to have a library for their children at the cost which they would otherwise often have to pay for a single book. Parents who are taking their families to the seaside will find that 5s. spent in the Box of Books for the Bairns will supply an inexhaustible store of reading and recreation for the largest family of youngsters that ever was kept indoors on the wettest of wet

holidays.

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## LEARNING LANGUAGES BY LETTER-WRITING.

"KEEP up to date; use more scientific methods; observe those in use in other countries. and observe those in use in other countries, and utilise the experience of others." "Rubbish! We have always muddled through somehow and come out on top, and we shall continue to do so, of course."
"Find out if other people do things better." "How can you be so unpatriotic?" But does a mother talk like that about the clothing of the child she loves? Not a bit. Her eyes are always keen to see the pretty dress of another woman's child, and to plan how it may be imitated or adapted so as to suit better her own little George or Nellie. She makes not the least difficulty because the persons observed are not of her own family, but rather glories in carrying off other people's ideas. And as a nation we must observe and adapt if we are to continue to keep our place in the world. For times are changed. We used to get through partly because of dogged determination, partly because of the circumstances of other people—their methods were no more scientific than ours; and "it was dogged that did it." Yet, if there be dangerous illness in a house, is the service of a persevering but ignorant helper preferred to that of the trained, skilful nurse? Especially in the matter of education there should be no wasted effort. And we must not turn perseverance into a fault by doggedly going on in the old path.

#### FALLACIES.

A writer to the Morning Post aptly says :- "The fallacy that Germans have the gift of languages, and that the English are incapable of mastering a foreign tongue, cannot be too soon done away with. From personal experience in both countries, I find that there is very little difference in lingual and mental ability. To the incredible application and perseverance of the Teuton is due the high position he occupies in the world's commerce. He would not be content to sit in a class of thirty or forty, as the English lad does, with hardly a chance of uttering a syllable of the language he is learning, while the master explains the niceties and difficulties of the definite and partitive articles. A class to be effective should not have more than ten or twelve pupils, and the way to interest them is to place before them a list of words connected with a certain subject-say, a railway station-with the present tense of two or three verbs, regular or irregular, and to launch the students into phrase-making out of those elements." Perhaps Miss St. Maude's scheme of picture-teaching deserves to be more widely known in this connection. A second fallacy is that the satisfactory result of education in Germany is brought about by over-pressure. Professor Münsterberg says: "I reached the end of my school time as a pupil of average standing. I was then eighteen; here (America) the average bachelor of arts is at least three years older. How did the difference come about?" The professor goes on ironically to explain that "over-work" accounts for it, and continues: "But it was so shamelessly concealed from us that neither my class mates nor I, nor our parents, nor our teachers ever per-ceived the slightest trace of it." The rest of his interesting account of his "overburdened" schooldays, and his reasons for the difference, will be found in the School World for July.

Yet another fallacy. "English schoolboys and girls cannot be induced to write letters." Our own experience,

that of Mr. Sidney Mead of Faversham, and of Miss Johnson of Sumpting, disposes of this. Some time ago we published Mr. Mead's plan for binding together the Mother Country and the Colonies by an organised exchange of scholars' letters. The editor of Schooldays was then willing to receive names, but the editress of Home Notes, Henrietta Street, W.C., is ready to publish lists of any willing writers. Letters should give name and address, and should state if any particular part of the British Empire is preferred. We all enjoy descriptive letters from relations separated from us by the silver streak; all children, however, have not relations in far countries, and so I call the attention of teachers to this scheme.

## A SCHOOL LIBRARY.

Many years ago a French schoolmaster, troubled about the poverty of his school library, conceived a quaint idea. We give large money in prizes every year, he thought, and it seems to me that our children do not always use their books. One reason for giving a prize is to promote emulation; most people have sufficient vanity to like their names immortalised. So he assembled the scholars, explained about the library and the lack of means to enrich it, and proposed that in future the prize-winner should for one whole year have his book for himself to read, show and lend. Then at the year's end he should bring back his book to the school, the book should have a label affixed to the back-Prize for . . . . . obtained by . . . . . . . . given to school library. In France such large numbers of prizes are given that soon the library possessed 500 volumes. Not only that, but the books were read and discussed. parents and a few friends only heard of and read a boy's prize; with the new plan many would know about the honour he had received. Truly the scholar lost the pleasure of sole possession, but then he was enriched otherwise, for instead of one he had five hundred, and each of his comrades was enriched in like manner. By the same rule the greatest benefit is received from the international correspondence in the schools where the letters are shared, talked over and discussed. A lady who lived near Rugby for the sake of her sons' education, and who had a somewhat large family, suggested that they should start a journal. It was written entirely in French, and had for motto, "Le travail fait passer le temps—mais l'oisiveté est la mère de tous les vices." The contributors were eight in number, the eldest child being thirteen. The journal was issued weekly and illustrated. some of the pen-and-ink sketches being very good. It had its notes of the week, descriptions of places and of the holiday afternoons, translations, botany papers, and riddles. The tone of the whole was so happy and free that I pass on the idea, with this fact as a comment-Mrs. Tucker's children have been very successful in the way of language scholarships and high passes in examinations.

## NOTICES.

Will those who desire foreign correspondents remember that during the two months of holidays it is not often possible to arrange for them, and therefore kindly excuse delay?

A Danish gentleman desires a German correspondent.
A French science teacher would like to exchange letters with an English science master.

## ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

Antiquary.-August.

John Hazlitt the Miniaturist. W. Carew Hazlitt.

Architectural Review .- Effingham House, Arundel Street, STRAND. IS. July.

Supplement :- " Perseus and Andromeda" after Sir E. Burne-Jones.

The Chapel of St. Peter the Martyr, Milan. Illustrated. A. Melani.

Art Journal.-H. VIRTUE. is. 6d. August.

Frontispiece:—"Marsh Lands" after Cecil Lawson, Joseph Pennell. Illustrated. Arthur Thomson,

Dunkeld. Illustrated. Rev. Hugh Macmillan. Celia Levetus; an Illustrator of Blake. Illustrated. H. W. Bromhead.

Monteo Circeo. Illustrated. Alicia C. Taylor.

The Story of the Jewel Tower, Westminster. Illustrated. Continued. S. Fisher.

Art in the Nursery, Illustrated. R. Davis Benn, Diamonds, Illustrated. G. W. Thornley.

Artist.-Constable, 18. August.

Degas, Illustrated, Prof. Max Liebermann,

Dresden China. Illustrated.

Architecture and Exterior Decoration at the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. W. Fred.

The Home Arts and Industries Association. Illustrated. Mabel Cox.

British Art at the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. B. Kendell. Design for Stencil-Work. Illustrated. G. R. Rigby.

Atlantic Monthly .- July.

Impressionism in Criticism. Lewis E. Gates.

Bookman.-July.

Punch as a Literary Chronicler. Illustrated, Literary Pictures of the Year. Illustrated, G. K. Chesterton and J. E. Hodder-Williams.

Bookman.—(AMERICA.) July. Literary Pictures of the Year. Illustrated. G. K. Chesterton and J. E. Hodder-Williams.

Critic.-July.

Queen Victoria as an Etcher. Illustrated, Concluded. C. Brinton.

Representative American Women Illustrators. Illustrated. Miss Regina Armstrong.

Edinburgh Review .- July.

Pictures at the Paris Exhibition; the New Movement in Art.

Educational Review .- July.

Art in the School. J. J. Findlay.

Fortnightly Review.-August.

The Art of Mr. G. F. Watts. Arthur Symons.

Girl's Own Paper.-July.

Art Students and Some Art Schools. Florence Sophie Davson. Sketching and Painting Birds from Life. Illustrated. Fred

Harmsworth Magazine.-July.

Pictures worth Fortunes. Illustrated.

House.-"QUEEN" OFFICE. 6d. August.

The House at the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. The Wallace Collection. Continued. Illustrated.

Baron Ferdinand Rothschild's Gift to the Nation. Illustrated. Silversmith.

Hogarth and House-Furnishing. Illustrated.

Humane Review .- July.

The Art of the People. William Morris.

Humanitarian.-August.

Smoke and Ast; Interview with Sir William Blake Richmond.

Journal of Education.-July.

Art in Everyday Life. Continued. T. C. Horsfall.

Leisure Hour.-August. Dartmoor; a Favourite Sketching-Ground. Illustrated.

Ludgate.-August.

S. H. Sime; the Carlyle of Art. Illustrated. W. C. Purcell. The Poster Academy. Illustrated. Austin Fryers.

Magazine of Art.—Cassell. 18. 4d. August.

Frontispiece :- "The Ages of the Labourer," after Leon Frédéric.

The Musée du Luxembourg, Illustrated. Léonce Bénédite. The Portraits of Geoffrey Chaucer, Illustrated. Continued. M. H. Spielmann.

The seventh portrait described is the Fairfax Murray (or Seddon) portait—Mr. John P. Seddon being the former owner, and Mr. Fairfax Murray the present owner. It was first exhibited to the public in 1866 at a loan exhibition of national portraits at South Kensington Museum.

Triumphal Arches. Illustrated. Arthur Fish.

The Romney Exhibition at the Grafton Gallery. Illustrated. Lionel Cust.

Recent Acquisitions at Our National Museums and Galleries. Illustrated

The Art Buildings at the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. H. Frantz.

Mr. C. D. Richardson; an Australian Sculptor. Illustrated. E. S. Smellie.

The New Bronze Doors of the Florentine Duomo. Illustrated. Leader Scott. Month.-July.

Catholic Art. A. Streeter.

Pall Mall Magazine.—August.

With Constable. Illustrated. F. Wedmore. Portraits and Prints at Eton. Illustrated. Blanche W. Cornish.

Poster .- i, Arundel Street, Strand. 6d. June.

Starr Wood. Illustrated. Quintin Waddington, The Posters at the Advertisers' Exhibition, Illustrated, C

Poster-Hanging at the Crystal Palace. Illustrated. E. Wenlock.

Miss Mary Watson. Illustrated.

English Magazine Covers; Symposium. Illustrated. Mellin's Food. Illustrated.

Review of Reviews .- (Australasia). May. The First Fifty Years of Punch; 1841-1891. Illustrated.

Review of Reviews,-(AMERICA). August.

An American National Art Exhibition. W. O. Partridge. Saint George.-ELLIOT STOCK. IS. July.

Ruskin's "Nature of Gothic" and Its Relation to Modern Handicrafts, C. Holme.

Strand Magazine.-August.

The World's Greatest Pictures. Illustrated. F. Dolman.

Studio .- 5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden. 15. July. John White Alexander. Illustrated. Gabriel Mourey The Home Arts and Industries at the Albert Hall. Illustrated. Esther Wood.

The Exhibition of Auguste Rodin's Works in Paris.

The Royal Academy and Architecture. Illustrated.

François Maréchal, Etcher. Illustrated. F. Khnopff Supplements:—Reproductions in Colours of "The Divan" by . W. Alexander, and Decoration for Dining-Room by M. H. Baillie Scott.

Windsor Magazine, -August.

A Group of Battle Painters and War Artists. Illustrated. R. Machray.

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## LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

American Catholic Quarterly Review.—Burns and Oates, 4 dols. per annum. July.

Penitential Discipline in the Early Church. Rev. John Hogan. Ri ual in the Reign of Maximin. Rev. J. Rickaby.
Rise of the Christian Schools de la Salle. C. M. Graham.
A Summer: in Sicily. A. E. P. R. Dowling.
An Essay in Physiological Psychology. Dr. J. J. Walsh.
A Centur; of Irish Immigration. H. J. Desmond.
Sir Thomas Move and the Persecution of Heretics. Rev. H. G. Ganss. The Sacrifice of Misses. Rev. J. F. B. Sast:
The "Council of Ten" System in Irish National Education. J. J. O'Shea. The Story of the Scottish Reformation. Dom M. Barrett.

American Historical Review .- MACMILLAN. 3s. 6d. July. The Critical Period of English Constitutional History. G. B. Adams. Chatham's Colonial Policy. H. Hall. Territory and District. M. Farrand. Th. Judiciary Act of 1801. M. Farrand. President Buchanan's Proposed Intervention in Mexico. H. L. Wilson. Letters of Ebenezer Huntington, 1774-1781.

American Journal of Sociology.-Luzac. 35 cents. July. One Aspect of Vice. E. C. Moore.
Cross-Sections from Comte, Spencer, L'lienfeld and Schaeffle. B. H. Meyer.
Social Control. Continued. E. A. Ross.
The Scope of Sociology. Continued. A. W. Small.
A Sociological Visw of Sovereignty. Concluded. J. R. Commons.
Public Outdoor Relief. C. A. Ellwood.
Eccentric Official Statistics. Continued. H. L. Bliss.
The Quincy Method in Education. F. W. Parker.

Anglo-American Magazine. - International News Company. is. July. Had Britain the Right to interfere in the Internal Affairs of the Transvaal? Had Britain the Right to interfere in the Internal Affairs of the J. S. Buchan.

A Problem in Gravitation. E. McLennan.

Joseph Arch; the English Labour Leader. S. J. MacKnight.

Modern Japan. David Glass.

The Bridge of Opportunity on Mining. W. H. Lynch.

Romantic Muskoka. Illustrated. W. R. Bradshaw.

Modern Fiction. Continued. E. Ridley.

Antiquary.—ELLIOT STOCK. 6d. August. King Alfred as Man of Letters. Continued. W. H. Draper. St. Katharine in Art, L. g.nd, and Ritual. Illustrated. J. L. André. Prisoners of War in England a Century Ago. Rev. G. N. Godwin.

Architectural Review.—Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand. is, Jul/. New Sessions House for London. Illustrated.
William Butterfield. Illustrated. Continued.
The Real Impedments of British Architecture.
H. Wilson.

Arena,-GAY AND BIRD. 25 cents. July.

Arona.—Gay and Bird. 25 cents. July.

Over-Capitalised Industrial Corporations. Edward Godwin Johns.
Co-operative Business v. Trusts. Duncan MacArthur.
The House and the Election of Senators. Boyd Winchester.
Will the Chiness migrate? J. M. Scanland.
New England's Fi st President. Rev. E. P. Powell.
The Referendum in America. Edwin Maxey.
Turkey and the United States. Justin S. Kirreh.
The United States in Cuba. Leonora Beck Ellis,
Rail-cad Control in Japan. Keikichi Abe.
The Non-Existence of the De il. Rev. Charles Caverno.
Benvolent Loan Associations. Katherine Louise Smith.
Manual Training in Mental Development. Henry W. Hetzel.
Pernicious Maxims and Ideas. Arthur H. Holmes.
Restitution to Victims of Crime. J. Albert Stowe.
Women as Criminals. H. Harrell.

Arena Quarterly.—Life Building, New York:
Rapid Transit in New York:
Its Aid to Commerce and Finance. H. Clews.
Method of Its Inc.piion. A. H. Lew's.
Steps toward City Ownership. J. Whalen.
Tunnel Construction. C. W. Standiford.
Pauperism and Municipal Charity. J. W. Keller.
Old Age Pensio s. H. H. Lusk.
The Water-Front of New York. B. Sommer.
Private Ownership of Franchises. C. T. Yerkes.
Development of Æsthetics in Cities. Jane Long Boulden.
Criminal Sociology:
The American v. the Latin School. F. A. Kellor.
Criminality among Women. F. A. Kellor. Arena Quarterly .- LIFE BUILDING, NEW YORK. 35 cents. June.

Argosy.-George Allen. 18. August. Brittany of the Pardons. Edith Wingate Rinder.
Grant All.n. Andrew Lang.
Siena. A. J. C. Hare.
Henry Lawson, Poet. A. Maquarie.
Letters from the North. Illustrated.
Christ Church, Oxford. Illustrated.
Rev. C. M. Blagden.

Atlantic Monthly .- GAY AND BIRD. IS. July. The Independence of the Executive. Continued. Grover Cleveland. Life Assurance. J. W. Alexander Cuba—To-day and To-morrow. J. D. Whelpley. The Meditations of an ex-School Committeewoman. M. B. Dunn. Missouri. Charles M. Harvey. Ermenonville; a Bit of Old France. Harriet Monroe. Content in a Garden. Continued. Candace Wheeler. The In-asion of Journalism. Arthur. Reed Kimball. Dr. Funness's Va.iorum Edition of Shakspeare. Henry A. Clapp.

Baiminton Magazine,-WM. HEINEMANN. 18. August. The Grouss. Illustrated. Alex. Innes Shand.
A Climb in the Dolomites. Illustrated. H. B. Money-Coutts.
The New Croquet. G. H. Powell.
From the Solent to the Zuyder Zee in a Four-Tonner. Illustrated. Mrs. Spe.d. Orange River Game in Old Days. Illustrated. F. H. H. Guillemard. A Month in Norway. Illustrated. Hon. W. A. Ords-Powlett. The Rules of Golf as They are understood. W. Pigott. The Chase of the Wild Red Deer. Illustrated. A. Heinemann. Bicycling to Bloodhounds. Illustrated. C. H. Wilson.

Bankers' Magazine, -WATERLOW. 38. July. Variations in the Rate charged by the Bank of France, 1844-1809.
Token Money of the Bank of England. Illustrated. M. Phillips.
The Centenary of the Bank of France. Illustrated. J. Macbeth Forbes

Bibliotheca Sacra. - KEGAN PAUL. 75 cents. July. Limi ing Saloon Territory; the Minneapolis Plan. J. N. Cross.
Oberlin's Contribution to Ethics. W. E. E. Wright.
The Period of Doubt among the Friends of Jesus. E. I. Bosworth.
President Finney and an Oberlin Theology. A. T. Swing.
The Economic Interpretation of the Fall of Man. T. N. Carver.
The Ideals of Christian Education. J. H. Barrows.
The Present Status of the Biblical Theology of the Old Testament. G. S.
Burroughs us of the Biblical Theology of the Old Testament. The Present Status of the Biolical Libology of the Old Lestament Burroughs.

The Catholic Counter-Reformation in Bohemia. L. F. Miskovsky. Religion as a Personal Relation. H. C. King.

The Lesson of the New Hymnals. E. Dickinson.

Bossuet; the Making of a Great Preacher. A. H. Currier.

Blackwood's Magazine, -BLACKWOOD. 28. 6d. August. How We escaped from Pretoria. With Plan. Capt. Haldans. A Glimpse of Erin; Sorley Boy's Town. W. J. Hardy. Mor. about Retrievers. Li.ut. Col. Sir Henry Smith. General John Jacob; the Warden of the March. The Elder Brother of the Sháh. W. Sparroy. The War Operations in South Africa. Continued. Military Contributor, Distracted China. Continued. Their Sixth Session.

Bookman .- HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d. July. Dr. George Macdonald. With Portrait. W. R. N.

Bookman.—(America.) Dodd, Mead and Co., New York.
July. Algernon Charles Swinburne. Illustrated. J. Douglas. Scandinavian Newspapers. D. K. Dodge. The German Theatre in New York. Illustrated. Norman Hapgood. The Virginia Dialect. S. D. McCormick.

Canadian Magazine. - ONTARIO PUBLISHING Co., TORONTO. CARAGIAN MAGAZINO.—UNTARIO PUBLISHING CO., TORC 25 cents. July.

The Hull-Ottawa Fire. Illustrated. F. Gadsby.
The Pagan Indians of Canada. Illustrated. M. O. Scott.
St. Stephen's, Walbrook. Illustrated. H. C. Shelley.
Twenty Years on the War Path. Continued. Frederic Villiers.
The Future of Imperialism. John Lewis.

Captain.-George Newnes. 6d. August. The South Sea Islanders; a Chat with Mr. Louis Becke. Illustrated. A. Lawrence. Some Obstacle Races. Illustrated. Bicycle Brakes. Illustrated. H. Perry.

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Cassell's Magazine,-Cassell. 6d. August. The Highest Railway in Europe; the Summit of the Jungfrau. Illustrated.
A. H. Atteridge.
A Holiday Party at the Danish Court. Illustrated. A. De Burgh.
Some British War Medals and How They were won. Illustrated. T.

Hopkins.
The Wives and Womenkind of Our Officers at the Front. With Portraits.
Mrs. Leily Bingen.
The Battle of the Nile. Illustrated. W. Westall.
The Volunteers. Illustrated. D. T. Timins.

Cassier's Magazine, —33, Bedford Street, Strand. rs. July.
Making "Best Yorkshire" Iron. Illustrated. Ewing Matheson.
Ural, Trans-Ural, and Siberian Railway Construction. Illustrated. L. Ural, Tran

Lodian.

Electric Power for Factories, William S. Aldrich.
Invention as a Factor of Ame ican National Wealth. W. C. Dodge.
Machine Tools in the Mechanic Arts. Dr. Coleman Sellers.
Foundry Cranes. Illustrated. Joseph Horner.
Economies in Machine-Shop Work. Oberlin Smith.
The Development of Fly-Wheels Illustrated. Charles H. Benjamin.
Andrew Laing. With Portrait.

Century Magazine.-MACMILLAN. 18. 4d. August. Palace of the Dance at the Paris Exposition. Illustrated. J. Schopfer. Schopfer.
The Riverside of East London. Illustrated. Sir Walter Besant.
The Decadence of Manners. Amelia Gere Mason.
In the Woods with the Bow. Illustrated. M. Thompson.
Treasures of the New York Aquarium. Illustrated. C. L. Bristol.
Memories of a Musical Life. Continued. W. Mason.
Summer Holidays in Alaskan Waters; the Harriman Expedition. With
Illustrations and Map. John Burroughs.
Oliver Cromwell. Illustrated. Continued. John Morley.
The Montgomery Race Conference. B. T. Washington.

Chambers's Journal .- 47, PATERNOSTER Row. 7d. August. A Chat about L'ghtships.

The Finsen Institute in Copenhagen. Miss Edith Sellers.

Eycle-Touring Adventures. A. Candler.

"Jerome" of Nova Scotia.

Orange-Culture in South California. D. Wingate. Eccentric Testators. Health and Ill-Health in India. Mrs. M. Turnbull.

Chautauquan .- Chautauqua Press, Cleveland, Ohio. 20 cents.

July.

Indian Corn. Illustrated. Prof. C. F. Millspaugh.

Making Kansas a Free State. With Map and Illustrations. Col. R. J.

Hinton.

Story of the Little Big Horn; the Indian Version of Custer's Last Buttle.

Dr. C. A. Eastman.

Memorials of the American Revolution. Illustrated. Linda De K.

Old Ironsides as Sailors saw Her. Illustrated. J. R. Salt in Early American History. Prof. E. E. Sparks. Historical American Plays, A. E. Lancaster.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—Church Missionary Society.

6d. August.

The Panchamas, or the Lower Classes of South India. Rev. J. E. Padfield.

Jubilee of the Fuh-Kien Mission. Rev. L. Lord.
An Arabic College in India. Dr. H. M. Clark.

Church Quarterly Review .- Spottiswoode. 6s. July.

Twenty-Five Years of the Church Quarterly Review,
Dr. Pusey as a Correspondent and a Spiritual Guide.
Ambrose Philipps de Lie.
Evolution, Biology, and Human Guidance.
Memorials of Dr. Johnson.
Church Dedications. The Bishop of Ripon on the Church of England. Mr. Leighton Pullan on the Book of Common Prayer. The Eve of the Reformation.
Lights and Shadows of a Long Episcopate.
Jacopone da Todi.

The Archbishops on Reservation. Conservative Review.—Neale Co., 431, Eleventh Street Northwest, Washington, D.C. 50 cents. June. Autobiography of Col. Richard Malcolm Johnston.
Theory and Practice of the Spoils System. H. T. Newcomb.
The "Passionate Pilgrim" Affair. A. Morgun.
The Catholicism of France. Dr. T. J. Shahan.
The Youth of Goethe. J. A. Harrison
The South African War—From the Point of View of International Law.

The South African War—From the The South African War—From the T. P. Ion.

Elements of Unity in the Homeric Poems. E. Farquhar.

Edward Livingston. C. H. Peck.

Commercial Possibilities of the North Polar Region. T. F. Van Wagenen.

Raview.—Columbus Co. 2s. 6d. August.

Contemporary Review.—Collamus Co. as Sir Alfred Milner and his Work. F. Edmund Garrett. China and the Powers. Emerson Bainbridge. The Urited States in China. Josiah Quincy. Eleonora Duse. Arthur Symons. The War and the Drill-Book. Staff-Officer.

Sharks. Matthias Dunn.
Municipal Trading; a Defence. Robert Donald.
Tolstoi's Theory of Art. Aylmer Maude.
Who's Who in China. D. C. Boulger.
Australasia: Her Resources and Foreign Trade. Sir Robert Stout.
Salaries in Secondary Schools. W. H. D. Rouse.
Lord Curzon; a Progressive Viceroy. Civilis.
Hospital Scandals in South Africa. Sir Walter Foster.

Cornhill Magazine.-Smith, Elder. 18. August. With a Boer Ambulance in Natal. Continued. G. O. Moorhead. Mr. Firth's Cromwell. Frederic Harrison. Mr. Frederic Harrison,
Mountaineering, Francis Connell.
Women's Suffrage: In Time of War. By Lady Grove.
Dorset Humour. Sir Robert Edgcumbe.
New Mexico; a Far-away Corner. Mrs. E. M. Nicholl.
The Black Books of Lincoln's Inn. Urbanus Sylvan.

Cosmopolitan .- International News Co. 6d. July. First View of the Exposition of 1900. Illustrated. F. A. Kidder. Henley Week. Illustrated. Mrs. B. Harrison, Is Russia to control all of Asia? With Illustrations and Maps. A. H. Ford. Herbert Spencer's Essay on Education. David Starr Jordin. Women in Turkey; Their Rights and Wrongs. Illustrated. Miss Lucy M. J. Garnett.

Kansas; the Central City of the West. Illustrated. C. S. Gleed. Organised Thrift. Illustrated. Vance Thompson.

Critic .- G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK. 20 cents. July. College Literature and Journalism. Illustrated. C. F. Bacon. Puritanism and the Theatre. W. Archer. Thoreau. F. M. Smith. Gambetta; a Great Tribune. Ex-Attaché.

Dial .- 315, WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO. 10 cents. July 1. Certain Characteristics of the I-Novel, Katherine Merrill.

Dublin Review .- BURNS AND OATES. 6s. July. The Justice of the War.
Scottish Benedictine Houses of the Past. Continued. Rev. M. Barrett.
Edmund Burke and the Revolution. Rev. W. B. Morrie
A Russian Champion of the Church. Rev. W. H. Ken..
The Catacombs of Syracuse.

Reconomic Journal.—RIVINGTON. 38. June.
Poor People's Music-Halls in Lancashire. C. E. B. Russell and E. T. Campagnac.
A Significant Chapter in the History of Currency. W. W. Carlile,
Poverty and the Poor Law. Mrs. C. M. Toynbee.
Fifty Years of British Industry from the Workman's Point of View. Fifty Years of W. Greenwood. The Glasgow Family Home. F. W. Moore, Wage-Earning Children. Mrs. E. F. Hogg. A Footnote to Ruskin. H. W. Blunt.

Edinburgh Review .- Longmans. 6s. July. Goldwin Smith's United Kingdom,
Chevalier's History of the French Navy,
Knights Templars—Soldiers, Monks, Heretics,
Progress in Ireland.
The Life of Wellington. The Lute or weilington.
Paris in 1900.
A History of Northumberland.
The Hudson's Bay Company.
Some Recent Novels of Manners.
The South African War and Its Critics.
Colonial and Imperial Federation.

Educational Review .-- 2, Exeter Street, Strand. 4d. July. Vernacular Schools in Siam. Ernest Young. Educational Reform in Italy. E. C. Robinson. Boys and Newspapers. J. L. Paton.

Engineering Magazine .- 222, STRAND. 38. July. The Coming Engineering Development of the Far East. Illustrated.
W. B. Parsons. W. B. Parsons.
The Ship-building Yards of the United States. Illustrated. Waldon Fawcett.
Commercial Organisation of the Machine Shop. Continued. Hugo Dirmer.
Settlement of the Machinists' Strike in the United States. Editor.
Utilising Waste Heat from the Gas Engine. Alton D. Adams.
Power Fratures of the Paris Exposition. Illustrated. W. H. Donner.
History and Progress of Mining in British Columbia. Illustrated. H. M.
Lamb.
Electrical Measurement of Work and Energy. G. L. Addenbrooke.
The Iron Situation from a British Point of View. J. S. Jeans.

Engineering Times.—P. S. King. 6d. July.
Gas Engine Progress. C. V. Kerr.
The Disposal of Sewage. Illustrated. Concluded. Dr. A. Wynter Blyth.
Coke Plant in Gasworks. Illustrated. C. E. Brackenbury.
Electrically Propelled Carriages. Illustrated. W. Fletcher.

English Historical Review.-Longmans. 5s. July. The Scottish Parliament Before the Union of the Crowns. Continued. R. S. Rait. The Regulation of Wages in the Sixteenth Century. Miss E. A. McArthur. Humanism under Francis I. A. Tilley.
The Foreign Policy of England under Walpole. Continued. B. Williams. The Laws of Breteuil. Continued. Miss Mary Bateson.

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English Illustrated Magazine. - 198, STRAND. 6d. August. Israel in London: How the Hebrew lives in Whitechapel. Illustrated, G. A. Wade.

O. A. Wate.

Distinguished Donk-ys. Illustrated. F. Dolman.

Distinguished Donk-ys. Illustra'ed. W. A. George.

Woman and Her Work; the 1900 Exhibition at Earl's Court. Illustrated.

Englishwoman's Review .- WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. IS. July.

Freedom of Labour Defence. Essex Review .- SIMPKIN, MARSHALL. 15. July.

John Nordon. With Portrait. E. A. Fitch.
Old Chelmsford and Some of Its Surroundings, Illustrated. E. Durra
Essex Parish Register Books. Rev. O. W. Tancock.
A Relic of King Richard II. at Pleshey. Illustrated. Miller Christy. Illustrated. E. Durrant.

Expositor.-Hodder and Stoughton. 18. August. A Second Fixed Point in the Pauline Chronology. Prof. W. M. Ramsay. Herod. Rev. W. M. Macgregor.
The Argument from Silence. Prof. D. S. Margoliouth.

Expository Times .- SIMPKIN, MARSHALL. 6d. August. The Early Visits of St. Paul to Jerusalem. Prof. R. A. Falconer. On the Question of the Exodus. Prof. J. V. Prásek. The Missionary Methods of the Apostles. Continued. Rev. J. Reid.

Feilden's Magazine. TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 18. July. Girder Construction in Small Racing Yachts. Illustrated. Linton Hope. Great Northern Railway Widening between Finsbury Park and Wood Green. Illustrated.

The International Exhibition at Paris. Illustrated. Prof. J. Boyer. Pheumatic Tools and Appliances. Continued. Illustrated. Ewart C.

Amos.

Fireside.—7, Paternoster Square. 6d. August. Wasps. Illustrated. J. W. Cole. Whimsical Wills. E. Preston. Snakes. Illustrated. Rev. J. Isabell.

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Folk-Lore. - DAVID NUTT. 58. June. Two Thousand Years of a Charm against the Child-Stealing Witch. M. Gaster.
Pre-animistic Religion. R. R. Marett.

Fortnightly Review .- CHAPMAN AND HALL. 2s. 6d. August. FORTINIGNLY REVIEW.—CHAPMAN AND HALL. 2s. 6d. August. What Imperialism Means. J. H. Muirhead. Peking—and After. Demetrius C. Boulger. An International Wheat Corner. J. D. Whelpley. Papers of the Scottish Reformation. Andrew Lang. The Armaments of Seven Navies. John Holt Schooling. Settlers and Settlements in South Africa. H. A. Bryden. Our Naval Arrangements in the Other Hemisphere. Sir John C. R. Colomb.

Colomb.
A Few French Facts. Richard Davey.
The Decrease of the Salmon. Horace Hutchinson.
The Crux of Foreign Policy.
From Ladysmith to Standerton. With Map.
Contemporary Ireland. Judge O'Connor Morris,
Have We a Policy in China? Diplomaticus.

Forum.-GAY AND BIRD. IS. 6d. July. Forum.—GAY AND BIRD. 18. 6d. July.

Our. Relations with Germany. W. C. Fox.
Social Reform and the General Election. T. Burke.
The Shipping Subsidy Bill. E. T. Chamberlain.
The Passion Play in Oberammergau. H. Devrient.
Hawaii's Real Story. F. L. Clarke.
Lessons of the 175,000,000 dols. Ash-Heap. W. J. Boies.
Kiaochou; a German Colonial Experiment. C. Denby, Junr.
Chinese Civilization; the Ideal and the Actual. D. Z. Sheffield.
Is Crime Increasing? R. P. Falkner.
The United States a: a World Power. C. A. Conant.
Does Government Service Pay? A. M. Low.
American Outdoor Literature. H. L. West.

American Outdoor Literature. H. L. West.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—141, Fifth Avenue, New York.

Rapid Transit in Great Cities. Illustrated. G. H. Johnson.

Our Samoan Station. Illustrated. A. de Lautreppe.

Sarah Bernhardt; the Greatest Living Actress. Illustrated. L. Strachy

Photography as a Sport. Illustrated. W. Nutting.

239, Arch Street, Philadelphia; the Birthplace of the American Flag.

Illustrated. John Quincy Adams.

Women in Philan'hropy. With Portraits. May Wilkinson Mount.

Miss Mary E. Wilkins at Home. With Portrait. Katharine Hill.

Genealogical Magazine. - ELLIOT STOCK. IS. August.

Unheraldic Charges. Illustrated.
From King Orry to Queen Victoria; a History of the Isle of Man. Illustrated.
E. Callow.
The Arms of Caps Town.
Aiken of Thornton. Marquis de Ruvigny and Raineval.

Gentleman's Magazine.—Chatto and Windus. 18. August. The Russian School of Opera. A. E. Keeton.
The Mourne Mountains. Chas. Edwardes.
George Sand in Her Old Age. T. L. L. Teeling.
The Fingalian Legends. W. C. Mackenzie.
Village Life in Mediaval Arcadia.
Shenstone. Lennox Morison.

Geographical Journal .- EDWARD STANFORD. 28. July. woographical Journal.—Edward Stanford. 28. July.
Address to the Royal Geographical Society. Sir Clements R. Markham.
The Patagonian Cordillera and Its Main Rivers. Dr. H. Steff.n.
In the Heart of Borneo. C. Hose.
A Journey from Chestrefield Inlet to Great Slave Lake, 1898-9. D. T.
Hanbury.
A Journey from Lake Naivasha to the Victoria Nyanza. Capt. G. H.
Gorges.
Geological Magazine.—Dulau. 12. 6d. July.

Goological Magazine.—DULAU. 1s. 6d. July.
Colonel Feilden's Contributions to Glacial Geology. Prof. T. G. Bonney.
Order of Consolidation of Minerals in Igneous Rocks. Prof. W. J. Sollas.
A Word on Geological Hypothesis. Prof. H. Macaulay Posnett.
Woodwardian Museum Notes; Salter's Undescribed Species. Illustrated. F. R. Cowper Reed.
Foraminiferal Limestones from Sinai. F. Chapman.

Girl's Own Paper,—56, PATERNOSTEE ROW. 6d. July.
Cycle Polo. Illustrated. Miss N. G. Bacon.
The Passion Play at Oberammergau. Illustrated. Rev. F. W. Newland.
My Museum of Eastern Curios. Illustrated. Continued Mrs. Brightwen.
How to visit Norway. Illustrated. Rev. T. B. Willson.
How to grow Apples and Pears. Illustrated. Continued. B. Wells.

Girl's Realm .- 10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 6d. August. The Playhours of Royal Children, Illustrated, Mrs. S. A. Tooley, Some Novel Summer Retreats. Illustrated, H. Shepstone. Through the Siege of Ladysmith. Illustrated, Miss A. Corkran. The Girls of the Passion Play. Illustrated, Mrs. C. N. Williamson,

Good Words.-ISBISTER. 6d. August. Lord Lister. With Portwaits, Sir H. C. Cameron.
An Irish Experiment. Illustrated. Rosa M. Barrett.
Mrs. Gladstone. Illustrated. Dean Wickham.
The Siege of Kimberley. Concluded. A Sergeant in the Town-Guard.
Memories of George Square, Edinburgh, Illustrated.
Hermits and Their Friends. Illustrated. Edward Step.

Harmsworth Magazine.-HARMSWORTH. 6d. July. HAPMSWOFTH MAGAZING,—HARMSWORTH. 6d. July.
A Posy of Roses. Illustrated. W. J. Winde.
Floating Palaces; Millionaires at Sea. Illustrated. Phil'p Astor.
To the Clouds by Rail. Illustrated. Isabel Marks.
Inside the House: Where Your M.P. spends His Time. Illustrated.
H. Howard.
Seven Days' Hard; the Food of Convicts. Illustrated. 666 B.
Some Splendid Cats. Illustrated. Tabitha.
Some Municipal Curiosities. Illustrated. H. Knight.
The Princess of Wales. Illustrated. B. Owen.

Harper's Monthly Magazine .- 45, Albemarke Street. 15. HAPPET'S MONTHLY MAGAZING.—45, ALBEMARLE STREET. ES.
August.
English and American Elections. Illustrated. S. Brooks.
A Journey to the Abyssinian Capital. Illustrated. Continued. Capt. M. S.
Evidence of Life after Death. Thomson Jay Hudson.
A Century of Church Methods. J. H. Ecob.

Home Magazine.-NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY. 10 cents.

The Coming War. Illustrated. H. Maxim.

A Woman at the Paris Exposition. Illustrated. Zoe Anderson Norris.

Possibilities of Porto Rico. Illustrated. Capt. J. C. Burnes.

Freak Tornadoes; Interview with Prof. Moore. Illustrated. W. A. Page.

The Real Situation in China. Illustrated. R. Van Bergen.

Homiletic Review .- 44, FLEET STREET. 18. 3d. July. The Ecumenical Missionary Conference of 1900. Dr. F. F. Ellinwood. Effective Preachers. Dr. Joseph Parker.
The Illumination of the Sermon. Dr. D. J. Burrell.
How to win Men to Christ. Dr. Camden M. Cobern.

Humane Review .- ERNEST BELL. 18. July. The Culture of Cowardice. Ouida. The Psychical Kinship of Man and the Other Animals. Prof. J. H.

Moore,
Is Vivisection Logically Justifiable? Mona Caird,
The Appellate Jurisdiction of the Home Office. Appellant,
The Claims of Uncivilised Races. H. R. Fox-Bourne. Humanitarian-Duckworth. 6d. August.

Humanitarian—DUCKWORTH. 6d. Augu South Africa; the Coming Colony. Dr. H. de B. Gibbins. The Tramp's Children. T. W. Wilkinson. The Women of Central Africa. Dr. G. D. Gray. The Source of Genius. I. Hooper. Women and Remunerative Labour. D. M. Gane. The Main Memorial Home. Caritas. Wives and Daughters of Ancient Rome. A. R. Cleveland. The "Political" Almanac. Helen C. Gordon.

Ideal Review .- GAY AND BIRD. 18. 3d. July. The Great Awakening. C. Johnston.
The Metaphysics of Matter. A. Wilder.
The Making and Decaying of the Creed.
Guy de Maupassant. C. H. A. B.

Index Library .- 172, EDMUND STREET, BIRMINGHAM. 215. per annum.

Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills. Continued. Dorset Wills. Continued. Lincoln Wills. Continued. Gloucester Inquisitiones Post Mortem. Continued.
Devonshire Wills. Continued.
Wiltshire Inquisitiones Post Mortem. Continued.

Indian Review.-G. A. NATESAN, MADRAS. 108. per ann. June. Indian Review,—G. A. NATESAN, MADRAS, Our Underground Water Supply. A. Chatterton. The Indian Cotton Industry. C. D. Panday. Cashmiri Pandits and Social Reform. M. Zutshi July. University Examinations, H. V. Nanjundayya, The Waste of C.tton Seed in India. Mercantilist. The Malabar Drama. T. K. G. Pan kar.

International Journal of Ethics, -Sonnenschein. 28. 6d. July. The Treatment of Subject Races. Mary A. M. Marks.
Liberty and Government. H. E. S. Freemantls.
The Source of Moral Obligation, J. S. Mackenzie.
The Relation of Ethics to Religion. W. G. Everett.
The New Psychology and the Moral Training of Children. H. D.
The First International Congress of History of Religions.

Morris Jastrow, Jun.

The Nature of the Creative Imagination. Concluded. T. Ribot. American Literary Criticism and the Doctrine of Evolution. W. M. Payne. Popular Histories; Their Defects and Possibilities. J. H. Robinson. Origin of Life and Heredity. E. B. Wilson.
The Bubonic Plague. Dr. C. Edsen.

International Socialist Review. -56, Fifth Avenue, Chicago. 10 cents. July.

Plutocracy or Democracy. W. 1. Brown.
England and International Socialism. H. M. Hyndman.
French Political Parties and the Recent Elections. Jean Longuet.
Karl Marx and the Money Question. Marcus Hitch.

Irish Ecclesiastical Record.—24, NASSAU ST., DUBLIN. 18. July.
ves From My Egyptian Diary. Rev. M. Sheehan.

Leaves From My Egyptian Diary. Rev. M. Sheehan.
The Douay Bible. Rev. T. J. Butler.
Alleluia's Thought Sequence. Rev. T. J. O'Mahony.
Strafford and Censors. T. Fitzpatrick.
The Gospels in the Early Church. Continued. Rev. J. MacRory.

Irish Rosary .- 47, LITTLE BRITAIN. 3d. August.

A Glimpse of China. Father B. Cothonay.
The Trappists. Illustrated. A Refugee.
Miracle Plays. Illustrated. A. M. Huntley.

Jewish Quarterly Review .- MACMILLAN. 38. 6d. July. The Jewish Sunday School Movement in the United States. Miss J. Richmann.
An Introduction to the Arabic Literature of the Jews. Continued. Prof.

M. Steinschneider.

Liberal Judaism in England; Its Difficulties and Its Duties. C. G.

Montefiore.

Montefiore.

Fragment of an Aramaic Text of the Testament of Levi. H. L. Pass and Dr. J. Arendzen.

Jews and the English Law. H. S. Q. Henriques.

Karatitea. E. N. Adler.

A New Fragment of Ben Sira. Dr. M. Gaster.

The Jews in Jamaica and Daniel Israel Lopez Laguna. Dr. M. Kayserling.

A Jewish Legend of the Finding of the Cross. Dr. S. Krauss.

Journal of Education .- 3, BROADWAY, LUDGATE HILL. 6d. July:

The Democrat in Literature. Geraldine Hodgson.
The British Army and the British Schoolboy. J. J. Findlay.
Conscription in Schools.
What is Music? C. F. Abdy Williams.

Journal of the Manchester Geographical Society. — 16, Sr. Mary's Parsonagr, Manchester. June.

A Thousand Miles up the Amazon. Illustrated. J. Jones.
Barrage of the Nile. Ald rman Isaac Bowes.
Hungary and the Carpathins. S. Wells.
The Carlile Institute at Meltham. Illustrated.

Journal of Political Economy.-P. S. King. 75 cents. June.

Recent Monetary Legislation. J. L. Laughlin.
The Place of the Service Tax in Modern Finance. J. H. Hamilton.
The Building-Trades Conflict in Chicago. S. V. Lindholm.
The Pooling of Railway Freight Cars. J. R. Cavanagh.
The Housing of the Poor in Chicago. Frances Buckley Embree.

Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute,—Northumberland Avenue. 6d. July. The Outlook in South Africa. Lionel Phillips.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution, - J. J. Keliher.

What are the Best Types of War-Vessels for the British Navy, including Armour, Armament. and General Equipment for Ships of all Types ! War Maps. Sir T. H. Holdich.
The Intendantur System of the German Army.

Juridical Review .- STEVENS AND HAYNES. 38. 6d. June. Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, Prof. Kirkpatrick.

Contraband consigned to Neutral Ports. R. C. Henderson.

The Court of Session in 1623. H. P. Macmillan.

Shipowners' Liability for Collisions under International Law. J. B.

Sutherland.

The Patty Customs. Continued. G. Law. The Petty Customs. Continued. G. Law. Criminal Procedure at Stornoway.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Curtis, Philadelphia. 10 cents. August. The Haunted Houses of New England. Illustrated. S. S. Kingdon.

Lady's Realm .- HUTCHINSON. 6d. August.

The Duchass of Fife. Illustrated.
The Queeu's Gardens. Illustrated.
Croquet. Illustrated. Mrs. G. W. Willock.
The Art of Pressing Well; Symposium.
Some Royal Love-Stories. Illustrated. Minka von Drachenfels.

Leisure Hour. -56, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. August. The Jungfran Railway. Illustrated. J. P. Hobson,
Rustic Wit and Wisdom.
Land's End to John o' Groats on a Bicycle. Illustrated. A. R. Quinton,
The High Crosses of Ireland. Illustrated. G. H. Orpen,
Mr. Frederick Treves. With Portraits, G. A. Hutchison.

Library Association Record .- HORACE MARSHALL, 18. July. The Philosophical Classification of Literature as compared with Practical Schemes of Classification. A. Clarke.
French Fiction and French Juvenile Literature for the Public Library.

Henry Guppy.

Library Journal .- KEGAN PAUL. 25. June. The Institut International de Bibliographie. R. R. Bowker.
The Public Library and the State. W. C. Ford.
Open Shelves and Book Theft. A. E. Bostwick.
American Library Association Meeting at Montreal.
July.
The Public Library in Its Relations to Literature. Lindsay Swift.
Some of the Dangers of Technical Knowledge and Training, particularly in Library Work. A. C. Thomas.

Library World.—4, Ave Maria Lane. 6d. July.
The New Library Bill. W. E. Doubleday.
History and Description of Library Charging Systems. Concluded. J. D.
Brown.
The Stock Register. E. A. Savage.
Sequel Stories. Continued. T. Aldred.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.—Lippincott, Philadelphia. is.

Emilie Schaumburg. With Portrait. Virginia Tatnall Peacock.

London Quarterly Review .- C. H. Kelly. 25. 6d. July. London quarterly Review.—C. H. Kelly. as, 6d. July.

The Characteristics of Bible Portraiture. G. Matheson.

The late Duke of Argyll. J. R. Gregory.

The Praise of Gardens. R. C. Cowell.

Recent Studies in the Life and Teaching of Jesus. R. M. Pope.

"The Celtic Twilight." Dora M. Jones.

How does It stand with the Bible? A. Brown.

The Imperial Influence of the Poor. Lady Watkin Williams.

Can We see any Preparation for the Second Advent? Mrs. Agnes Smith Lewis. The Present-Day China. Dr. W. Muirhead. Naples and the Gospel. Anne E. Keeling. The late Miss M. H. Kingsley. Dennis Kemp.

Longman's Magazine.-Longmans. 6d. August. English Midshipmen and French Prisons, 1807. Eveline C. Godley. A Naturalist's Rumbles. G. A. B. Dewar.

Ludgate.-F. V. WHITE. 6d. August. H. S. Maxim; a Dealer in Death. Illustrated. C. Moore.
At the Front of the War. Illustrated. A. Nomad.
Normandy; In the Land of the Conqueror. Illustrated. C. C. Strand.

McClure's Magazine,-10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 10 cents. July.

The Saa-Builders. Illustrated. Ray Stannard Baker.
Railway Development in China. With Map and Illustrations. W. B. Parsons.
An Unwritten Chapter in American Diplomacy in the War with Spain.
A. Maurice Low.
The Star-Spangled Banner. Illustrated. Marion Hill.

Macmillan's Magazine, -MACMILLAN, 18. August, A Subaltern in the Bush. Capt. Slessor.
The Sins of Lord Salisbury.
Shakespeare's Henry the Fifth. J. L. Etty.
The Domestic Problem. Mrs. Major.
Witwatersrand; the Richest Goldfield in the World. S. C. Norris.

Manchester Quarterly .- SHERRATT AND HUGHES, MANCHESTER. 6d. July.

Miss Jessi: Fothergill.
E. Mercer.
Lancashire Humour.
T. Newbigging.
A Visit to the Engelberg. Illustrated.
W. E. A. Axon.
Creative Literature.
J. Wilcock.
Heinrich Heine.
A. Schumacher.

Medical Magazine .- 62, King William Street. 18. July. Deviation in Nature and Its Clinical Bearing. J. Foster Palmer,
Medicine a Science. S. W. MacIlwaine.

Re the State versus the Criminal—ex parte the Criminal. A. R. Whiteway. The Health Resort in History.
The Development of Our Modern Health Resorts,

Meteorological and Hygienic Notes on the Choice of a Health

Necessity The Dou Bryan Vitalism. The Abso Logical T Dr. Ward Dr. Ward The Doct Mission

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Mind.-WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 4s. July. Necessity. Dr. G. E. Moore. The Double Effect of Mental Stimuli; a Contrast of Types. Mrs. S.

The Double Exect of Mental Standar, a Contrast of Bryant.
Vitalism. Concluded. Dr. C. S. Myers.
The Absolute of Hegelianism. A. K. Rogers.
Logical Theory of the Imaginary. Prof. G. J. Stokes.
Dr. Ward's Refutation of Dualism. Miss E. E. C. Jones.
The Doctrine of the Summum Bonum. H. Sturt. Missionary Review of the World .- 44, FLEET STREET. 25 cents.

Missionary Review of the World.—44, FLERT STREET. 25 cents.
July.
The Present Opportunity. Rev. M. B. Babcock.
The Story of Eromanga, New Heb-ides. Illustrated. Rev. H. A.
Robertson.
The Source of Power. Rev. J. H. Taylor.
Mission Work in South Africa. Illustrated. Rev. W. Searle.

Monist.-KEGAN PAUL 25. 6d. July. On the Voluntary Trance of Indian Fakers. Pof. R. Garbe. St. Paul and Apostolic Succession. Rev. William Weber. The Personifying Passion in Youth, with Remarks upon the Sex and Gender Problem. Prof. J. H. Laeba.
On the Nature of Scientific Law and Scientific Explanation. T. J. McCormack. The Personality of Jesus and His Historical Relation to Christianity. Dr. Paul Carus.

The Stations of the Cross. Rev. H. Thurston.

La Trappe in England. Rev. J. Rickaby.
Jowett's Biographical Sermons. Continued. Rev. J. Rickabj.

A Relic of the Times of Persecution. Rev. J. H. Pullen.
Ssint Teresa; a True Daughter of St. Francis of Sales. Rev. R. F. Clarke.
The Catholic Conference, 1700. James B-itten.

Month.-Longmans. 18. July.

Musical Times,-Novello. 4d. August. Kneller Hall. Illustrated.
Pilgrimage to the House of Jacob Stainer. Illustrated. Edw. Haron

National Review .- EDWARD ARNOLD. 25. 6d. August. The Government and the National Defences; Having Eyes They See Not. The Government and the National Defences; Having Eyes They See Not.
An Englishman
The Sick and Wounded in South Africa.
Hon. Arthur Stanley.
The Economic Revolution in Germany.
Ernest E. Williams.
Walter Bagehot. Leslie Stephen.
The Pious Pilgrimage. Author of "Eliz both and Her German Garden."
American Aflars. A. Murice Low.
The Government and the Army; a Case of Paternal Desertion. Lord Newton.
The Judicature Acts at Work. Rollo F. Graham-Campbell.
Facts and Fancies about the Press-Gang. Vide-Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge.
Is the Broad Church Party Extinct "Canon Page Roberts.
Some Lessons of the Boer War. Military Critic of the Westminster Gazette.

New England Magazins.—5. PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 25 cents.
July.
Notable Trees about Boston. Illustrated Abbie Farwell Brown.

Notabl: Trees about Boston. Illustrated Abbie Farwell Brown. Provincetown; the Tip of Cap: Cod. Illustrated. E. J. Carpenter. Some Features of Old Connecticut Farming. C. N. Hall. A Gallant Silken Trade in Virginia. Alice Morse Earle. The Rangeley Lakes. Illustrated. A. L. Golder. What France do:s for Education. J. C. Bracq. A Seven Vears' Outing. Illustrated. Frances Beecher Perkins. St. Stephen's, Walbrook. Illustrated. H. C. Shelley.

New Ireland Review .- BURNS AND OATES. 6d. August. The Battle of Two Civilizations in Ireland. D. P. Moran.

Montalembert and the Education Question. J. J. Trome O'Connell.

Industrial Regeneration through the Rural Councils. M. J. Magee.

Newfoundland Magazino.—Newfoundland Publishing Co., St. John's, Newfoundland. 20 cents. July.
St. John's; Newfoundland's Chief Town. Illustrated. P. T. McGrath. Newfoundland; an Island with some of Its Humours. Dt. W. Prowse. Bear and Caribou. R. L. Mare.
Genesis of the French Shore Question in Newfoundland. E. P. Morris.

Nineteenth Century.—Sameson Low. 28, 6d. August. Nineteenth Century.—Sam2son Low. 2s. 6d. August.
The Les-ons of the War: a Proposed Association.
Ord nary Business Principles; Symposium.
Our Infantry. Earl of Northbrook.
How to breed Horses for War. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt.
Missionaries in Egypt. Arnold Ward.
The New Commonwealth. Albert Gruham Berry.
The Slow Growth of Moral Influence in Politics. Bishop Percival.
The Slow Growth of Moral Influence in Politics. Bishop Percival.
The Imperial Note in Victorian Poetry. J. A. R. Marriott.
Notes on Players and Old Plays. Frederick Wedmore.
The Small Industries of Britain. Prince Kropotk n.
An American View of the Boer War. Edward J. Hodgson.
Some Unseen Stars. Key. Edmund LedgeIn the Bye-ways of Rural Ireland. Concluded. Michael MacDonagh.
The Newspapers. Sir Wemysk Red.
The Chinese Revolt. Frederick Gresnwood.
Vengeance and Afterwards. Edward Dicey.
North American Review.—W. HEINEMANN. 2s. 6d. July.

North American Review .- WM. HEINEMANN. 25. 6d. July. Mutual Helpfulness between China and the United States. Wu-Ting-Fang. The Struggle for Reform. C. Johnston. Missions and M'ssionaries in China. Poultney Bigelow. A Republican View of the Presidential Campaign. Gen. C. L. Grosvenor. Notes on Spencer, Buckle and Comte. Léon Gambetta. Gambetta's Methods of Study. J. Reinach. Lord Playfair. Mayo W. Hazeltine. Lord Playfair. Mayo W. Hazeltine.
Our Opportunity on the Pacific; American Control of Ocean Transportation.
E. T. Chamberlain.
The Projected Cable-line to the Philippines. Chandler Hale.
A Forecast of the Twelfth Census. M. G. Mulhall.
The Plague at Oporto. Dr. A. Calmette.
State Care of Dependent Children. Henrietta C. Wright.
The Settlement after the South African War. S. C. Cronwright-Schreiner.
The Ultimate Triumph of the Boers. Cesare Lombroso.

Open Court .- KEGAN PAUL. 6d. July. Copernicus, Tycho Brahe, and Kepler. With Portraits. Illustrated. C. Sterna.

The Notion of a Continuum. Prof. E. Mach.
The So-Called Mystery Plays. Illustrated. E. F. L. Gauss.
The Old and the New Magic, Illustrated. Concluded. Dr. Paul Carus. Our Day .- 112, LA SALLE AVENUE, CHICAGO. June.

Mrs. Stanford; the Educator. E. C. Cleveland.
The Territory of Hawaii. C. Holdridge.
Th: Negro and the Franchise. W. A. MacCorkle.
Fresh Air Work in Boston. Jane A. Stewart.
The Situation in the Philippines. G. Ade.

Overland Monthly .- SAN FRANCISCO. 10 cents. June. Guad.lup: the Sacred City. Illustrated. G. Conyogham Cunningham. The Torrey Pine. Illustrated. Belle Sumner Angier.

Some Afternoon Amusements at the Paris Exposition. Illustrated. Josephine Tozier.

What shall Society do to be saved? Symposium.

Trout-Culture in Mendocine. Illustrated. E. D. Ward.

San Francisco's First Post Office. Illustrated. Hester A. Benedict.

The Wheel in the West. Illustrated. Rottler.

Pall Mall Magazine .- 18, Charing Cross Road. 18. August. How to popularise Our A-my. Searchlight.
Oxford. Illustrated. A Son of Oxford.
Some Famous Collaborators. Illustrated. G. A. Wade.

Parents' Review .- KEGAN PAUL. 6d. July. The Old Grace and the N.w Intellect. Mrs. Steinthal.
Authority. Mrs. Dowson.
Talk to Nurses. Dr. Helen Webb.
School Books and How They make for Education.
Training of Nurses. Dr. Laing Gordon.
Cookery for Children. Miss Firth.

Philosophical Review.-MACMILLAN. 38. July Prolegomena to a Theory of Laughter. Prof. J. Sully. Practical Procedure in Infe ence. Prof. J. G. H bben. Butler's View of Conscience and Obligation. Dr. A. Lefevre. What constitutes a Thing. H. M. Stanley.

Physical Review, -MACMILLAN. 50 cents. July. hermodynamics of the Voltaic Cell. H. S. Carhart. A New Form of Electrical Condenser having a Capacity capable of Con-tinuous Adjustment. L. J. Briggs.
On the Theory of the Coherer. K. E. Guthe and A. Trowbridge,
Electrical Resistance of Thin Films deposited by Kathode Discharge. A. C. Longden.

Poet-Lore. - GAY AND BIRD. 65 cmts. June. Georg: Mcredith on the Source of Destiny. Emily G. Hooker. The Trag dy of Ophelia. D. A. McKnight. Clues to Emerson's Mystic Verse. Continued. W. S. Kennedy. A Defence of Browning's Later Work. Helen A. Clarke.

Political Science Quarterly.—Oxford University Press. 3s. 6d. June.

Trusts. Prof. J. B. Clark.
Money and Prices. Prof. R. Mayo-Smith.
Di ect Taxes under the Constitution. Prof. C. J. Bu
Ci y Government in Canada. S. M. Wickett.
Aunerican Governmental Methods. C. R. Woodruff.
The Politics of Aristotle. Prof. W. A. Dunning. Prof. C. J. Bullock.

Practical Teacher .- 33, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. August. Magnetism and Electricity. Illustrated.
St. Saviour's, Southwark.
The Elements of School Hygiene. A. Newsholms.

Presbyterian and Reformed Review. - MACCALLA AND CI

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—MACCALLA /
PHILADELPHIA. 80 cents. July.
William Henry Green. John D. Davies.
Symbolo-Fideisme. Andrew C. Zenos.
The Documents of the Book of Exa. J. O. Bo. d.
The Holy Spirit in the Early Apostolic Age. R. A. Falconer.
The Ethics of the Natural Man. N. M. Steff:ns.
Ecclesiasticus. Robert Dick Wilson.

Psychological Review. - MACMILLAN Co., New York. 3s. July. On Relations of Time and Space in Vision. J. M. Cattell.

Judgments of Magnitude by Comparison with a Mental Standard. R. S.

Woodworth and E. Thorndike.

A New Explanation for the Illusory Movemen's seen by Helmholtz on the

Zöllner Dingram. A. H. Pierce.

Elements of Conscious Complexes. Mary W. Calkins.

Public Health .-- 12), SHAPTESBURY AVENUE. 16. July. The Abattoir of Biarritz. Alice L. Cumming
The Sale of the Flesh of Tuberculous Cattle for Human Food. H. E. Armstrong.
Sanitary Condition of Warrington a Hundred Years Ago. J. Guest

Public School Magazine, -131, TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 6d. July.

Rossall School. Illustrated. C. A. M. Fennell.
August.
Sherborne School. Illustrated. Upper Fifth.
How to keep a Public School Lib-ary. W. Kennedy.
Bisley, 1900. Illustrated.

Quarterly Review .- John Murray. 6s. July. Dr. Theal on South African History. Dr. Theal on South African History.
Lord Byron.
The Ethics of Cremation.
Japanese Literature.
The Country Mouse.
Gabrisle D'Annunzio.
Rome and Byzantium.
The Conditions of Great Poetry.
A British School at Rome.
New Creatures for Old Countries.
John Donne and his Contemporaries.
Domestic Parties and Imperial Government,
The War in South Africa. Continued.

Quiver .- CASSELL. 6d. August. Tommy Atkins at Church. Illustrated. An Ex-Army Chaplain, Curious Village Customs of To-day. Illustrated. G. A. Wude. Some Last Letters. Illustrated. E. Clarke.

Railway Magazine .- 79, TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 6d. July. Mr. Matthew Holm's, Locomotive Superint ndent, North British Railway. Interview. Illustrated.
The British Railway Exhibit at the Paris Exhibits. Illustrated. D. T. The Furness Railway and Its Connection with Morecambe. Illustrated. S. S. Lord.
Railway Facilities for Cyclists. Illustrated. Brunel Redivivus.
The 5.40 Vestibule Express, ex Marylebone. Illustrated. R. H. Cocks Railway Goods Traffic du ing the Queen's Reign. Illustrated. G. A. Wade.

Wade.
A Railway Journey through Wales. Illustrated. A. J. Chisholm.
The Rother Valley Railway. Illustrated. V. L. Whitechurch.
The New Great Western Routs to Weymouth. Illustrated. H. Rake.
The Clyde Steamboat Trips of the Scottish Railways. Illustrated. R.

August.

John Sylvester Hughes, General Manager, Festiniog Railway; Interview.
Illustrated.
The Esat and West Yorkshire Union Mineral Railway. Illustrated.
The Bodmin and Wadebridg: Railway; a Link with the Past. Illustrated.

I. Bospham. J. Bospham.

A Further Chapter of Railway Accidents. Illustrated. H. D. Anderson.
The Pretoria-Pietersburg Railway. Illustrated. H. H.ydeman.
The Whitby and Pickering Railway. Illustrated. G. W. J. Potter.
King's Cross Railway Station. Illustrated. J. Medcalf.
The Portpatrick and Wigtownshire Joint Railways; the Shortest Sea
Passage to Ireland. Illustrated. J. F. Walker.
The Listowel and Ballybunion Railway. Illustrated. F. Goodman.
What Ou: Railways pay in Wages. Illustrated. G. A. Wade.

Reliquary,-Benrose. 2s. 6d. July. Some Monmouthshi e Sketches. Illustrated. J. R. Larkby. Some Notes on Lace Bobbins. Illustrated. R. E. Heid. Round about Padstow. Illustrated. Rev. S. Barber.

Review of Reviews.—(AMERICA.) 13, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK.
25 cents. August.

Volcanic Scenery of the Northwest. Illustrated. R. E. Strahorn.
The Embellishment of a Michigan Town. Illustrated. A. Hadd.n.
The New Appellate Court-House in New York City. Illustrated. E.

Knauff.

Rosevelt's Work as Governor. Illustrated.
Theodore Roosevelt. Illustrated. Jacob A. Riis.
The Kansas City Convention, W. Wellman.
The Chinese Revolution. S. Bonsal.

Review of Reviews,—(Australasia). Queen Street, Melbourne. gd. May.

The Fighting of the Month. Illustrated. Dr. W. H. Fitchett.

The Fighting of the Month. Illustrated. Dr. W. H. The Opening of the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. French Descents on England. Dr. W. H. Fitchett. All about Kitchener. Concluded.

The Fighting of the Month. Illustrated. Dr. W. H. Fitchett. Battle Stories.

The True Land Stories. The True Imperialism, W. T. Stead.
Napoleon Bonaparte. Dr. W. H. Fitchett.

Royal Magazine.—C. A. Pearson. 4d. August. The Art of the Camera. Illustrated. Continued. R. Grey. Royal Children and Their Toys. Illustrated. F. Nevill Jackson. The Medals Our Generals wear. Illustrated. C. Winter.

A Dog's Toilet Club. Illustrated. F. Foulsham.
How an Army crosses a River. Illustrated. C. Ray.
The Achilleon, Corfu; a Future Rival of Monte Carlo.
Illustrated.
Mrs. E. M. Lynch.
Tackling an Enemy: How the Navy is run. Illustrated. A. S. Hurd.

St. Martin's-le-Grand .- GRIFFITH AND SONS. 9d. July. The Army Post Office. Illustrated. A. G. Ferard.
With the "Telegraph Squad" in Besieged Kimberley. Illustrated. Continued. J. E. Symons.
C. V. Boys; an Old-Time Intelligencer. R. W. J.
Archibald Forbes. R. W. J.
Under the South Downs. Illustrated. J. A. J. Housden.
The Liverpool Post Office. Illustrated. Continued. F. Salisbury.

St. Nicholas.-MACMILLAN. 1s. August. Some Literary Cats. Illustrated. Helen M. Winslow. Hunting with a Camera. Illustrated. A. H. Verrill.

School Board Gazette,-Bemrose. is. July,

The Secondary Education Blil. Higher Elementary Schools.
Board of Education Consultative Committee,
School-Planning. Continued.

School World,-MACMILLAN, 6d. August, A Chat about Headmasters. Canon Fowler. Some Century-Ends, C. S. Fearenside. The Social Status of Women School-Teachers. Camilla Jebb.

Science Gossip. - 110, STRAND. 6d. August. The Photography of Colour. Illustrated. E. Sanger Shepherd.
Palæolithic Man in Valley of the Wandle. J. P. Johnson.
Butterflies of the Palæarctic Region. Illustrated. Continued. H. C.

Notes on Spinning Animals. Illustrated. H. Wallis Kew. Desmids. Illustrated. Continusd. G. H. Bryan. British Freshwater Mites. Illustrated. Continued. Charles D. Soar.

Scottish Geographical Magazine. - EDWARD STANFORD. 18. 6d. July.

Botanical Survey of Edinburgh District. Robert Smith.
The Chaco Boreal; the Land and Its People. W. B. Grubb.

Scottish Review .- 26, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 4s. July.

ecent Scottish Historians, A. H. Millar. The Kelmscott Press.
Sir Walter Scott and the Blair Adam Antiquarian Club (1817-31.) W Stephen Viddish Literature.

Recent Hittitle Discoveries. Col. C. R. Conder.

Admiral Baillie. F. P. Badham.

The Redundancy of Spinster Gentlewomen. T. P. W.

The Future of South África.

Ari Thorgilsson; a Father of History. W. A. Craigie.

The Third Chapter of the War. Colonel U. U.

Scribner's Magazine. - Samison Low. 15. August. Pretoria in War Time. R. H. Da is. Loches. Illustrated. E. C. Peixotto.

Strand Magazine. - George Newnes. 6d. August. The Cleverest Child in the World. Illustrated. Prof H. Olerich.
Deeds of Daring and Devotion in the War. Illustrated. A. T. Story.
The Structure of the Sidereal System. Illustrated. Sir Robert Ball.
The Topsy-Turry House at the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. Meta Secrets of the Zoo. Illustrated. A. H. Broadwell.

Sunday at Home. -56, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. August. A Sunday in Dunkerque. Illustrated.

Notes of a Tour with Mrs. Fry. Illustrated. Miss E. M. Symonds.

St. Margaret's, Westminster; the M.P.'s Church. Illustrated. A. Wallis

Myers.

Myersalsim. Illustrated. Continued. Ella E. Overton.

Reminisc-inces of Lakeland; the Poets' Sexton. Illustrated. Isabel Maude Hamill, Bishopsgate, Illustrated, Mrs. Isabella Fyvie Mayo. A Woman's Hospital in Rajputana, Illustrated, Grace Hamilton.

Sunday Magazine.-Isbister. 6d. August.

The Spirit of Amusement. Lady Battersea.

A Commonwealth of Waifs at Chicago. Illustrated. H. J. Shepstone. Charity versus Smok., Illustrated. H. Macfurlane.

The Religious Element in Edmund Spenser. Bishop Boyd Carpenter.

Tragedy and Romance in the Milanesian Mission. Illustrated. Rev. A. R. Buckland.

Sunday Strand.—George Newnes. 6d. August. The Keswick Convention. Illustrated. G. Clarke.
The Life of Jesus Christ. Illustrated. Continued. Ian Maclaren.
The Trail of the War. Illustrated. May Bateman.
The Crisis in China and Its Cause. Illustrated. C. B. A.
Sir William MacCormac at the Seat of War. Illustrated. Mrs. S. A. Tooley.
From the Slums to the Sunshine. Illustrated. Harry How. Songs of t St. Evren Dr. Johns Squaring An Indian

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Temple Bar.-MACMILLAN. 18. August. Songs of the Sea. Alan Waters.
St. Evremonde and the Duchess Mazarin. F. C. Hodgson.
Dr. Johnson as Lover and Husband. C. C. Molyneux.
Squaring the Circle. J. R. H.
An Indian Famine Relief Camp Twenty Years Ago.

Temple Magazine.-Horace Marshall. 6d. August. With the Blue Boys. Illustrated, D. Waterson.
How the London Poor feed. Illustrated, E. J. Darlington.
Hymns and Hymn-Singing, Illustrated, Rev. H. R. Haweis.
Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria; the White Rose King. Illustrated. L. A.
Smith.
Paternoster Row; the Holiest Street in England. Illustrated. J. E. Paternoster Row; the Arones South Chamberlain.
The Oddities of Railway Travelling. Rev. C. H. Grundy, Mistakes in the Bible. Illustrated. H. W. Strong. Some Famous Choirs. Illustrated. A. E. Hanscomb.

Theosophical Review. -3, LANGHAM PLACE, 18. July. The Nature of Theosophical Proofs. Concluded. Mrs. Annie Besant.
The Wise Men and the Wisdom of the Talmud. Moses Levene.
The Life and Work of Madame d Krüdener. Concluded. A Russian.
The Ideal Philosophy of Leibnitz. Concluded. Prof. E. M. Chesley.
Apollonius of Tyana; the Philosopher and Reformer of the First Century.
G. R. S. Mead.
Some Misconceptions about Death. Continued. C. W. Leadbeater.
The Philosophy of Bruno. Concluded. W. H. Thomas.

United Service Magazine,—William Clowes. 25.
August.
Notes on the Evolution of Cavalry. Continued. Lieut.-Col. F. N. Maude.
Compulsory Military Service in England. T. Miller Maguire.
The Education of Naval Officers. A. C. D.
The Organisation of Howitzers with Field and Mountain Artillery. Major
T. W. G. Bryan.
The War; the Commencement of Hostilities. Capt. C. Holmes Wilson.
Our Army. Continued. Rex.
Mounted Troops; Random Notes from Ancient History. William W.
Marshall.

United Service Magazine.-WILLIAM CLOWES. 28.

Marshall. The Conspiracy of Catiline. W. B. Wallace.
The Forces arrayed against Us in North China. E. H. Parker.

Universal Magazine.-Horace Marshall, 6d. July. Pop: Leo XIII. With Portrait. Justin McCarrhy.
What I think of the English, Michael Davitt,
Sidelights at the Theatre of War. Illustrated. Irving Montagu,
Peeps into the Home of J. H. Choate. Illustrated. C. Colquhoun.
The Amusements of the Parisian. Illustrated. Cosmopolitan,
A Frenchman's View of War with England. Illustrated. Major C. Field.
Mr. F. R. Benson; the Phelps of To-day. Illustrated. Helen Thimm.
Charterhouse College. Illustrated. Verite,

Werner's Magazine.—43, EAST 17TH STREET, New York.
25 cents. July. Physical Training in Women's Colleges in America. Illustrated.

Wesleyan Methodist Magazine. - CHARLES KELLY. 6d. July. Burslem; the Potteries Conference Town. Illustrated. R. F. Broomfield. Old and New Madrid. Continued. Illustrated. F. G. Smith.

Westminster Review.-F. WARNE. 2s. 6d. August. Westminster Review.—F. Warne. 2s. 6d. August.
John Morley. T. Bowran.
Radicalism and Labour. W. Diack.
Labour v. Landlordism. Continued. T. Scanlon.
Land Nationalisation. F. Thomasson.
Factory Acts and State Employees. S. W. Belderson..
The West Indies in Their Relation to England and the United States.
J. P. de Putron.
A New Light on Egypt. G. St. Clair.
The Limits of Experimentation. J. Oldfield.
The Hard Case of the Irish Landlords. D. S. A. Cosby.
What are Immoral Plays? A. Laidlaw.
The Imaginative Faculty. R. C. Witt. Wide World Magazine, George Newnes. 6d. August. The Miraculous "Little Doctor" of Rome. Illustrated. Mrs. Herbert

The Miraculous "Little Doctor" of Rome, Industrated. Sirs, Reform Vivian.

An Elephant Drive in Siam, Illustrated. H. Hillman.
The Hermit of the Pyrenees, Illustrated. A. Anderson.
Lost in an Argentine Dust Storm. Illustrated. A. Beaumont.
With a Camera in Somaliand. Illustrated. Victor Goedorp.
Some Curiosities of the Indian Post Office. Illustrated. Mrs. W. J. O'Gradining Spiders of Madagascar, Illustrated. J. E. Whitby. In Search of the Galagan Hills. Illustrated. W. D. Wade. The Fire-Dance of the Navahoes. Illustrated. G. W. James.

Windsor Magazine.-WARD, LOCK. 6d. August. Some Notes about Morocco. Illustrated. S. L. Bensusan.
The Favourite Quotations of Literary People. Illustrated. F. Klickmann.
In the Footsteps of Cupid. Illustrated. F. Dolman.
A Traveller in the Air; a Chat with Mr. Percival Spencer. Illustrated.
F. A. Talbot. The Present Popularity of Polo. Illustrated. B. Tozer.

Woman at Home.-Hodder and Stoughton. 6d. August. Major-Gen. Baden-Powell; the Hero of Mafeking. Illustrated. A. Mackintosh. Lord Rosebery as Leader of the Liberal Party. Illustrated.

Womanhood .- 5, AGAR STREET, STRAND. 6d. August. The Englishwoman in Hong Kong. Illustrated. Mary Ryan.

Young Man .- Horace Marshall. 3d. August. Leonard Courtney. Illustrated. W. Clarke. Heredity as a Witness to Faith. Rev. G. Jackson The Tyranny of the Drink Traffie; Symposium. Spider Decoration. Illustrated. James Scott.

Young Woman .- HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. August. The Queen's Life at Balmoral. Illustrated.
The Tragedy of Fashion.
Women and Musical Composition; a Chat with Liza Lehmann. Illustrated.
Leschetikky; the Greatest Piano-Teacher on Earth. Illustrated.

## THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.-Benziger, Einsiedeln. 50 Pf. July. Rome. Illustrated. Eremos.
The New German Civil Code. Continued. E. Burla.
Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. F. von Matt.
How Plants are distributed. Illustrated. Dr. J. M. Ledroit.

Daheim.-Poststrasse 9, Leipzig. 20 Pf. July 7. Josef von Brandt. With Portrait. Prof. E. Heyck. Under the Officers in Kiau-Chou. Illustrated. J. Wilda. Frederick the Great and the Prussian Army. Illustrated. W. von The Paris Exhibition. Continued. Illustrated. H. von Zobeltitz.

July 14.
From Tientsin to Peking. Illustrated. P. Lindenberg.
The Thaler. Illustrated. E. Niemann.

Doutscher Hausschatz .- F. Pustet, Regensburg. 40 Pf. Heft 14-In the Dolomites. Concluded. Illustrated. J. Odenthal. Secret Societies in China. L. K. Driburg. Illustrated. Dr. L. Lünnemann. Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. T. H. Lange. Hall, Tyrol. O. von Schaching.

Deutsche Revue.—Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart.

6 Mks. per qr. July.

The War in South Africa, etc.; the Fighting Animal of the Apocalypse.
Poultney Bigelow.

Graf Otto von Bray-Steinburg. Continued.
Deaf-Mutes and Their Language. Prof. Passow.
Gents and Women. Eugen Guglia.
Energy and Inactivity in Nature. Dr. B. Weinstein.
Heinrich von Angelis. Ilka Horovitz-Barnay.
Dancing and the Philosophy of the Ballet. Camille Mauclair.
The Diplomacy of the Powers and the Crisis in China. M. von Brandt.

Deutsche Rundschau.-Gebrüder Paetel, Berlin. 6 Mks. per qr. July. Letters by Blücher in 1809. Alfred Stern.
Reforms in Islam in the Last Century. J. T. von Eckardt.
Biblical Knowledge in Pre-Reformation Times. E. von Dobschütz.
The Paris Exhibition. A. Schricker.
The Berlin Academy of Sciences. Continued. W. Dilthey.
Romance Literature in France. H. Schneegans. Gutenburg. O. Hartwig. German Colonial Questions. M. von Brandt.

Gartenlaube. - ERNST KEIL'S NACHE., LEIPZIG. 50 Pf. Heft 7. Gröden. Illustrated. J. C. Platter.
Tragedies and Comedies of Superstition. Continued. G. Klitscher
The Eruption of Vesuvius, May, 1900. Illustrated. A. Kellner.
The Electric Railway in Berlin. Illustrated. H. Krieger.
Gold and Diamonds in South Afr.ca. Franz Ritter von Le Monnier.

Gesellschaft .- J. C. C. BRUNS, MINDEN. 75 Pf. July z. The Æsthetics of World Politics. S. Lublinski.

The Goethebund and the Heinze Law. M. G. Conrad. World Politics. Concluded. S. Lublinski. Hans Pfitzner. P. N. Cossmann.

Grenzboten.-F. W. GRUNOW, LEIPZIG. 1 Mk. July 12. Cinna.
The Prussian Forestry Academies.
Military Notes on the Boer War. Continued. C. von Bruchhausen.
Haarlem and Frans Hals. Concluded.

England and North America. July 26.
Eight Years of Saxon Politics. O. Kaemmel.
Italian National and Religious Festivals. H. Ehrenberg.

Kultur,-Jos. Roth, Vienna. 8 Mks. 50 Pf. per annum. July. August Reichensperger and Gothic Architecture. Dr. V. Kienböck.
Ancient Greek Music. Dr. R. von Kralik.
German Literature in Austria-Hungary. Prof. A. Salzer.
The Melk Benedictines. Dr. E. E. Katschthaler.
The Postal Union. L. Katscher.
Viennese Art in 1300. J. Neuwirth.

Kunstgewerbeblatt.-E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 1 Mk. July. Van de Velde and Berlin Decorative Art. Illustrated. A. L. Plehn.

Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land.—E. Ungleich, Leipzig. 1 Mk. 25 Pf. July.

Karl Ernst von Baer and Darwinism, Continued. W. von Nathusius. Sculpture at Berlin in 1900. H. Lobedan. Ulrich Bräker; a Swiss Weaver of the 18th Century. Dr. W. Busch. Ernst Ludwig von Gerlach and Heinrich Leo. Dr. Lothholz.

Neue Deutsche Rundschau.—S. Fischer, Berlin. 1 Mk. 50 Pf. July. Culture, Subjective and Objective. G. Simmel. Friedrich Nietzsche and Hein ich von Stein. Elisabeth Förster-Nietzsche. Tendencies in Art. O. Eckmann.

Neue Zelt.-T. H. W. DIETZ, STUTTGART. 4 Mks. 55 Pf. per qr. July 7.

Edwin Markham and "The Man with the Hoe." R. Theodor. The Neutralisation of Trade Unions. Continued. K. Kautsky. Socialistic Union in Holland. W. H. Vliegen. A Swiss Trade Union Movement. D. Zinner.

The Crusade against Vivisection. E. Sokal.
The Neutralisation of Trade Unions. Continued. K. Kautsky.
Micius; a Chinese Forerunner of Christian Communism. F. Frey.

The Economic Development of China. H. Cunow.
The Neutralisation of Trade Unions. Concluded. K. Kautsky
Reform of the Insurance against Sickness Law. E. Gräf.

Nord und Sud. - Schlesische Verlags-Anstalt, Breslau. 2 Mks.

Nord und Sud.—Schlesische Verlags-Anstalt, Breislau. 2 Mk July. July. Johann von Mikulicz-Radecki. With Portrait. G. Reinbach. Letters by E. M. Arndt, Wihlelm Hunboldt, and others. M. Grunwald. Michail Nikiforowi: ch. Katkoff. E. Maschke. Women-Emancipators. H. Dohm. Recent Theodor Körner Literature. A. Kohut.

Oesterreichs Illustrirte Zeitung.-Jacques Philipp, Vienna 35 Pf. Heft 19.

Gasthaus Life in Vienna. Illustrated.

Stein der Weisen.-A. HARTLEBEN, VIENNA. 50 Pf. Heft 24. The Whitehead Torpedo. Illustrated. German Machinery at the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. C. Lahn.

Classicism and Germanism. V. von Heidenstam.
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Langen's Suspension Railway. Illustrated.

Veber Land und Moer.—Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart.

1 Mk. Heft 12.

Naval Life. Illustrated. Conclud.d. R. Schn ider.
The Paris Exhibi ion. Illustrated. Concluded. Dr. S. Epstein.
Johann Gutenberg. Illustrated. L. H.
Life in Persia. Illustrated. R. Wischin.
Italian Sculptors. Illustrated. Dr. H. Barth.
China. Illustrated.

Vom Fels zum Meep.—Union-Deutsche-Verlags-Gesellschaft, Stuttgart. 75 Pf. Heft 19. The Palace of Costumes at the Palis Exhibition. Illustrat.d.

Zeit.-GÜNTHERGASSE 1, VIENNA IX./3. 50 Pf. J. J. 7.

Proportional Representation in Belgium. P. Hymans.
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The Crusade against the For igner in China.
The Zepsein Air-Ship. H. H. Hoern.s.
Symbolism in France. C. Mauclair.

July 14. The Crisis in China. A. Charpen ier. Czech Social Democracy. Dr. F. Sonkup. Edmondo de Amicis. B. Wiese.

July 21. The Crisis in China. E. Oppert.

Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst.—E. A. SEEMANN, LBHPZIG
26 Mks. per annum.
July.
French Art in 1900. Continued. Illustrated.
The Goya Exhibition at Madrid. Illustrated.
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P. Eichholz.
Maximiliana Brentano. Illustrated. R. Steig.

Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde.—Velhagen und Klasing, Leipzig.

24 Mks. per annum. July.

Wilhelm Fichet and Gutenberg. Il'ustrated. Dr. R. Ehwald.
The Illustrated Vitruvius Publications of the 16th Century.

Illustrated. Max Bach.

Emil Orlik as a Book-Illustrator. Illustrated. J. Leisching.

Zeitschrift der Internationalen Musikgesellschaft.—Breitkoff und Haertel, Leipzig. 10 Mks. per ann. July. J. P. E. Hartmann. W. Behrend. The Handel Festival at Bonn. M. Seiffert.

Zukunft.-Maximilian Harden, Berlin. 50 Pf. July 21 Anthropology. M. Hoernes.

The Boer War in England. Dr. Alexander Tillc. Art and Capitalism. Leo Berg. The German Language in Belgium. H. Bischoff.

## THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Annales de Géographie.—5, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES, PARIS. 5 frs. July 15.

Maps at the Paris Exposition. E. de Margerie and L. Raveneau.

The Geological Structure and Hydrography of the Paris Basin. With Maps.

G. F. Dollfus.

The Growth of Paris. With Maps. P. Dupuy.

The Glacial Period in the Balkan Peninsula. With Maps. J. Coijic.

Annales des Sciences Politiques,—108, BOULEVARD-SAINT-GERMAIN, PARIS. 3 frs. 50 c. July.

Government in England and Its Home Functions. E. Boutmy. The English Navy. X.
Australasian Federation. A. Viallate.
The Hague Conference. C. Dupuis.

Association Catholique. -3. Rue de L'Abbave, Paris. 2 frs. July 15.

A Professiona' Senate in France and Its Organisation. E. Duthoit. Catholic Associations for Workmen in France. V. de Marolles. The Economic Rôle of Secondary Education. Ch. Le Cour-Grandmaison.

The Economic Rôle of Secondary Education. Ch. Le Cour-Grandmaison.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—R. Kino William Strret, Strrand.

205. per annum. July.

The Boers of South Africa. J. Villarais.

The Literary Ideas of Victor Hugo and His Satire of Pedants. P. Stapfer.

Dr. F. G. Haas. Concluded. M. Reader.

The Paris Exposition. Continued. H. de Varigny.

Correspondant. -31, RUE SAINT-GUILLAUME, PARIS. 2 frs. 50 c.

Correspondant.—31, RUE SAINT-GUILLAUME, PARIS. 2 frs. 50 c. July 10.

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China, Europe and the Holy See. E. Lamy.

China and the French Government. Bon. D. Cochin. The Chinese. Marquis de Nadaillac. The Japanese Navy.

The Magistracy and the Theatre in France. Continued. A. Desjardins. A Vear of Dreyfusite Government in France. Concluded. Ch. Descotay.

Journal des Économistes,—14, RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS. 5 frs 50 :. July 15.

The Heritage of the Nineteenth Century. F. Passy. Co-operative Societies at the Paris Exposition. G. de Nouvion.

Ménestrel .- 2 bis, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS. 30 C. July 1, 8, 15, 20. Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy in Switzerland, from His Correspondence Continued, H. Kling.

Marguerite in Goethe's "Faust." July 23.

A. Boutarel. Mercure de France.—15, Rue de L'Echaudé-Saint-Germain, Faris. 2 frs. July.

The Bovaryism of Maurice Barrès's "Dér.cinés." J. de Gaultier. Finland and the Tsar. J. Leclercq.
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Monde Moderne. -- 5, Rue St. Benoît, Paris. 1 f. 50 c. July.

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The National Theatre in Switzerland. Illustrated. J. Carrara.
Georges Meunier. Illustrated. Octave Uzanne.
The Chiffonniers of Paris. Illustrated. C. Lancelin.
Westminster Abbey. Illustrated. A. Barthélemy.
Bangk. R. Illustrated. F. Mury.
The Cavalry of the Future. Illustrated. Commandant Picard.
The Anglo-Saxon Race in the Last Five Hundred Years. Illustrated
H. Nogressau.

Nouvelle Revue, -18, King William Street, Strand. 55 frs. per annum. July 1.

The Literature of the Pyrenees, G, Compayré. A propos of the Boxers. A. de Pouvourville. Cheap Living and Commerce. C. M. Limousin. Foreign Politics. Madame Adam.

The Literature of the Pyrenees. G. Compayré. Towards Japan. F. Regamey.
The South African War. Capt. G'lbert.
Paris Opera Comique. A. Bernheim

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Nou relle Revue Internationale.—23, BOULEVARD POISSONIÈRE, PARIS. 2 frs. 50c. June 15. The Frenc's Salon of 1300. Marie L. de Rute. The British Empire. O. Malagodi.

The British Empire. O. Malagodi.
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The American Revolution. C. Mouhot.

Réforme Sociale .- 54, RUE DE SEINE, PARIS. 1 fr. July 1. Reforme Socialie.—34, RUE DE SEINE, PARIS. 1 II. JUI Assurance ag inst Unemployment and Mutual Aid. E. Rostand. Social Problems in Russii. Continusd. H. Primbault. Julic Aid and Private Charity. L. Rivière. Pensions. R. de Kéralain. Social Problems in Russia. Continued. H. Primbault.

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Revue de l'Art.—28, RUE DU MONT-THABOR, PARIS. 7 frs. 50 c.

Th: French School of Painting at the Paris Exposition. Illustrated. Continued. L. de Fourcaud.

Sculpture at the Exposition. Illustrated. M, Demaison.

Medils at the Exposition. Illustrated. Continued. A. Hallays.

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Revue Blanche, -23, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris. 1 fr. July 1.

The Falloux Law. R. Dreyfus. July 15.

Eternal Youth. Dr. J. de Nittis. Suicide. Count Leo Tolstoy.

Revue Bleue.-Fisher Unwin. 6d. July 7. The Catholic Priest. M. Stainville.

The Galliff: t Ministry. Col. Patry.

Retrosp. citve French Art at the Paris Exposition. P. Flat.

The Chinese Crisis. A. Moireau.

Mrs. Gladstone. C. Giraudau.

The French Language. P. Foncin.

July 21. Japan To-day. G. Burghard. The Foreign Pavilions at the Exposition. P. Flat. Lady Hester Stanhope. E. Pariset. July 28.

The Italian Elections. H. Mereu.
Lamartine and Peace. F. Passy.
The French Generalissimo. Col. Patry.

Revue Chrétienne.-11, Avenue de L'Observatoire, Paris. 6 frs. per ann. July.

Credulity. H. Draussin. A. Vinet. W. Monod.

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Revas des Deux Mondes,—18, King William Street, Strand.
30s. per annum. July r.

The Neutrality of Belgium; the Monachy's Last Gift. Due de Broglie.
A Visit to Pascal. M. A. Suarès.
France and the Anti-Slavery Movement. M. G. Bonet-Maury.
The Psycholog; of Sport. Baron de Coubectin.
The Muni: jpal Socialism. M. J. Bourdeau.
July 15.
The Poet Martial. M. G. Boissier.
Du ing the Emigration. M. E. Lamy.
Through Indo-China. J. Massicu.
Patriotism and Humanitarianism. M. de Goyau.
The French Colonial Navy. Contre-Amira de Penfentenyo.
Revue du Proft Public.—20. Rurs Sourgelor. Paris. 3 frs. 50 G.

Revue du Droit Public.—22, Rue Soufflot, Paris. 3 frs. 50 c. May—june.

The Electorate in France and Algerian Delegates.
The Crisis in Political Science. Continued. M. Deslandres.

Revus Encyclopádique,—18, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND.
78. per qr. July 7.

The Church of Chaise-Dieu, Haute-Loire. Illustrated. C. de Néronde.
Organisation of the French Colonies. R. Demogue and P. Gouvy.
China. Illustrated. C. Saglio.

Alfred de Musset. Illustrated. Octave Uzanne.

Byzantine Institutions. Illustrated. Ch. Diebl. China. With Maps and Illustrations. Ch. Saglio July 28.
Hotels. Illustrated. Dr. Galtier-Boissière. El:ctric Locomotives. Illustrated. G. Dumont. Ch. Saglio.

Revus Française de l'Étranger et des Colonies,—32, Rue de La Victoire, Paris. 2 frs. July.

The Empress Teze Hsio f China. J. Servigny.

Korea. With Map. A. A. Fauvel.

The Transval at the Paris Exposition. C. Cilvanet.

The Submarine Cables. G. D.

Revue Générale.-16, Rue Treurenberg, Brussels. 12 frs. per

The Elections in France. Ch. Woeste.
J. V. de Scheffel. H. Francotte.
Foreign Diplomacy and Old Franch Society. Continued. V. du Bled.
Mme. de Duras and Chateaubriand. H. Bordeaux.

Revue Internationale de Sociologie.—16, Rue Soufflot, Paris.
18 frs. per annum. June.

Ethics and Elementary Sociology. E. de Roberty. The Sociological Essays of Winiarsky and Pareto. A. Groppali.

Revue pour les Jeunes Filles. - 5, Rue de Mézières, Paris. 1 fr. 50 c. July 5.

Happiness. Louise Chasteau.
Delhi. A. Clayton.
The Position of Women in Denma.k. Mme. R. Rémusat.
The Japanese. Tony d'Ulmès.
July 20.

Conversation in the Nineteenth Century. Continued. V. du Bled. Jeypora. A. Clayton. The Pa is Exposition. G. Colomb.

Revue de Métaphysique et de Morale.—5, Rue de Mézierès, Paris.
3 frs. July.

Finality in Intelligence. Ed. Goblot. The Mathematical System. G. Sorel. Prolegomena to Aestheticism. L. Dimier.

Revue du Monde Cathollqua.—76, RUB DES SAINTS-PÈRES, PARIS.

I fr. 50 c. July 1.

The Weakness of Human Reason. J. Fèvre.
Freedom of Education and the First Empire. R. P. Laveille.
Recent Babylonian Discoveries. V. Ermoni.

Victor Hugo versus Bossuet. Canon Delmont. Devotion to the Pope. J. Fèvre. Gluck's "Orphée" and "Iphigénia." A. Pavie.

Revue de Paris.—Asher, 13, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.
60 frs. per annum. July 1.
The Roman Question in 1862. L. Thouvenel.
The Prince de Joinville. A. Laugel.
The Sports of Old France. J. J. Jusserand.
The Veneration of Relics. A. Luchaire.
In Russian Turkistan. H. Kr., fft.

From Canton to Yun-Nan-Sen. A, Francois.
The Moors and the Esterel Mountains. P, Foncin.
France and Alsace. C. Pfister.
Mysterious Japan. L. Hearn.

Revue Politique et Parlementaire.—5, Rue de Mézières, Paris.
3 frs. July 10.
Philosophy and the University. A. Fouillée.
The Social Democratic Party in Germany. G. Sorel.
The New Belgian Electoral System. M. Vanlaer.
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Revue des Revues.-12, Avenue de L'Opéra, Paris. 1 fr. July.

Women in Modern Sports. Symposium.
The National American Institute at Paris. Sully Prudhomme.
Politics in Modern French Literature. G. Pellissier.
The Constitution of the World. J. H. Rosny.
Recent German Literature. Alb. Richter.
The Work of Albert Besnard. Illustrated. Jules Bois.
The Therapeutics of the Future. Illustrated. Dr. L. Caze.

Secret Societies and the Government in China.
Protestantism and Art. E. Müntz.
The Italian Statuary-Moulders in France.
Calboli.
The Work of Albert Besnard. Illustrated. Continued. Jules Bois.

Revue Scientifique.-Fisher Unwin, Paternoster Square. 6d. July 7.

M. de Lacaze-Duthiers and the Sorbonne.

The Distribution of Plankton on the Surface of the Sea G. Buchet.

The New Agriculture. Filippo Virgilii. The Teaching of Languages. H. Laudenbach.

July 21.
The New Radio-active Substances. Mme. Curie.
Opotherapy. Louis Delmas.

French Colonial Products, J. de Cordemoy. Opotherapy. Continued. Louis Delmas. The Disaggregation of Comets. A. Muller.

Revue Socialiste.—8, Galerie du Théâtre Français, Paris. 1 fr. 50 c. July.

Religion and Socialism. E. Berth.
Pierre Lavroff. Continued. Ch. Rappoport.
Universal Suffrage and the Elections in Belgium. P. Deutscher.

Revue Universitaire.—5, Rue de Mézières, Paris., 10 frs. per ann. July 15.

The Congress on Secondary Education, 1900.
The Antiquities of North Africa at the Paris Exposition. Ch. Dichl.
The Neo-Philological Congress at Leipzig. C. Schweitzer.

Revue de l'Université de Bruxelles.-4. Rue du Frontispiece Brussels. x fr. 50 c. July.

Political Parties. M. Vauthier.
Freedom of Education. P. Heger.
Social Troubles in Flanders in the Middle Ages. Concluded. G. Des Marez

Université Catholique,-Burns and Oates, 20 frs. per ann. July 15.

Public Opinion and Judicial Errors in France. E. Voron. Modern Home Life. Abbé Delfour. Our Lady of St. Brizuc. Religious Art in the Salon of 1900. Abbé Broussolle.

## THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

Civiltà Cattolica. -VIA DI RIPETTA 246, ROME. 25 frs. per annum. July 7.

The Canonisation of Blessed G. de la Salle. Recently Discovered Inscriptions in the Forum. Christian Marriage and the Italian Senate.

A New Cry of Pan; a Reply to the Nava Antologis.
The Birthday of St. Ignatus Loyola.
The Plenary Council of the Latin-American Churches.
The Moral Problem for Unbelievers.

Cosmos Catholicus .- VATICAN PRESS, ROME. July. Rome and Loretto. Illustrated. J. Fraikin. H. E. Cardinal Sancha y Herias, With Portrait. Work among Sailors. Illustrated. Ives de Clouree.

Flegrea.-Plazzetta Mondragone, Naples. 20 frs. per annum.

The Three Wild Beasts of Dante's Wood. F. d'Ovidio.

Notes on Edgar Poe and Baudelaire. Renny de Gourmont.

Nuova Antologia. - VIA S. VITALE 7, ROME. 46 frs. per annum.

Memories of my Youth. Continued. G. de Amicis.
-China of To-day. A. Pratesi.
-Secret Societies and the Chinese Dynasty. Prof. L. Nocentini.
Diplomatic Incapacity and the Chinese War. Prof. C. Lombroso.
The War in the Transvaal. General L. dal Verne.

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The Monument to Galileo in Paris. Prof. G. Sergi.
The Financial Situation of Italy in 1900. L. G. de Cambray Digny.
Lawful Associations and Secret Societies in China. F. Cerone.
The Germans in China. E. Fossataro.

Rassegna Nazionale.-Via Della Pace 2, Florence. 30 frs. per ann. July 1.

The Experimental Method in Archaeology. S. Ricci. The House of Savoy and the Triple Alliance. G. Grabinski. Brunetière's Critical Studies. Ida Luisa. A New Interpretation of a Cippus in the Forum. X.

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The Eruptions of Vesuvius in May, 1900 G. Mercalli.
Father Hecker, Founder of the Paulists. L. C, Vigodarzere,
The Character of Savonarola. G. Guerghi.

Riforma Sociale.—PIAZZA SOLFBRINO, TURIN. 12 frs. per ann. July z.

German Social Legislation, G. Macchioro. University Autonomy. E. Presutti. A New Census in the United States, A. Contento. English Municipalities. Professor R. Bacchi. The System of History according to Karl Marx. G. Sorel, The Economic Constitution of To-day. Prof. A. Graziani. The Italians in England. G. Prato.

Rivista Internazionale,—Via Torre Argentina, Rome.
July.

The Russian National Debt. Professor E. Lorini. The University of Louvain. G. Toniolo.

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Rivista Politica e Letteraria.—Via Marc July 16.

Laborate Far East. X. X. X. -VIA MARCO MINGHETTI 3, ROME,

The Mi-sion of Italy in the Far East. X. X. X. Parliamentary Incompatibility. A. Ferracciu. The Political Spi:it among Italians. P. Orano. Clericalism in the Italian Universities. G. Pittaluga,

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Cludad de Dios.—Real Monasterio del Escorial, Madrid. 20 pesetas per annum. July 20. The Rational and Historical Conception of Religious Music. E. de Uriarte. Criticism in Psychology. Marcelino Arnaiz.

Criticism in Psychology. Marcelino Arnaiz.

The Progress of Research in Magnetism and Electricity. Justo Fernandez.

España Moderna.—Cuesta de Santo Domingo 16, Madrid. KSPANA MOGERIA, — CESTA DE SANTO DOMINGO TO, 40 pesetas per annum. July. Spanish Dominion in the Low Countries. Francisco Barado. Our Educational Policy. Adolfo Posada. Alice Pestana, Portuguese Novelist. T. Braja.

Revista Portugueza.—Rua Nova do Almada 74, Lisbon. 25 frs.

Madeira, according to an Old Chronicler. Gabriel Pereira.
Wiveless Telegraphy. G. Coutinho.
The Anglo-Boer War and Portuguese Neutrality. Dr. C. de Moura.

Revista Contemporanea.—Calle de Pizarro 17, Madrid.
2 pesetas. July 15.
The Greek Novel in Spain. J. L. Estelrich.
The Chinese Question. J. G. Acuna.
The Teaching of Philosophy in our Institutes. S. Fonte y Salva.

## THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

Elsevier's Geillustreerd Maandschrift.-Luzac and Co., 46, GREAT RUSSELL STREET. IS. 8d. July.

Isaac Israels. Illustrated. F. Erens. The Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. Eugene Bunge. Spitzbergen in 1899. Illustrated. L. J. van Voorthuijsen.

De Gids .- Luzac and Co. 35. July. Heredity and Pessimism, Prof. C. H. Kuhn. Albert Verwey's New Poems. Dr. Byvanck. Constantyn Huygens and Seventeenth Century Society. Prof. G. Kalff.

Vragen des Tijds .- LUZAC AND Co. 18. 6d. July and August. The Colonial Reserve; a Question of Finance. C. van der Pol. The Condition of Seamstresses in Groningen. Anna Polak. Continuation Schools. G. A. C. van Goor.

General Wupperman. With Portrait. F. Smit Kleine.
What Holland has sent to the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated
The Troost Pictures. Illustrated. Johan Gram.
"The Grif and the Soup," by Reynier Hals, in the Haarlem Museum.
Illustrated. Woord en Beeld,-ERVEN F. BOHN, HAARLEM. 16s. per annum.

### THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Kringsiaa .- Olaf Norli, Christiania. 2 kr. per quarter. July 15. The Redtail. H. Cock-Jensen.
The Famine in Russia. Serg i Garjuschin.
The Paris Exhibition. Illustrated.

Tilskueren. - Ernst Bojesen, Copenhagen. 12 kr. per annum. July. Tax Reforms. N. C. Frederiksen. Woman as Breadwinner and House-mother. Adolf Jensen. English Instrumentalists at the Court of Frederic II. Ad. Hansen.

## THE RUSSIAN MAGAZINES.

Istoritcheski Vyestnik .- St. Petersburg. A. S. Savorin. July. Recollections of Zagoskin. Continued. Eight Years on Saghalien. Concluded. I. P. Mirolyabof. Great Russian Popular Poetry. A. K. Borozdin.

Mir Bozhi, -St. Petersburg. Ligovka, 25. July. Technique as a Factor of Modern Culture. P. Engelm.ier.
Anthropological Skétches. Continued. Prof. A. F. Brandt.
F. A. Lange and Critical Philosophy. Nicolai Berdazef.
Workmen's Mutual Aid Societies in Riga.

Russkoe Bogatstvo. - St. Petersburg. Spasskaya i Bakayaya ST. July. Literary Factors of the American Revolution. Continued, P. G. Mizhuyef. Types of Capitalist and Agrarian Evolution. V. M. Tchernof, Paris and Her Amusements. N. Kudrin.

Vyestnik Yevropui.—St. Petersburg. July." Labour of School Children in Germany.
Antisemitism in the West and in Russia.
Prince Droutzkoy-Sokolninsky. Japan and China in 1899. Popoff.

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## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

September 1st, 1900.

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The Threatened Dissolution and persists. But the probability increases that this Dissolution of Despair will be postponed

till the New Year. By that time, if no further disasters have come to us as the result of the fumbling and blundering of Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues, it is possible Ministers may have some success to show somewhere upon which they may go to the At present the proposal to go to the constituencies upon a khaki issue appeals strongly to our sense of humour. A Government which has been unable to finish in twelve months a war which the country was assured would be finished easily in three, is hardly in a position to make a triumphant appeal to the electors on the score of its military achievements—even if elsewhere it had done wonders for the efficiency of the "men in khaki." But inasmuch as it is now undisputed that the Government by its policy in South Africa has denuded the country of its army and left us exposed—but for the Navy—to be overrun and conquered by either France or Germany, it would seem that they had better appeal to the country on their social legislation-such as it is-than upon the khaki issue. As social reformers Ministers have not achieved brilliant success. But as a Ministry of War they stand convicted of failure.

Ministers will be judged not solely upon their merits, but by the contrast between the popular expectations and the Ministerial performances. It

may have been very absurd, but the eager advocates for war twelve months ago succeeded in convincing the Man in the Street that he had only to send out General Buller with 70,000 men to crush all the resistance of the Boers like a steam-roller. General Buller was to eat his Christmas dinner in Pretoria, and after a short and brilliant campaign British ascendency was to be so decisively vindicated in South Africa that we should never again have any trouble, military or political, in that quarter. That was what the electors expected last October. To-day they are waking up to the fact that nothing has turned out according to contract. Ministers have not put the job through. 250,000 men have not been sufficient to steam-roller flat the resistance of the Boers. We have already lost in one way or another 50,000 of our best soldiers and have "swattered away" seventy millions of money. The net result of all this strain and waste is that the Transvaal is not yet conquered, and Ministers calmly tell us that as the reward for our unparalleled exertions we shall have to keep a garrison of 45,000 men locked up in South Africa for an indefinite time. Instead of strengthening our position in that part of the world, their policy has weakened it so much that it requires nine armed men to keep the flag flying where one would have been ample before the war. Surely never in recent times has there been so cruel a popular disappointment, so complete a falsification of all expectations, so exact a confirmation of the warnings of the Opposition, as this war, for the making and the waging of which the electorate is expected in sheer gratitude to make Mr. Chamberlain Prime Minister.

What the Men in Khaki Think. As for the khaki issue, it is safe to say that if we could but bring back our lost legions now Ladysmithed in Africa and distribute them throughout

the constituencies so that the electors could have a fair chance of hearing what the men in khaki think of Mr. Chamberlain and his administration, the defeat of the Government would be overwhelming. Even now the men in khaki who have come back are the most effective electioneerers against the Ministry; for they have seen how Mr. Chamberlain wages war. They know the kind of country for which he has spilt so much of British blood, and they know, too, that the men whom our great manslaying machine is cumbrously endeavouring to exterminate are quite as good fellows as ourselves, as civilised, as Christian, and a good deal more humane. "I never had a bit of home feeling all the time I was in Africa," said one returned Tommy, "excepting when I was taken by the Boers. They did me up proper, I can tell you." And the men in khaki have much to say also of the hideous callousness with which they were treated when down with sickness-how they were left for weeks unwashed, their eyes tormented with flies they were too weak to brush away, their bodies swarming with vermin, stinted in medicine, cheated in food. These escapees from the Hell which we have let loose in South Africa are just the kind of witnesses whose presence in a constituency would confound any Ministerial candidate who dared to appeal to the people on a khaki issue.



Kladderadatsch 1

A German View of the British Lion!

CHORUS OF POWERS: "But you are no lion!"

What has the Government Africa, where they have shattered our done with the Army?

military prestige and Ladysmithed our only available force of trained soldiers, is not the only material upon which the electors voting on a khaki issue would have to take into account. In what condition have Ministers left the heart of the Empire? Is the country capable of standing four-square to all the winds that blow, from whatever hostile quarter they may come? Are our arsenals full? Have our men got guns, or our guns cartridges? Mr. Chamberlain's brother has had big orders for high explosives-that is true, but the Ministry that came in on cordite may go out on lyddite, if, despite the favouritism shown to Kynoch and Co. of Birmingham, it should be proved that we have been left practically defenceless against an invader! Our

barracks, they say, are full of men-and boys. But

you cannot improvise an army out of a mob. Have

we an army at this moment capable of taking the

field if, in the temporary absence of our fleet, a force

of fifty thousand disciplined and well-equipped soldiers

The record of the Government in

were thrown upon our shores? That is the first question the constituencies have a right to ask, and if it is not answered satisfactorily any Government standing on a khaki issue is self-condemned. The more these questions are weighed by the nation the more clearly will it appear that to dissolve on khaki will be strategy as mad and as suicidal as the reckless frontal attacks with which our generals courted disaster in the early stages of the South African war.

There is alas! no lack of adequate Lord Wolseley's evidence as to the alarming condition Testimony. of our second line of defence. Lord Wolseley, our veteran Commander-

in-Chief, now on the eve of retiring from his high office, has placed publicly on record his gravely considered verdict upon the present state of our home army. We have a miscellaneous crowd of undrilled and imperfectly armed men and boys in our barracks, and a vigorous effort has been made within the last few months to bring the Aldershot division into fighting shape. Aldershot is our chief military camp. There, if anywhere, we might expect to find the best

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results in the shape of military efficiency which our rulers have to show. But how do things stand? Lord Wolseley went down to Aldershot to see on a field day how the Best Best of the troops available for home defence could acquit themselves on ground with every inch of which they were perfectly familiar, in sham manœuvres against enemies not one of whom had a ball cartridge in his pouch. He came, he saw, and he went home dismayed, to write for publication an explicit declaration that the Aldershot division—our Best Best—was absolutely incapable of taking the field as an organised military force! If this be the state of affairs at Aldershot, we can imagine how things stand in other places. The fact is, we are in the same position as France on the eve of Sedan, and we shall be lucky indeed if we do not suffer a similar disaster.

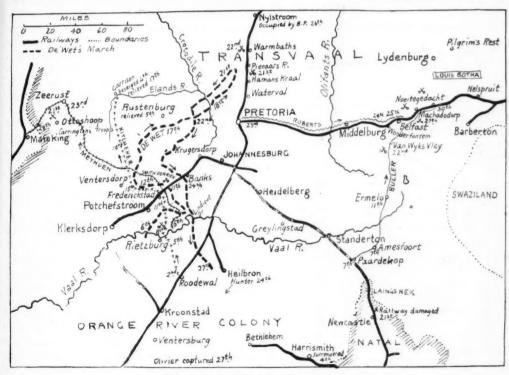
The State of our

Of course, if Ministerialists were of the school of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, who ridicules the danger of foreign invasion, or of the school of John Mor-

ley, who would live peaceably with all men, this ghastly admission of the total breakdown of the only military

machine available for the defence of our shores might be overlooked. But at the head of the Ministry we have Lord Salisbury, who has warned us that the heart of our Empire is in imminent peril from a blow which would give the coup de grâce to our very existence, and his policy is poisoned by the presence in his councils of a colleague whom every foreign Power regards as the embodiment of reckless and insolent aggression. Under these circumstances an appeal to the country on a khaki issue compels the electors to judge Ministers primarily upon their military record. To Cæsar they have appealed, to Cæsar they must go. And to add to their condemnation the Times publishes from "an Indian officer" a statement on "Our Armaments in India," which the Ministerialist National Review thus summarises :-

The long and the short of it is that the armaments of our Indian Empire are hopelessly inadequate and largely obsolete, and that the Indian Government are totally unprepared for the struggle for which they were supposed to be preparing for many years, and on which they have admittedly spent many millions. The personnel of the Army is clearly insufficient for a first-class war, while the matériel is conspicuous by its deficiencies. The supply of transport is miserable, our guns are too few, and the



Map illustrating the War during August.

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General Christian de Wet.

# C.H. delvet

few there are would be hopelessly outclassed by the superior weapons of any European foe they are likely to come in contact with.

A Case for Root and Branch Reform.

The crisis is far too serious for indulgence in the arid tu quoques of party. We are face to face with the same phenomenon that

confronted France at the close of the Second Empire. An era of prolonged material prosperity has sapped the soundness of our governing classes. Society has gone rotten at the top. The Army, which is most closely connected with the smart set, suffers most. There is no personal corruption. but there is little professional capacity. We have all been more or less spoiled by luxury. The time has come for a clean sweep. Hitherto we have but tinkered at Army Reform. The task will now have to be taken in hand in grim earnest. axe will have to be laid to the root of the tree. Hitherto the officering of the Army has been practically confined to the sons of the rich-and a pretty mess they have made of it. The note of the new order of things in the Army will be a free career for

all who are able—even though they are poor. A great military disaster such as would at this moment inevitably overwhelm us if we were to be involved in war with any first-class Power may be necessary before we can democratise our Army. At present it is a preserve, if not of the plutocracy, at least of the handful of well-to-do people who assume that, as they possess the wealth, they monopolise the capacity of the country. It would be odd if the Socialist régime were to be established viâ the Army.

The War in South Africa.

The probability of an early Dissolution has been increased by the successes which have been achieved by Lord Roberts and General Buller

in the Transvaal and by General Hunter in the Orange Free State. General Olivier has been captured and about 4,000 Boers, and the last organised fighting force in the Orange Free State have been made prisoners and despatched to Ceylon. In the Transvaal General Roberts, advancing along the railway, compelled the retreat of General Botha from the carefully prepared positions which he had taken up to defend Machadodorp, and placed himself in occupation of the railway to within twenty miles of Koomati Poort. It is not very difficult to turn a position when there are only 5,000 men opposed to 50,000, and Botha's retreat seems to have been compelled by the turning movement of General French. But although the Boers have been worsted and are apparently very much discouraged, there is no evidence that either Botha, De Wet, or President Kruger has yet decided to throw up the sponge.

The Transvaal Annexed. Lord Roberts has felt sufficiently encouraged by the retreat of General Botha to proclaim the annexation of the Transvaal to the British Empire,

in accordance with a Royal Warrant dated July 4thof all days in the year! But although annexed, one half of the country is still outside the pale of British occupation. Even while Lord Roberts was winning his victory at Dalmanutha, Theron's scouts had seized a railway station close to Johannesburg and captured and burned a convoy train of thirty-eight trucks. General De Wet has eluded all attempts to capture him, and has returned to the Orange Free State, where he is still at large and capable of doing as much mischief as ever to our ways and communications. Reports are current as to the exhaustion of the Boers' supplies of ammunition and food. After the defeat of Dalmanutha they voluntarily released the private soldiers, some 3,000 in number, whom they had taken prisoners, and the Boers in the Transvaal are beginning to use MartiniHenry resista desire old rebe runtion vicaim side band a we ar

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oor. A Henrys with black powder. Of course, if the Boer moment resistance were suddenly to collapse, Mr. Chamberlain's nvolved desire to hurry on an appeal to the country under an ecessary old register would be greatly increased, but it would ent it is be running a great risk to force a premature Dissoluof the tion with the chance that the Ministerial speeches as they claiming a renewal of public confidence might appear city of side by side with the reports of fresh British reverses régime and a continuous increase of the savagery with which we are waging war in the Transvaal.

> The attempt on the part of our officers to wage war on civilised Fire and Sword. and humane principles, which was persisted in for a little time, has now been definitely abandoned. Looting wholesale seems to be practised without any attempt at hindrance, especially by the South African Colonials under General Brabant, who appear to be establishing for themselves a reputation like Kirke's Lambs or Claverhouse's Dragoons. General Roberts, who had first endeavoured to carry on the war in accordance with the principles of international law, has succumbed to the savage colonial sentiment in the midst of which he is living. One of the latest despatches proclaims that thirty homesteads must be given to the flames in reprisal of an interruption of the railway communi-That the owners of these homesteads cations. had anything to do with the roving band who cut the railway is not even alleged. This is accord with the blind policy of vengeance of all others least calculated facilitate the pacification of the country. I had an interesting conversation in Paris the other day with the Dutch Minister of the Colonies. He told me that the practice of burning down houses and villages as reprisals had been tried by Holland in Atchin, but had proved a total failure. Experience proved that there was no method so certain to reinforce the ranks of the insurgents and extend the area of the insurrection as the burning of houses and the destruction of homes. Hence any Dutch officer who supplemented the sword by the torch would be instantly cashiered. In confirmation of this it may be noted that it is reported in South Africa that General De Wet would long ago have laid down his arms if Lord Kitchener had not wreaked an unworthy vengeance on a brave foe by giving orders for the destruction of De Wet's homestead. These orders, it is said, were carried out to the letter under the eyes of De Wet who, from a neighbouring kopje, witnessed the burning of his comfortable farmstead. All the trees in the orchard were cut down or torn up, his live-stock was butchered,

and, when the process was complete, the famous commander, feeling that he had nothing left in the world save the clothes in which he stood, abandoned all thought of making terms and fought on with the resolution of despair.

It is noted with gloating satisfaction

War on Women that since the surrender of Pretoria we have succeeded in killing outright Children. 411 Boers, whose dead bodies were found on the various battlefields. So that the process of reducing the personnel of the Boers by continued military attrition has made some progress. Our own losses have mounted up, according to the official reports, to more than 40,000 men, to which additions must be made for the sick and wounded not enumerated, which brings up the total to more than 50,000. Of course we can better afford to lose 50,000 men than the Boers 500. But notwithstanding this the spirit of the people is so far from being broken that Lord Roberts, borrowing a leaf from the policy adopted by General Weyler in Cuba, is now making war upon women and children, We read that:-

Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation declaring that all burghers in districts occupied by British forces, except those who have sworn the oath of neutrality, will be regarded as prisoners of war and transported; and all buildings, structures, and farms where the enemy's scouts are harboured will be liable to be razed to the ground. All fines under the former proclamation will be rigorously exacted, and prisoners are warned to acquaint her Majesty's forces of the presence of the enemy upon their farms, otherwise they will be regarded as aiding and abetting the enemy.



Hans Cordua.

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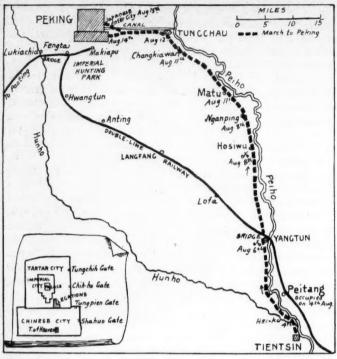
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The March to Pekin.

But according to the Hague Convention, to which England is a party-

Art. XLIV. Any compulsion of the population of occupied territory to take part in military operations against its own country is prohibited.

Art. XLV. Any pressure on the population of occupied territory to take the oath to the hostile Power is prohibited:

Art. XLVI. Family honours and rights, individual lives and property, as well as religious convictions and liberty, must be respected. Private property cannot be confiscated.

Art. L. No general penalty, pecuniary or otherwise, can be inflicted on the population on account of the acts of individuals, for which it cannot be regarded as collectively responsible.

It is clear, as Mr. Massingham has pointed out, that Lord Roberts's proclamation does compel the population in the Transvaal to take part in operations against their countrymen; puts direct pressure upon them to take the oath to the hostile Power; confiscates their property; and imposes general penalties for individual offences. We therefore stand before the world as the violators of the humanities of the international code of warfare to which we were parties.

The Judicial Murder of Cordua.

The whole story of the plot and the execution of Cordua will long

be remembered as one of the most shameful of the minor incidents that have distinguished this disgraceful war. Cordua, a young man of two-and-twenty, who, having given his parole, was allowed to live at large in Pretoria, was approached by a Spanish halfbreed detective in our service of the name of Gano, who appears to have encouraged him in an absurd plot to kidnap Lord It was a harebrained piece of nonsense, but Cordua appears to have been fascinated by the idea, and accepted the assistance in the shape of advice and uniforms furnished him by Gano in order that he might compromise others beside himself, and to secure evidence of the complicity of General Botha in the plot. In this latter enterprise he failed, nor

does Cordua appear to have done anything beyond indulging in silly dreams and sillier conversation as to what might be done. When it was evident that they could get no further with their precious plot they arrested Cordua, and caused to be telegraphed to Europe a blood-curdling story of a plot to assassinate British officers and kidnap Lord Roberts. Of this there was absolutely no foundation in fact, excepting Cordua's vagaries. however, to still further excite prejudice against the Boers, and gave occasion for the proclamation of a policy of increased severity against the unfortunate In common gratitude they might have spared the life of their innocent tool, but in order to play the bloody farce to the end he was made the victim of judicial murder. He died bravely, feeling perhaps that his death might add a touch of dignity to a story which otherwise would have had no redeeming feature. That Lord Roberts consented to the sacrifice of the life of Gano's victim has created an outburst of amazement and horror from the American and European Press.

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by Mr. Labouchere, Dr. Clark, Sir H. de Villiers, Mr. Merriman, and Mr. Te Water, which were captured

by our army in the Orange Free State, has been opportune - for the pro-Boers. For they prove beyond all gainsaying that the alleged Afrikander plot to oust the British from South Africa was so absolutely mythical that the Radicals at home and the leading representatives of the Cape Dutch were in active co-operation with the British Government in putting pressure upon President Kruger to make him concede all the just demands of Mr. Chamberlain. In fact, this famous correspondence, which was held in terrorem over the heads of the Opposition, turns out to be invaluable first-hand evidence of the fact that the pro-Boers who were in the most intimate confidential relations with the Transvaal Government used the opportunity which such intimacy gave them to urge the President to give in. We all seconded Mr. Chamberlain's policy of pressure to the utmost of our power. We only failed, firstly, because Mr. Chamberlain was so utterly distrusted by the Boers that they shrank from making concessions to him they would have made to any one else; and, secondly, because after President Kruger had made concessions which Mr. Chamberlain said were nine-tenths satisfactory, Mr. Chamberlain went back on his own offer of a Commission into the seven years' franchise law, and by that repudiation confirmed every Boer in the conviction that every concession would be made the basis for a renewed demand, until a pretext was found for forcing them into war in order that their territory might be seized.

In the Cape Parliament Sir Gordon Politics Sprigg continues to hold office. He at Cape Town and has had two great victories. Mr. Merriman's motion for an inquiry into the working of martial law was rejected by a majority of eight, and the so-called Treason Bill has been carried by a majority of nine. Mr. Sauer, who has been somewhat erratic in his motions, is now proposing to move a resolution in favour of stopping the war. Mr. Rhodes has received leave of absence and remains in Rhodesia, where the mining companies are at their wits' end for labour. The African Review cynically remarks that the native is an agriculturist and not a miner, and therefore it is necessary to take measures to prevent his easy acquisition of land! attempt is being made to import Asiatics. There is

The publication of the letters written , no prospect of any early resumption of the mining industry at Johannesburg. The Outlanders, who brought all this trouble upon the world, are growling angrily at their continued exclusion from the goldreefed city. But as there would be nothing for them to eat if they were back on the Rand to-morrow, they had better stay where they are until the land, which has been blasted with fire for their dear sake, has been permitted to bear other crops than that of commandoes.

Russia and

I have dealt elsewhere with the relief of the Legations at Pekin; but here I Future of China. must note the somewhat startling development which has taken place in

the Chinese problem by the publication of the Russian Note. The ease with which a small expeditionary force cut its way to Pekin, and the safety of the Legations thereby secured, has given Russia a chance of which she has promptly availed herself. The basis of the international march on Pekin-which was accepted by "almost all the Powers"-originally put forward by Russia was fourfold, viz.:-

(1) Maintenance of a common agreement among the

(2) Maintenance of the former State organism in



Photograph by]

[Bieber, Berlin.

Field-Marshal von Waldersee.

(Commander-in-Chief of Allied Forces in China.)



President Loubet bidding Farewell to the Officers of the China Expeditionary Force at Marseilles.

(3) Removal of everything that could lead to a partition of the Celestial Empire.

(4) The establishment with united powers of a legal central Government at Pekin, able unassisted to preserve order and tranquillity in the country.

The relief of the Legations having been accomplished, Russia announces that she will withdraw her Minister from the capital to Tientsin, whither he will be accompanied by the Russian troops. As for the occupation of Manchuria, that was a temporary measure exclusively prompted by the necessity of protecting the railway and warding off the aggressive attacks of the Chinese rebels. . "As soon as lasting order shall have been established in Manchuria, and indispensable measures taken for the protection of the railway," Russia will not fail to recall her troops from these territories, "provided that the action of the other Powers does not place any obstacle in the way of such a measure"; which means, of course, that Russia is free to do as she pleases, and will be able to remain in occupation of Niuchwang or any other

part of Manchuria if any of the other Powers do not in all things adjust their policy according to her wishes.

What will the Powers do? This declaration of the Russian intention has created no small sensation among the Allies. The

American Government, which was first approached, appears to have been somewhat startled at the bold Russian initiative, and intimated their strong preference for the alternative of all the Powers remaining in Pekin until a stable Government was established in China. But if this unanimous agreement could not be arrived at, they were willing to follow the Russian example. Writing at this moment it is impossible to say what line will be taken by the other Powers, notably by Germany. If the Russian Government, which seems to be acting in cordial agreement with that of Japan, insists upon retiring from Pekin, it will be very difficult indeed for the other Powers to persist in the occupation of the Chinese capital. A situation would be created so critical that at any moment the Powers might find themselves face to face with the danger of an alliance between China and Russia, in which they could not count upon the assistance of Japan. From the text of the Russian Circular it would seem as if the Russians were quite content to wait an

indefinite time for the establishment of the authority of the Chinese Government. The next few days will put to the test the statesmanship of Europe, and in particular it will test the capacity for self-control on the part of the Kaiser. After all his high-faluting speeches as to what the Germans were to do in avenging their Ambassador, it would be rather humiliating to acquiesce in the dispersal of the International forces before the German generalissimo reaches Chinese waters.

The Sultan's Jubilee. Abdul Hamid to-day celebrates his jubilee, which reminds the world that he has been Sultan for twenty-five years. All the Ambassadors

have waited upon him with congratulations, including Sir Nicholas O'Conor, who is said to have presented him with an autograph letter from Her Majesty the Queen. His newspapers are full of his praises, which means nothing. They would have been equally enthusiastic in praise of Nero. Last month was

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celebrated in Turkey by fresh massacres of Armenians in the province of Sassoun, and an order for eight new ironclads and two torpedo boats. The Sultan has at least one great merit in the eyes of the Faithful. Thanks largely to Prince Lobanoff and the German Emperor, he has vindicated the right of the Commander of the Faithful to massacre the infidel at his sweet will and pleasure, all treaties, capitulations, and other diplomatic cobwebs notwithstanding.

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While the Sultan is receiving the con-Threatened War gratulations of his fellow-sovereigns on his jubilee, the peace of the East the Danube. is threatened by a curious dispute which has sprung up between Roumania and Bulgaria. The Macedonian Committee, which exists for the purpose of realising the ideal of the big Bulgaria by the expulsion of the Turks from the province which was given back to them by the Berlin Congress, appears to raise its funds by means of blackmail. Well-to-do Bulgarians and Macedonians, whether living in Bulgaria or Roumania, are ordered to contribute their quota to the revolutionary treasury. If they refuse they are removed by the simple process of assassination. The easiest way to understand the quarrel would be to imagine a Clan Na Gael in the United States,

levying blackmail by threats of assassination upon Irish residents in Paris. If the Clan Na Gael assassinated three Irishmen resident in France, and if the French Government then made representations to the American Government asking for the prosecution of the Clan Na Gael, we would have the situation as it is in the Balkans to-day. The Macedonian Committee is accused by the Roumanian Government of having killed three Macedonians living in Roumania because they refused to pay blackmail. The Roumanian Government therefore asked the Bulgarian Ministry to prosecute the Macedonian Committee. This they refused to do, for the members of that Ministry are themselves alleged to be terrorised by the Committee, which finds shelter in Sofia. It is, however, difficult to think that Austria and Russia will allow war to break out on the Danube.

Almost immediately after the murder of King Humbert an attempt was made to assassinate the Shah of Persia in the streets of Paris. The attempt failed, and the assassin, an Anarchist of the usual type, was arrested. The incident, however, was a nasty one, and it probably had its influence, together

with the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha,



Photograph by]

The Funeral of the late King of Italy.

[Louis Piston.

in leading the Shah to abandon his promised visit to London. He went to Ostend, and will return to Teheran without visiting England. This is to be regretted on many grounds. Among others, because Persia is likely before long to become, equally with China, the arena in which rival European Powers will contend for the mastery. Sufficient, however, unto the day is the evil thereof, but the present drift of events bodes ill for the peace of those who dwell in Buffer States.

The Sentence on Bresci.

Bresci, who murdered King Humbert, has been sentenced to seven years' solitary confinement, and then to spend the rest of his life in a convict prison. Whether it is more merciful to doom a man to this living death than to hang him outright is a question upon which the Italians and the English differ. It is curious that a nation which is of all others most prolific in homicides, should shrink so morbidly from vesting the State with the liberty to kill, which is exercised every day by the private citizen. Beyond the abortive

attempt on the life of the Shah there has been no fresh exploit on the part of the Anarchists; but rumour is busy with the names of their intended victims, and it will be surprising if the month closes without some other attempt which will probably be announced a the avenging of Bresci.

The New King.

So far as can be seen at present,
Bresci has strengthened the cause of
monarchy in two ways. First, he
has created a great reaction in favour
of the dynasty, and secondly, he has replaced a some-

what negative figure-head by a young man who, if we may judge from his inaugural, will run the Kaiser hard as a royal orator. The speech of Victor Emanuel III., which created an extraordinary impression, contains some really fine passages. He said:—

"From this *plébiscite* of sorrow I draw the best augury for my reign. Holding high my head, and aspiring to the greatest ideals, I dedicate myself to my country with all the warmth, all the vigour within me, all the strength derived from the examples and traditions of my House." Italy would continue to be an influence for peace abroad.

"But external peace suffices not. We need internal peace and the concord of all men of goodwill to develop our intellectual forces and our economic energies. Senators, Deputies! unabashed and steadfast I ascend the Thone, conscious of my rights and of my duties as a King. Let Italy have faith in me as I have faith in the destinies of our country, and no human force shall destroy that which with such selfsacrifice our fathers builded. It is necessary to keep watch and to employ every living force to guard intact the great conquests of unity and of liberty. The serenest trust in our liberal charter will never fail me, and I shall not be wanting either in strong initiative or in energy of action in vigorously defending our glorious institutions, precious heritage from our great dead. Brought up in the love of religion and of the Fatherland, I take God to witness of my promise that from



Photograph by]

[Louis Piston.

King Victor Emanuel III. in the Funeral Procession of King Humbert.

this day forward I offer my heart, my mind, my life, to the grandeur of our land." (Cries of "Viva il Re!" "Viva la Regina!" "Viva Casa Savoia!" lasting more than five minutes.)

Francis Joseph celebrated his seventieth Birthday last month amid general rejoicings, in which all the Emperor of Austria. various races composing his polyglot realm appear to have taken part.

He has been so long so conspicuous a figure on the European stage that it is with some relief we are reminded that he is only seventy years of age. He ten pear be r long be Aus

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The Plague ceeded in effecting a lodgment in the British Isles. How, no one Scotland. knows; but there seems to be no doubt as to the fact that it has appeared in a low

The much dreaded plague has suc-

He ought to be good for at least five and possibly ten years yet, and providing that no great European cataclysm convulses the Continent, he may be relied upon to hold Austria-Hungary together as long as he lives. After him everyone says there will be the Deluge. But the old saying is true, that if Austria had not existed, she would have had to be invented; and the forces of things may be as efficacious in preservation as they would be in creation. Both Hungary and Bosnia are so well represented at the Paris Exhibition as to give the Western World a fresh conception of the elements of strength, both intellectual and material, which are to be found in the Eastern Empire.

The contemplation of the Old World should not prevent us considering Zionist Congress. the romantic effort to refound a

kingdom older than any of those at present existing in Europe. The fourth Zionist Congress, which was held at the Queen's Hall in London, under the presidency of the handsome and eloquent Dr. Herzl, would seem to show that the ideal of reconstituting the kingdom of David and Solomon has taken firm hold of the Jewish mind. There are now over 100,000 Zionist Societies in Russia and 135 in America. As might be expected, Zionism has the least hold in countries where the Jews are most comfortable; but in the English-speaking lands Zionism will probably appeal more to the Christians than to the Jews, for the British and American public cherish the hope of the return of the Iews to Palestine as a kind of re-inforcement of their faith in the Bible. Most of the criticisms that are directed against the movement are based upon a misconception. No one proposes forcibly to export all the Jews of the world to Palestine, but no one who understands anything of the spirit of nationality can marvel that the Jews, scattered, oppressed and despised, should wish to create for one of the great historic races of the world a local habitation where it could realise its own ideals and have a family home-When Zionism captures a Rothschild, the financial difficulty in the way of the redemption of Palestine will easily be surmounted. Dr. Herzl is a fine type of an enthusiast, and there are few international movements which I regard with more sympathy and interest.

district in the city of Glasgow, where a member of a dock labourer's family fell a victim to the mysterious pestilence; and in spite of all the efforts of the sanitary authorities to isolate those infected, it seems to be spreading with a somewhat alarming rapidity. At the present moment from ten to a dozen persons are said to have been attacked, and some eighty or ninety have been segregated and placed under observation. There is no reason for panic. The plague which appeared some time ago in Egypt seems to be dying out there, and the visitation in Australia does not seem to have been very alarming. Probably the plague will save more lives than it destroys. Fifty years ago the Asiastic cholera was the most efficient promoter of sanitary reform. It has lost its power to scare, having done its work. Possibly the plague may be equally useful in directing attention to the conditions in the midst of which multitudes of our people

The Plague

live.

For four years the plague has been raging in India, and the Anglo-Indian, Political Educator, being armed with autocratic authority. has used his power ruthlessly in order

to cope with its ravages. He has failed, and confesses it. In the official notification of the abandonment of the measures hitherto in force to prevent the spread of the plague there is a very valuable admission, which all those who hanker after autocratic power will do well to bear in mind. The Indian Government declares that the experience of four years has established it as an axiom that it is hopeless to carry out effectively any system of plague administration which runs counter to the feelings, susceptibilities and prejudices of the people. It has taken the Anglo-Indian four years to find that out. In that period he has inflicted infinite misery upon hundreds of thousands, possibly millions of our fellowsubjects. The natives, by every method that is open to them-through the press, by memorials, by petitions—have protested against the attempt to save them from the plague by doing violence to all their most cherished domestic and social prejudices. The natives distinctly prefer to die of plague rather than endure the misery of the medical police despotism by which our doctors imagined they could stem its As a matter of fact, it is very doubtful whether the methods which we adopted would really have been efficacious, even if all the population had been in sympathy with them. As it is, they have failed conspicuously, and the Government last month publicly confessed its mistake, and abandoned an attempt to force upon the population a sanitary supervision which did violence to their feelings. It would be well if this axiom were written

up at large in every Government office. The ideal of beneficent despotism fascinates many minds, but it is necessary to educate people as well as to police them.

#### Some Notable Deaths.

Death has been busy this last month, and has removed some notable figures from our midst. In this country we have lost Lord Russell, the Lord Chief Justice, and Professor Sidgwick, of Cambridge, whose death creates a void in his University similar to that which was created in Oxford by the death of Mr. Green. From Germany two notable figures have disappeared in Liebknecht, one of the most famous of Social Democrats. and Nietzsche. Nietzsche was a mad man of genius, who formulated with uncompromising dacity what may be regarded as the ultimate development Darwinism politics and morals. The assumption that the strongest or the fittest are necessarily

the best, is one which cuts at the root of disputes between employers and employed can be, as all ethics so far as they have been hitherto in New Zealand, referred to recognised courts of arbiunderstood; but although very few would be tration. What threatened at one time to be a very

prepared to accept Nietzsche's extreme views, the principle which he enunciated finds acceptance among many of our modern Imperialists. Nietzschism

> pure and simple would probably not do much mischief. Nietzschism in solution may well prove to be the most dangerous enemy with which Christianity has to deal.

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The Coming Depression in Trade.

The rise in the price of coal is occasioning considerable alarm among all those who realise the extent to which the cost of fuel governs the price of almost every commodity. The present rise in price will cost the railways alone some £,3,000,000 a year; and many people are discussing remedies. Meanwhile the rise in price tends to create confusion. and necessitates rearrangement in almost our industries. These rearrangements are seldom effected peaceably, and already there are signs that it will require much patience and much wisdom if we are to avoid considerable trouble and widespread disturbance, owing to the lack of any system by which



President McKinley. (A Recent Sketch.)

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price oning alarm who nt to t of the every prewill alone o a any ssing while ends sion, remost tries. ents ected eady gns

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and we idervidence, a of hich e, as arbivery ugly dispute on the Taff Railway has been amicably adjusted, but the dispute on the Great Eastern is adjourned and not settled. One thing it is earnestly to be hoped the railway directors and managers will set their faces against, and that is any attempt to refuse to recognise the representatives of trade unions.

Experience has shown that a well organised union under responsible officials is not only a valuable, but almost an indispensable agency for the amicable settlement of disputes. If employers should persist in the opposite policy they will go further and assuredly fare worse.



Wahre Jacob)

(Stuttgart.

The Tree of Militarism in Bloom.

## DIARY FOR AUGUST.

Aug. z. A heavy poll in favour of Federation is the result of the Referendum in South Adistrali. 2. A man in Paris attempts to shoot the Shah. Rain continues to fall in the worst famine dis-tricts of India.

The Viceroy of India inspects one of the largest famine works in the Bombay Presidency at Broach, Gujerat District.

International Parlamentary Congress meats in Paris.

mets in Paris.

3. King Victor Emmanuel III. addresses a proclamation to the Italian people from Monza, Queen Wilhelmina reviews a Dutch fishing fleet of 2,000 sailing bot so on the Zuyder Zee.

4. The funeral of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha takes place at Coburg.

The result of the referendum in Western Australia is that the Commonwealth Bill is adopted by a large majority.

The Official Caxette of Canada announces that the landing of pauper immigrants to any part of Canada is prohibited, except under special rule.

5. The Marriage of King Alexander of Servia to Madame Draga Maschin takes place at Belgrade.

About 4,500 cabmen in Paris go out on strike, Serious anti-Jewish outbreak at Odessa.

6. The Russian Government announces an increase

of import duties of from 10 to 50 per cent, to

of import duties of from 10 to 50 per cent, to meet the expenses of the operations in China. A sitting of the Italian Chumber is held in Rome on the death of King Humbert. An agreement is reached between the Royal family of Italy and the Pope regarding the religious ceremony to take place at the funeral of King Humbert.

The Government of India decides to employ Imperial Service troops in China. The Turkish Minister of Marine signs the contract with Herr Krupp for the armament of eight ironclads and two torpedo-boat estroyers

There is a Conference at Berlin between Count von Bülow and the British and Russian

8. Count Lamsdorff is appointed Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

for Foreign Affairs.

The King and Queen of Italy and Queen Marghenta arrive in Rome.

The funeral of the late King Humbert takes place in Rome.

The Prince Regent of Saxe-Coburg issues a proclamation in which he announces the devolution of the Government upon Duke Charles Edward and his own regency.

An extensive strike accurs in the shinward of

An extensive strike occurs in the shipyard of Messrs. Blohn and Voss at Hamburg. News arrives in Constantinople of recent 11. News arrives in Constantinople of recent massacres of Armenians in the district of Sassun.

Victor Emmanual III., before the Senators and public, reads the oath of allegance to the Constitution and the Italian nation in the Palazzo Madama in Rome.

Palazzo Madama in Rome.

3. A serious railway accident takes place in the Campagna, near Rome, in which 15 persons are killed and 47 injured, some of whom were Senators and Deputies returning from King Humbert's funeral.

Lord Salisbury leaves England, under medical advice, for a month at Schlucht in the tree of the serious results.

advice, for Vosges.

The French to nedo-boat destroyer Framée, off Toulon, sinks immediately after collision with the battleship Brennus; 42 men and officers are drowned.

14. The Boer delegates leave Berlin for St. Peters-

Five thousand dockers and ship-stokers strike at Marseilles.

15. The Government at Jamaica takes over the railway and assets from the trustees of the

bondholders.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs purchases a plot of ground at Bushire on the Persian Gulf for the erection of a French Consulate House there.

The Bonapartists and Royalists have their annual banquets at Paris.

annual banquets at Paris.
The Boar delegates receive a popular reception
at St. Petersburg.
Admiral Fournier reports on the loss of the
torpedo-boat destroyer Framée.
Mr. Rhodes obtains leave of absence for the
Session from the Cape Parliament.
A general convention of Franch Arcadians of
the maritime provinces of Canada is held at Cape Breton

It is reported from Simla that the rainfall during the current week has been heavy all over the famine districts, prospects greatly improved, nearly 500,000 persons having left the relief

Mr. Barton and Mr. Dickson are welcomed by 6,000 citizens of Sydney in a monster meeting in Sydney Town Hall, on their return from England.

18. The Kaiser receives Count von Waldersee and the officers of his Staff at Cassel.

the officers of his Staff at Cassel.

The Emperor Francis Joseph's birthday is celebrated by Austrians at home and abroad.

A Festival takes place at the Paris Exhibition when prizes to exhibitors are distributed.

Count von Waldersee with his staff leave Berlin en route to: China.

King Prempsh and King Asibi are deported by the British authorities from Ashanti to

Savchellas Seycheries.
The fourth International Congress of Psychology is opened in Paris under the presidency of Professor Ribot.

A strike on the Taff Vale Railway commences.

Astriks of the Lair vale Kallway commences.
The 13th Conference of the International Law
Association opens at Rouen. Papers are
read by Dr. Evans Darby on arbitration, and
by Mr. Alexander on the abolitio 1 of Slavery.

The Indian Government is compelled to remove the Maharaja of Bharaspur from power owing to his victous and intemperate habits. The trial of twenty-five prisoners concerned in

the Cawnpore plague riots takes place at Allahabad.

Animanautrican Fari Santa Sant

arrangements being concluded to the satis faction of the men. he numerous strikes continue in France; at Marseilles the Trans-Atlantic Company and

its sailors come to terms. its saiors come to terms.

there are scrious floods in the Madras Presidency. A mail train runs off the line near Baripada owing to the softening of the embankment by the flood; 11 persons are killed

bankment by the nood; it persons are killed and 25 injured.

The final returns on the voting in Western Australia on joining the Commonwealth are announced as follows: 44,704 affirmatives

and 19,691 negatives. The Indian Foreign Department issues a circular letter directing that all applications for leave to visit Europe by native chiefs shall be submitted to the Government of India.

25. The Tsar receives Dr. Leyds in audience at Paterhof

The Marquis Ito issues a manifesto at Yokohama

The police in Rome arrest the Vicar of the Church of St. Sebastian for sedition.

At a meeting in the Labour Exchange at Marseilles between the delegates of the shipowners and the men an arrangement is Marselllas b:tween the delegates of the ship-owners and the men an arrangement is arrived at which brings the strike to an end, the dockers consequently return to work. at a mass meeting of the strikers on the Taff Vale Railway hed at Cardiff, it is unani-

At a mass meeting of the stress of the fair Vale Railway he d at Cardiff, it is unanimously decided by the men to reject the terms offered by the company, and to give the men's committee plenary powers.

The delegates of the men in the Great Eastern Poilland in the company of the company of

Railway dispute meet at Stratford to consider the reply to the Company. It is agreed to wait for the company's answer till the second week in September.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

15. There is a sailors' strike at Dunkirk, and a 28. Dr. Leyds pays visits to the Diplomatic Corps stokers' strike at Bordeaux in France.

15. There is a sailors' strike at Dunkirk, and a 28. Dr. Leyds pays visits to the Diplomatic Corps at St. Petersburg; the other Boer delegates arrive at the Hague.

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Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, is tried before a jury at Milan, and sentenced to penal servitude for life, with solitary confine-ment. Padre Volponi, the Vicar of the Church of St. Sebasti n, in Rome, is sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for expressing opinion that regicide is occasionally ustifiable.

At Dunkirk and Havre, in France, the strikes extend.

The negotiations between the Taff Vale railway men and the company result in a settle-ment of the dispute.

#### War in South Africa.

August z. Commandant Olivier, with five guns and a number of burghers, breaks through the cordon in the direction of Harrismith.

The debate on the second reading of the Treason Bill is resumed in the House of Assembly at Cape Town. Lord Kitchener goes to Rhenoster to direct the operations against De Wet.

In the House of Assembly several Dutch Members oppose the Treason Bill.
 General Ian Hamilton continues his movement

towards Rustenburg. Harrismith surrenders to General MacDonald.

De Wet's wagons cross the Vaal. Sir F. Carrington endeavours to relieve Elands River, but his force being too small retires to Mafeking to concentrate.

A plot to seize Lord Roberts at Pretoria is

reported: the ringleaders are arrested.

Lord Dundonald occupies Ermelo.

Lord Undonald occupies E-melo.
Lord Kitchener and Lord Methuen press on
De Wet east of Ventersdorp.
The debate on the Martial Law is finished in
the Cape House of Assembly. Mr. Merriman's resolution is negatived without a
division, and Mr. Theron's amendment rejected by 45 votes to 41.

e Wet eludes his pursuers; he is last heard

of near Rustenburg. Lord Kitchener relieves Colonel Hore at Elands

River after a forced march.

The trial begins of Lieutenant Hans Cordua before the Court Martial at Pretoria.

18. The trial of Lieutenant Hans Cordua is con-

tinued.
The debate on the Treason Bill is resumed in

the Cape House of Assembly.

De Wet makes a cross march and encamps 15
miles north-east of Pretoria. The House of Assembly continues the debate on

the Treason Bill. The Royal Hospital Commission begins i's work instantly on landing at Cape Town

to-day.

At Kimberley the trial of Carter's Ridge rebels takes place. Two leaders of the band are fined \$125 each, the rest are detained until the rising of the Court.

Sir J. Gordon Sprigg makes his financial statement in the Cape House of Assembly.

General Buller's column moves to Van Vyk's

Vlei

22.

Viet.
The debate on the Treason Bill closes. The second reading is carried by 48 votes to 38.
All the members of Mr. Schreiner's section except two follow him to the Ministerial

verdict of guilty is found against Lieutenant Hans Cordua for conspiring to abduct Lord Roberts at Pretoria.

The House of Assembly at Cape Town goes into Committee on the Treason Bill. The sentence of death passed upon Li utenant Hans Cordua is confirmed by Lord Roberts,

Hans Cordua is commissing by Bond, and he is shot at seven this morning.

General Bruce Hamilton captures General Olivier and his three sons at Winburg.

Olivier and his three sons at Winburg.

General Buller's troops capture Bergendal, a strong position west of Dalmanutha Railway

28. General Buller marches on Machadorp, which

he occupies.

re-equip.
30. Lord Roberts reports that 1,800 British prisoners were released at Mooitgedacht.

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#### The Crisis in China.

lug. 2. Admiral Seymour visits the Viceroy of Nanking, who agrees to the landing of 3,000 British troops for the defence of Shanghai. Official report of the execution of Hsu Chingcheng and Yuan Chang, at Pekin, by order of the Dowager-Empress.

New South Walss Legislative Council decides to send a contingent of troops to serve in China.

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China.

Severe fighting between the Russians and
Chinese is reported from Niu-chwang; the
Russians capture Sakhalin.
The Government accepts the offer of a gunboat
from South Australia for service in China.
The Russian force in Manchuria captures the
town of Aigun, opposite Blagovestchenk,
after severe fighting.
The foreign community, including customs
officials and consuls, leave Chung-King on
board the Pioneer.

board the Pioneer.

Engagement at Pei-tang between the Chinese and Allies, the latter lose 1,200 in killed and

Admi:al Seymour arrives at Shanghai from

5. Admital Saymour arrives at Shanghai room Nanking.

The advance to Peking begins.

6. The Allies, about 12,000 strong, attack the Chinese intrenched position at Hsi-Ku, two miles outside Tien-tsin; the Chinese retreat northward.

7. The British and American Governments receive cipher messages from Sir Claude MacDonald and Mr. Conger respectively, dated Peking, August ard.

Pei-tang taken by the Japanese, supported by
British and American troops.

Count von Waldersee is appointed to the
command of the Allied forces in China.

command of the Allied forces in China. Several cipher message sa re received by various European Governments from their representatives in Peking, undated.

The Chinese merchants at Shanghai protest against the landing of European troops the e., the French Consul states that 3,000 Annamite troops will arrive and land for the protection of French interests.

of French interests.

The Peking relief force reaches Ho-ss-wa, half way to Peking from Tien-tsin,

Admiral Alexeiff notifies that a provisional Russian administration will be established at

Niu-chwang.

Niti-chwang.

II. Wu Ting Fang delivers a request from the Chinese Viceroys to the American Government to use their good offices to preven the ment to use their good offices to prevent the landing of foreign troops at Shanghai. The American Government replies that it is outside their province to interfere. The Allied forces reach Chang-k i-wun, about 15 miles from Peking.

12. The British Government undertakes to lend the Wu-chang Viceroy £75 000 at 44 per cent.

13. The British Government postpones the landing of British troops at Shanghai till further orders.

14. The Japanese troopstoccupy Tung-Chan within

The Japanese troopstoccupy a ung-chain visual romines of Peking.
 After 14 hours fighting, and storming of the gates, the Allied troops enter Peking, and relieve the Foreign Ministers, the Legations, and foreigners, all of whom are safe. The Empress and Emperor have previously left to the Chain of the Ch

Empress and Emperor have previously left
Peking, protected by Chinese troops.

16. The United States Government is appealed to
by Li Hung Chang to prevent the Allied
iorces from shaking the Chinese Empire to its
foundations. A special meeting of the
American Cabinet is held to consider the
Chinese situation. The Japanese guard the
Imperial Palace at Peking.

17. A joint note from the Viceroy of Nanking and
Wu-Chang urges that proper consideration
be shown to the Dowager-Empress by the
Allied Powers.

18. British Indian troops are landing by degrees at

18. British Indian troops are landing by degrees at Shanghai. Under orders from the French Consul-General 60 bluejackets are also landed from the French Cruiser Pascal.

18. As a result of an exchange of telegrams between the Powers, it is agreed that the Yang-tsze river will be in the charge of the Admirals of all the Powers, instead of being undertaken solely by the British Admiral.

The City of Peking is divided into districts for police supervision by the Allied forces. The Chinese army had fled.

20. The Chinese through Li Hung Chang ask that
Mr. Conger or some other American in
authority be appointed to open up negoti-

attentity of appointed to open up negoti-ations for p.ace.

A Russian cruiser and a gunboat arrive at Shanghai to assist in preventing hostile action on the part of the Chinese Squadron.

Li Hung Chang's peace proposals are rejected by the American Government.

The Russians having destroyed the lock-gates on the In-Tai canal, river transport is seriously impeded. The cable between Chifu and Ta-ku is working, but the line from Ta-ku to Tien-tsin and beyond is not. The Japanese alone have an effective mail service



Photograph by]

[Elliott and Fry.

## The late Mr. T. Faed, R.A.

23. The Indian Government give extensive contracts to Canadian manufacturers for supplies to the troops in China, as the Canadian Pacific Ra'lway saves over a fortnight in transport of goods.

An important letter is addressed by Yang Yu, Chinese Minister to Russi , to Baroness von Suttner on the question of Missionaries in

The Japanese hold the wall round the inner-most part of the Forbidden City in Peking; they have not forced their way into the

Palace.

24. Mr. Fraser, the British Consul, returns to Chung-King on board the Pioneer.

Chinese villagers are flocking into Tien-tsin at the rate of 1,000 daily, food supply is bad, there is every prospect of a famine.

The Japanese protect the Palace at Peking, the Japanese Government renews its assurances to protect the persons of the Emperor and Empress. and Empress.

General Chaffee sends a telegram to Washing-ton, says he has offered assistance to Baroness von Ketteler to furnish her with means of transport and an escort to Tien-tsin.

General Creagh reviews 3,000 troops at Shanghai, Admiral Seymour being present.

Ta-ku.
The Chinse Legation at St. Petersburg states that peace negotiations with China will begin in a few days.
The United States Government addresses a note to all its representatives in Europe and Tokio protesting against the reported resolution to prevent Li Hung Chang from communicating with the Chinese authorities in the event of his arrival at Ta-ku.

## PARLIAMENTARY RECORD. House of Lords.

August 2. Vote of Condolance to the Queen on the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. Second

death of the Duke of Saze-Coburg. Second reading of the Companies Bill.

3. Third reading of the Elementary Education Bill and the Companies Bill. The Military Measures of the Government; speeches by Lord Wemyss, Lord Rosebery, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Salisbury.

6. The Supplemental War Loan Bill and other Bills pass through all their stages.

8. The Appropriation Bill passes through all its stages. The Lord Chancellor reads the Queen's Speech closing the session until October 27th.

#### House of Commons.

August r. Supplemental War Loan; speeches by Sir William Harcourt and the Chancellor of

Sir William Harcourt and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Situation in China; speeches by Sir E. Grey, Mr. Brodrick and others.

Report on Supply Vote agreed to. Administration in West Africa, condition of Jamaica; speech by Mr. Chamberlain.

Bills advanced. Second reading of Appropriation Bill; speeches by Mr. Channing and Mr. E. Robertson. African Hospital Inquiry; speeches by Mr. Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Balfour.

The Appropriation Bill passes through Committee, other Bills advanced. Lord George Hamilton informs the Housa of the improvement in the famine districts of India.

ment in the tamine districts of India.
The Appropriation Bill, third reading; speeches
by Sir W. Lawson, Mr. Chamberlain and
others, the House is then prorogued till
October 27th.

#### SPEECHES

Aug. 3. Mr. Balfour, at Cambridge, on the history of the ninsteenth century.
6. The Emperor of Germany at Bielefeld on the Dreams of the great Elector.
Mr. Solomon at Cape Town on the Treason Bill.

8. Mr. Bryan at Indianapolis on the Policy of the United States. Sir Michael Hicks Beach on the forthcoming

Election.

Election.

2. The King of Italy in the Senate hall in Rome on the ideals and destiny of Italy.

The German Emperor at Cassel on Germany and China, and congratulations on Count von Waldersee's appointment.

19. M. Delcassé at Foix on the Policy of France both at home at d in the world.

23. Mr. Bryan at Topeka on currency,

#### OBITUARY.

OBITUARY.

Aug. 7. Herr Wilhelm Liekhnecht, 74.

10. Lord Russell of Kiflowen, 67.

12. Dr. Steinitz Great Chess Master), 54.

14. Mr. Collis P. Huntington (Great Railway Magnate).

16. Dr. John Anderson, M.D., 66.

17. Sir Henry Simpson, 52.

Sir Malcolm Fraser, 64.

Thomas Faed, R.A., 73.

18. Sir William Stokes (Surgeon), 60.

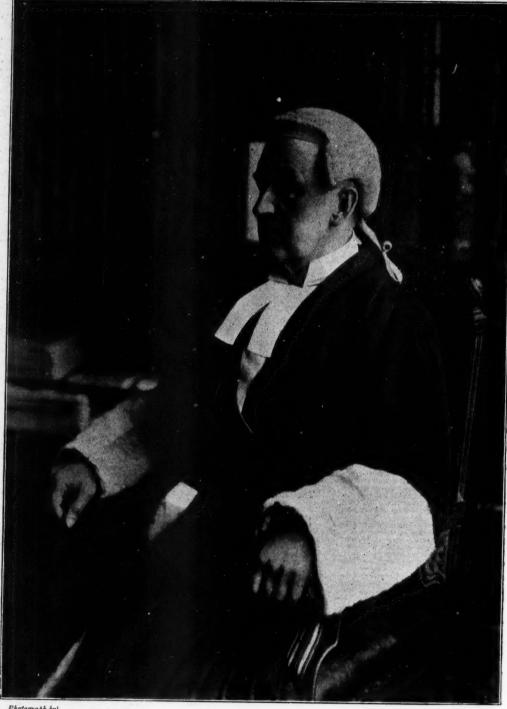
29. Professor Nietzche (Weimar), 55.

26. Sir John Adye, 80.

29. Professor Henry Sidgwick, 62.

29. Sir Saul Samuel, Bart., K.M.C.G., C.B., 79.

31. Sir John Bennet Lawes, 86.



Photograph by

LORD RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN.

[Russell and Sons.

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## CHARACTER SKETCH.

## LORD RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN, LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.

THE sudden and unexpected death of Lord Russell of Killowen has brought forcibly to every mind the familiar characteristics of one of the best-known men in the British Empire. But to how many, I wonder, has the contemplation of the career of the Lord Chief Justice suggested the obvious remark that it is about time the public readjusted its conventional conception of the Irish character? In the last ten years two great Irishmen occupied foremost positions in the arena of British law and British politics. No two men differed more absolutely than Charles Parnell and Charles Russell, but both of them agreed in this: that although they were the foremost Irishmen of their time, neither of them had even the faintest resemblance to the typical Irishman of the English populace.

#### TWO NOTABLE IRISHMEN.

Charles Parnell, silent, austere, commanding the obedience rather than inspiring the love of his well-disciplined legions, was the very antithesis of the Irishman of popular fiction and of the stage. Cold in aspect, more reserved than the conventional Englishman of Continental caricature, without even a gleam of humour in his eye or a flash of wit upon his tongue, Mr. Parnell was nevertheless as much as O'Connell ever had been the uncrowned

king of Ireland.

Charles Russell, a man genial, full of bonhomie, constantly mingling on equal terms with all sorts and conditions of men-a man who never moved his lips from the beaker of life until the vessel broke in his eager graspwas quite as little of a stage Irishman as Mr. Parnell. He was not devoid of humour, but he was totally devoid of the rollicking carelessness with which the idle Celt confronts the world and its cares. The tributes paid to him at his death by the Bench, the Bar, and the Press, concur in attributing to him just those qualities on which the English particularly pride themselves. He stands before us the typical Chief Justice of England, a splendid figure of a man-stately, dignified, a worthy personification of Themis, a terror to evil-doers, a praise to them that do well. His magnificent power of concentration, his unwearying industry, his impatience of rhetoric, his direct thrust to the very heart of things, his intense practicality, all the traits which the English most desire to see in their great judges were embodied in Charles Russell.

"SO ENGLISH, YOU KNOW."

Yet he, the Lord Chief Justice of England, was not an Englishman. He was not even a Scotchman. He was an Irishman through and through—Irish in birth, Irish in descent, Irish in politics and Irish in religion. But for thirty years Russell was almost as supreme in the English Bar as Parnell was over the Nationalists of Ireland.

The conceit of race, which so often makes Englishmen disagreeable to their fellow-subjects, is proof against all argument. It will be affected as little by the demonstrated superiority of Charles Russell at the Bar as by that of Lord Roberts in the field. But it may be hoped that the swelled-headedness of the Englishman may be somewhat abated by the fact that of late he has been as conspicuously outclassed both in peace and in war by the representatives of the race whose claim to the right

to manage their own affairs he still contemptuously ignores.

So much has been written in all the papers about the late Lord Chief Justice's career that I will chiefly confine myself in this Sketch to the modest task of recalling a few of my own personal recollections of Lord Russell. By a curious coincidence, interesting only to myself, I was closely connected with both the first and last great cases with which he made his fame in the Criminal Court, and between the two there were many occasions on which we were brought into such proximity as was possible between two men, one of whom was leader of the Bar and the other the editor of a daily paper.

#### MY LAST INTERVIEW.

The last occasion on which I met him was at the Law Courts in the Strand a few months before the famous Trial at Bar. It was the only time I ever saw him in his robes as Chief Justice. It was not then known who was to try the Raiders, and I went to discuss with him the legal possibilities and judicial difficulties in the way of the trial. It was at the end of a long day in the Court, and Lord Russell was somewhat tired, but he received me with his wonted affability, and we discussed the matter for half-an-hour and more. There is little of the talk worth recalling now except for one pregnant observation which fell from him in discussing the complicity—then suspected and now abundantly confirmed—of the Colonial Office in the conspiracy which culminated in the Raid.

## A SIGNIFICANT QUESTION.

"I know nothing about that," he said pointedly. "But this I know. In the month that preceded the Raid, X.' (naming a friend in the City) "used to tell me that everyone in the City was on the tiptoe for something to happen in the Transvaal. Day after day he used to bring me home stories of preparations going on, of guns going out, and of what was going to happen in South Africa. Does it not seem to you very strange if all these stories were current in the City, that not an inkling of them should ever have reached Mr. Chamberlain at the Colonial Office?" How often since the Lord Chief Justice put to me that significant question-to which, of course, there is only one answer-have I not lamented that he was not a member of the South African Committee! Mr. Chamberlain would have stood as little chance as poor Pigott if he had been under crossexamination by Lord Russell.

## IF LORD RUSSELL HAD CROSS-EXAMINED MR. CHAMBERLAIN!

Just imagine how the great judge would have dealt with the Jack-in-the-Box apparitions of the Colonial Secretary on the witness-stand, whenever any hint of the real truth had to be explained away or whenever a red herring had to be drawn across a scent so strong that even the Committee was getting upon the trail! If Lord Russell had been on that Committee and had been given a free hand, the Colonial Office would never have been allowed to hold back documents and suppress correspondence. Mr. Rhodes would have been compelled to produce the incriminating cablegrams. Mr. Chamberlain would have disappeared from

public life, and the world would have been spared the horrible conflict which is devastating South Africa. All our present disasters have come upon us because a Committee nominally appointed to ascertain, the facts converted itself into a machine for stifling all investigation into the essential point at issue, and permitted, nay, absolutely encouraged and suggested the hushing up of all evidence that tended to put the saddle on the right horse, and to reveal the truth about the complicity of the Colonial Office in the Rhodes-Jameson conspiracy.

## THE TRIAL AT BAR.

I never saw Lord Russell to speak to again; but I am much mistaken if some such reflections did not occur to him in the bitter moment when, in the hour of our Empire's humiliation, the War Office, in desperation, spread its net over all possible recruits, and despatched, among other mere boys, Lord Russell's son, who is a junior officer in the Royal Artillery. No one who listened to his famous summing-up in the Trial at Bar can doubt what were the private opinions of the Lord Chief Justice upon the war, which is but a magnified and infinitely more criminal enterprise than the Raid out of which it grew. His Irish instinct of sympathy with the threatened independence of weaker nations carried him on that occasion far beyond the limits usually observed by British judges. His summing-up was a more severe, more passionate invective against the Raiders than the speech of the prosecuting counsel. His famous definition of the Transvaal as a foreign State with which our Government was in friendly treaty relations has too often been forgotten in the controversies that preceded and followed the war. At a meeting of the Hardwick Society, which I had the honour to attend, I heard the statement that the Transvaal was a foreign State treated with outbursts of ridicule and indignation by members of the profession which had Lord Russell as its head.

## THE WHY AND WHEREFORE OF THINGS.

There was much comment at the time upon the contrast between the Demosthenic vigour of Lord Russell's charge to the jury and the more or less perfunctory fashion in which the Attorney-General discharged his duty. Possibly the obvious explanation was the true one. The Attorney-General had seen the incriminating cablegrams; Lord Russell had not. If the Attorney-General had ventured to lash the Raiders in Lord Russell's style the worm might have turned, and the truth might have come out even at the Trial at Bar. But as the Raiders heroically resolved to go to gaol en masse rather than give away their pal at the Colonial Office, Lord Russell, who probably had a shrewd suspicion how the land lay, would not have broken his heart if the severity of his animadversions had goaded the innocent victims of the conspiracy into revealing sufficient of the truth to enable him to put Mr. Chamberlain into the cart.

## MY FIRST CONNECTION. WITH CHARLES RUSSELL.

It is a far cry from the Trial at Bar to the first famous criminal trial in which Lord Russell (then plain Mr. Charles Russell) was engaged; but, oddly enough, I was even more closely engaged in that than I was in the affair of the Raid. In the early seventies, before Russell had taken silk, the Northern Echo, which I was editing, achieved no small local reputation by the success with which it had unearthed a terrible story of systematic murder. An Auckland woman, Mary Anne Cotton by name, who now enjoys the posthumous notoriety of a niche in Madame Tussaud's chamber of horrors, had been for a series of years in the habit of supplying her modest needs by the somewhat original but ghastly

method of breeding children, whose lives she insured and whom she then punctually poisoned. She insured her husband's life, and poisoned him as well as his child; then replaced him by a succession of paramours whom she served in the same way after her liaison had effected its purpose in providing another child for the slaughter. I forget how many lovers and children she had poisoned. I think there were some seven or nine in all. The Northern Echo, in whose district this gruesome poisoner lived, worked up the case with energy and persistence. We had the bodies of her victims unburied and the arsenic detected. She was arrested, and for some months the West Auckland poisoning case was the great cause célèbre of the North Country. Mary Anne Cotton, who was then enceinte with the only child of hers that was permitted to live, was arrested and sent to the assizes for

#### THE WEST AUCKLAND POISONING CASE.

Neither the Attorney-General nor the Solicitor-General was able from prior engagements to undertake the prosecution. The ordinary course was departed from, and Lord Selborne (then Lord Chancellor) sent Mr. Charles Russell, who had not even attained the position of Q.C., to lead the case against her. It was an easy case. The facts had long been carefully pieced together in the press, but Mr. Russell did what he had to do in good style. Mary Anne Cotton was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. She claimed the privilege of her condition. A jury of matrons was impannelled, and on their report she was reprieved until her child was born in the condemned cell. Then, in due course, the grim sentence of the law was carried out. I remember as if it were yesterday beginning the "leader," after her execution, with the sentence: "Hanged! Yes. It might have been worse. She might have been boiled alive"—the ancient method of disposing of female poisoners. It was immediately after this trial that Mr. Russell attained to "silk."

#### HIS EARLY CAREER.

But here I must intermit my personal reminiscences briefly to glance at the early career of the famous advocate. His claims to silk were universally recognised in the profession. He had even then come to be looked upon as the coming man of the Northern Circuit, the future leader of the English Bar. It was no small achievement for the Irish solicitor, who, at the prompting of the young and ambitious lady who afterwards became his wife, burnt his boats in Ireland and came to England without friends or influence of any kind, to push his way in a strange land. Born at Newry in 1832, when eighteen years old he gained the prize for an essay on "The Age we Live in, its Tendencies and its Exigencies." He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and then articled as attorney's clerk in Belfast. He soon afterwards decided to go to London and try his fortune. While still studying law and making a living by desultory journalism, he married in 1858 Miss Mulholland, a step which had everything to do with his success and happiness in life.

Long after he had attained the summit of his career Lord Russell contributed to a London magazine a paper on "The Bar as a Profession," in which he gave the world the benefit of his wide and varied experience.

## HIS STUDIES FOR THE BAR.

He advised every one who aspired to the Bar to regard a career in Parliament and on the Bench as the legitimate outcome of the success they set out to gain. "All who can ought to have University training and a University degree, and those who are not able to obtain

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or to s the gain. nd a otain these advantages will find the want of them in a greater or less degree throughout their public lives."

After leaving the University a year spent in a solicitor's office is almost indispensable and most useful. Of his own studies he said:

One special subject in reading for the Bar I would name, because, in my experience, I have found it invaluable, and that is a study of the "Corpus Juris," or the body of the Civil Law. I had the signal advantage of being a student in the days when the late Sir Henry Maine was Professor of Civil Law to the Inns of Court, and under him, as in University class-rooms, we read no inconsiderable part of the Civil Law. After all, a great body of our law finds its source in the Roman law; and in the "Corpus Juris" law is systematised in a way for which our English law has no parallel. Its reading gives to the attentive student a knowledge and a grasp of principle, hardly otherwise attainable, which he will always find useful throughout his life.

What, he asks, are the considerations which should determine the choice of the Bar as a profession? He replies—a love of the profession in the first place, and ample physical health and energy in the second:—

Its pursuit involves long hours of close confinement, often under unhealthy conditions; and the instances of long-continued success at the Bar, and of lengthened usefulness on the Bench in the case of men of weak physique, are few and far between.

#### THE SECRET OF SUCCESS AT THE BAR.

The quality which most of all commands success at the Bar is clear-headed common sense:—

I place this far above grace of imagination, humour, subtlety, even commanding power of expression, although these have their due value. This is essentially a business, a practical age; eloquence in its proper place always commands a high premium, but the occasions for its use do not occur every day; and the taste of this age (like the taste for dry rather than for sweet champagne) is not for florid declamation, but for clear, terse, pointed, and practical speech. Common sense and clear-headedness must be the foundation, and upon these may safely be reared a superstructure where imagination and eloquence may fully play their part. In fine, business qualities, added to competent legal knowledge, form the best foundation of an enduring legal fame.

### A LEGEND OF THE NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Ability to wait he also included in the conditions of success. He had not long to wait. He was called to the Bar in Lincoln's Inn. From 1859 to 1865 he led the life of a struggling barrister, often briefless, who utilised his leisure in studying law. He went down to Liverpool and began to build up a practice in the Northern Circuit. There is a pretty legend, which as Lord Russell told it is true enough, but which has been twisted in the telling of it so as to make it quite untrue. Here is the correct version:—

I myself recollect, when I was a struggling junior of four years' standing on the Northern Circuit, dining in frugal fashion as the guest of two able young men of my own age, members of my Circuit, in one of our assize towns. They were almost in the depths of despair, and one of them was seriously considering the question of migration to the Straits Settlements; the other was thinking of going to the Indian Bar. Where are they now? One of them, as I write, Lord Herschell, has held twice the highest judicial office in the land; the other, Mr. Gully, became the leader of his Circuit, and is now Speaker of the House of Commons.

#### HIS EARLY SUCCESS.

It is a very pretty story, but in the newspapers of last month it was quoted as if Lord Russell himself had been in the depths of despair. That this could not be true is evident from Lord Russell's own story of his early earnings. Speaking to an interviewer from Cassell's Saturday Journal, who asked him how he was able to push his way at the beginning, he replied:—

By devilling for men in good practice. By the way, the fee for my first consultation I never got paid. It was a knotty point connected with a will made before the Statute of Wills, a opinion now, and I fancy the man who came to me with it made a chance hit. I had just come out first in the certificate list of the year, and he took me just because I stood first, and he didn't mean to pay for it. However, it led to a valuable introduction—Mr. Yates, of Liverpool—and the late Mr. Aspinall, Recorder of Liverpool, a very able man, for whom I did a great deal. My first year I made 240 guineas, and in each of the two succeeding years I doubled my income—that is to say, the second year I made 480 guineas, and the third year just about a thousand



Sir Charles Russell in a Moment of Inspiration.

A "struggling junior" who is making £1,000 a year in his third year can hardly be regarded as in such a parlous case as to justify his accompanying Herschell and Gully to the "depths of despair."

#### HIS FIRST HIT.

It was four years before the alleged conversation in the North Country inn that he first made his mark at the Guildhall, when before Mr. Justice Compton he persisted in defending a client after his leader—Mr. Edwin James—had thrown up his brief. "Don't you know, sir, that your leader has left the Court?" "I do," said Russell; "but there are some points which I think it my duty to lay before the jury." "Oh! go on," said the judge. "What is your name?" "Charles Russell," said the young barrister quietly, and proceeded with his speech. He did not win his case, but he extorted from the judge a confession in his charge to the jury that he had thought

Mr. Russell at first guilty of great impertinence in putting himself forward to address the jury after his leader had abandoned the case, but that he had entirely justified

himself by his ability and skill.

He was not as overwhelmed with work at first, no doubt, as he was afterwards. He referred in his last speech in London to the time when he had ample leisure for the study of the fine arts, and utilised it by a punctual attendance at the theatre. In those early days he made the acquaintance of Sir Henry Irving, and declared that he preferred him in the Jeremy Diddler parts of forty years ago to the rôles which have made the Lyceum famous.

#### IN PARLIAMENT.

When Mr. Russell was thirty-six, he attempted to enter Parliament as Liberal candidate for the Irish borough of Dundalk. He was defeated. In 1874 he renewed the attempt, and was again defeated. It was not till 1880

that a third effort landed him in the House of Commons. He had declined a County Court Judgeship in 1872, and he refused a Puisne Judgeship which was offered him in 1882. His mind was set on higher things.

HIS "LETTERS FROM IRELAND, 1880."

His first notable political success was not parliamentary, but journalistic. In the autumn of 1880 he contributed to the Daily Telegraph a series of letters on the Land Question in Ireland, which did much to facilitate the Amendment

of the Land Act in the following year. I well remember the joy that reigned in the *Pall Mall Gazette* office in Northumberland Street when "Charles Russell" began writing in the *Daily Telegraph* in support of the cause of which, up to that time, Mr. Morley had been the most distinguished journalistic advocate. Before the publication of these letters, Russell's contributions to the press had been chiefly anonymous.

HIS ARTICLES IN THE MAGAZINES.

When at Liverpool he had published a small legal book on "The Court of Passage;" but that and his "Letters from Ireland" remain his only contribution to the world of books. In his late years he contributed occasionally to the English and American magazines. In September, 1894, he published in the North American Review an eloquent tribute to his predecessor in the Lord Chief Justiceship, Lord Coleridge. He published another article—the report of an address, I believe—on "International Arbitration" in the same periodical. In

the Strand of April, 1896, he wrote on "The Bar as a Profession," from which I have already quoted. To the Irish Monthly he contributed his reminiscences of John Mitchel, of '48. As a boy, Russell had once travelled from the north of Ireland to Dublin with the famous revolutionary leader, whose combination of the journalist and politician inspired him with admiration. He wrote:—

I still think him the most brilliant journalistic writer I have ever known. Occasionally in a sentence he could condense a world of argument. For instance, "The Pope may be Anti-Christ, but, Orangemen of the North, he serves no ejectments in Ulster."

It was with the spirit of Mitchel, and with much of his literary capacity, that Russell descanted in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph* upon the wrongs of the Irish tenant

Returning to Westminster, he found himself the most

conspicuous Irish Liberal in the House of Commons. He opposed Mr. Forster's Coercion Bill, and as warmly supported Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill; but as he was not a Parnellite, his position as M.P. for Dundalk was somewhat precarious.



It was in the last months of the famous Gladstonian Parliament that I first had the privilege of meeting the famous Queen's Counsel. The occasion was so me what peculiar. I was

engaged in the investigation into the criminal vice of London, the result of which was the passage of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1885, which raised the Age of Consent for girls from thirteen to sixteen, and materially strengthened the legal safeguards with which youth and innocence were protected against the designs of evil men. In the course of these investigations I came upon evidence as to the existence of a system of procuration, the details of which I subsequently published in the "Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon." Before beginning my investigations I had fortified myself by taking into my confidence the late and the present Archbishops of Canterbury and Cardinal Manning. As the magnitude and infamy of the system began to unfold itself before me I communicated the essential facts under investigation to leading politicians of all parties. I told Lord Carnarvon, Mr. Morley, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Labouchere among others, and some one advised me to see Sir Charles Russell.



Sir Charles Ruisell Cross-Examining in the Pigott Trial.

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He gave me an appointment at his well-known residence at Harley Street, and he was a deeply-interested and sympathetic listener to the story which I had to unfold. "What I want," I said, "is to make things quite sure, and I come to you as the leader of the Bar to tell you how far I have got and to ascertain what move should be done to make the case complete." He entered very kindly into the discussion, but expressed some doubt as to whether it could actually be proved that the procuration of girls under sixteen for immoral purposes could be legally proved. "If you want actual evidence with your own eyes," I said, "take my place to-night! I have an appointment with a procuress in Oxford Street at ten o'clock. She is to bring me such a girl to a place of Take my place and satisfy yourself that it assignation. Take my place and satisfy yourself that it is as I say." Sir Charles Russell was somewhat startled at the offer, and demurred that they might only be playing a game, and that there might be no intention on the part of the girl to submit. "Surely," I replied, "when you are alone with her you can satisfy yourself on that point." Sir Charles took a pinch of snuff and then gave me his answer. "Only by going to extremities, which are out of the question for me," he said. I was not surprised at his refusal. The leader of the English Bar could hardly be expected to play the rôle of a detective in a house of ill-fame. But the directness of the challenge, I think, pleased him, and from that time I had the pleasure of counting Sir Charles Russell as my friend.

THE ARMSTRONG TRIAL.

The publication of "The Maiden Tribute" forced the hand of a reluctant Government and an exhausted Parliament. The law which a Cabinet had formally decided it was impossible to pass was passed to the confusion of all its adversaries. No one would ever have known how the investigations were conducted, and I would probably have remained to this day an unknown anonymous conductor of the Pall Mall Gazette, but for a mistake committed at the very beginning of the inquiry when, in my utter inexperience, I found it necessary to rely upon agents instead of conducting the whole inquiry myself. This mistake was the omission to secure legal evidence as to the payment of money in the first case of a long series in which the agents of criminal vice had undertaken to provide girls for immoral purposes. The case might have been omitted altogether without in the least weakening the evidence as to the evils for which we had forced Parlia-ment to provide a remedy. But as things happened most fortunately for me-it had not been omitted, and its inclusion gave the enemy an opportunity of which they were prompt to avail themselves. My assistants and myself were prosecuted under the criminal charge of having conspired to abduct Eliza Armstrong from the custody of her lawful guardians, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong to wit. The trial that followed cost the defence about £6,000, all of which was raised by public subscription. I defended myself. Sir Charles Russell, with Mr. Charles Mathews as junior, defended Rebecca Jarratt, the agent whom I had employed in the matter, while Mr. Matthews, afterwards Home Secretary, Mr. Waddy, and Mr. Horne Payne were all retained on the same side.

## SIR CHARLES RUSSELL IN CONSULTATION.

It was in this case that I had the best opportunity I ever had of seeing Sir Charles Russell at work in court and in consultation. We had several consultations, and I must honestly say that I would much rather be cross-examined by any Queen's counsel I ever knew, not

excepting Russell himself in open court, than be in consultation with him as counsel on my own side. In court his temper was always more or less under restraint; but a consultation at the end of a long day, when he was weary and worried, was another affair. To me personally I must say he was always kindly and civil. He was not enthusiastic, but he was very direct. He clove his way to the main points like a Berserker hewing with his battle-axe through a host of foes. But when solicitor or witness would not or could not be made to see the point he was aiming at, he bridled his wrath for a moment, and then, if they continued obdurate, it burst in fury upon the unfortunate delinquent. If you have ever seen a very powerful terrier seize a very small rat and shake the life out of it, you can imagine Russell in consultation when handling some poor wretch who had got across him in some way. I shall never forget one occasion when something had not been done by a solicitor-not Sir George Lewis-in the case which Russell thought ought to have been done. Russell's brow clouded, his eye flashed, and before we knew where we were he was storming at the luckless man. I don't exactly know why, but I never see a picture of stallions fighting, with their ears laid back, their white teeth tearing at each other's flesh, their eyes flaming fire, that I don't think of Russell in consultation. He simply "savaged" the poor man amid the awed silence of the witnesses of the process. In a few minutes it was all over. The storm had spent its fury and the atmosphere became human once more. It was delightful to watch Sir George Lewis in such scenes. He was used to them. To him it was only "pretty Fanny's way." He never turned a hair, and went on with the business quite unperturbed. Russell would fume and protest, but in the end Sir George Lewis usually had his way.

## HOMER SOMETIMES NODS.

When the case came on I had the opportunity for days together of seeing Sir Charles Russell side by side with the leading counsel of the day. The prosecution was led by Sir Richard Webster, assisted by Mr. Poland. Nothing either in his cross-examination or in his address to the jury could be compared for a moment to his famous demolition of Pigott before the Parnell Commission, and his six days' oration in defence of the cause of Ireland before the same body. His heart was not in the task. He was absent one day altogether from the Courts, and when he came to make his final appeal-which the foreman of the jury is said to have remarked he would not have missed hearing for half-a-crown-I was horrified to hear his eloquent demonstration that a certain thing could not have happened, in sublime unconsciousness of the fact that one of his own witnesses on the day of his absence had sworn in her evidence that it had actually taken place. Homer sometimes nods, and Sir Charles Russell was not always on the spot.

## THE LICENSE OF CROSS-EXAMINATION.

I remember one passage with Russell which I always recollect as very honourable to him, although it resulted in my conviction. I asked him whether in cross-examining Mrs. Armstrong I might ask her for her marriage lines? I had admitted that in taking over Eliza from the professed procuress I had not had the father's consent. My case depended solely upon the consent of the mother, which the judge ruled was insufficient. If Eliza were illegitimate I should probably have won the case, for the consent of Mr. Armstrong would not then have been required. I asked Sir Charles Russell if I might ask Mrs. Armstrong for her marriage lines. "Have

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you," he replied, "any evidence that would justify you in casting such a slur upon her character?" "Nothing," I said, "except the admitted looseness of morals which prevails in that region." Then said Sir Charles sternly, "I will never be a party to putting such a question to a witness." As I have very strong views as to the evils of the license sometimes extended to cross-examination, I cheerfully acquiesced in his decision. Months afterwards, after I came out of gaol, investigation at Somerset House brought out the fact that Eliza had been born out of wedlock, and that although Mrs. Armstrong had subsequently married, Mr. Armstrong had no status as her parent or guardian. Hence the chief count against me in the judge's summingup would have disappeared, and I might have had the misfortune to escape the experience of a brief sojourn in Her Majesty's gaol. If Sir Charles erred in this matter he erred on virtue's side. On another occasion, speaking on this subject, he said:—

Counsel are commonly supposed to revel in an opportunity of turning a witness inside out, and blackening his character, and raking up everything they can possibly find against him. It is all a mistake. No counsel who knows what he is about would think of going a single step beyond what is absolutely necessary in this way. It is wrong; it is unpopular with the Bar; and the judges are very much against it, and juries very

apt to resent it.

#### AT THE OLD BAILEY.

I was cross-examined by Sir Richard Webster. I never was cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell. I came very close to it shortly after my liberation, when John Burns, Mr. Hyndman and others were prosecuted for their alleged share in the Trafalgar Square riots. I was a witness for the defence, and Sir Charles Russell was prosecuting counsel. I mention this in order to recall what he said to me as to his status as a cross-examiner. He had to leave before I was called. "I must go," he said to me, "and I leave you in the hands of a far more formidable cross-examiner, Mr. Poland." When I expressed my incredulity, thinking he was joking, he said, "No; Poland is far keener and closer in cross-examination than I, and so you will find it."

Mr. Poland may have been the sleuth-hound of the Treasury. Sir Charles was its Goliath of Gath. His qualities and even the defects of his qualities made him a "holy terror" to his adversaries. He was not overbearing, but he could be as imperious as Jove. His fellows at the Bar stood in awe of him. It was regarded as a terrible thing to rouse the wrath of the sleeping lion. Mr. Gill first won his laurels by daring to defy his wrath. It was an old trick of Sir Charles when he wished to embarrass an opposition counsel to pretend to go to sleep, as if the other man were too tedious to be heard. Mr. Gill, then a comparatively unknown man, laid the foundation of his present reputation by shouting across the court: "Now, Sir Charles, don't pretend you are asleep. We know that dodge and are tired of it!"

#### HIS REPUTATION AT THE BAR.

Mr. Justice Wills, after his death, bore witness that with all the power which the late Lord Chief Justice had wielded at the Bar and on the Bench he never used it tyrannously. He said:—

He was a most faithful colleague and most loyal to those who had to act with him. His desire to do right was beyond all praise, and if he was at times a little impatient, either with his colleagues or with his friends at the Bar, it was from his extreme quickness of comprehension; and if he ever thought he had hurt anybody in that way there was nobody so quick and so candid to own it or to regret anything of that sort, and so manly

and considerate in making everything right again. There never was any real friction, either between himself and his colleagues or between himself and the members of the Bar.

### HIS METHOD WITH JURIES.

As a counsel he was often eloquent, but his chief strength lay in the directness and lucidity of his exposition:—

Sir Charles Russell (said an interviewer) is of opinion that mere eloquence is of less importance than is commonly supposed. There are cases in which eloquent advocacy has its value; but he is inclined to think that the importance and the power of it are very much overrated. It is a mistake, in his judgment, to suppose that juries are very easily dazzled by oratorical freeworks. He has a great respect for juries, and he declares his emphatic belief that upon an average the ability of juries to arrive at sound judgments upon facts before them (apart from cases in which strong prejudices may exist), is quite as high as that of judges, and that it is not so easy to throw dust in their eyes as is often assumed. They don't want oratorical flourishing; they want facts put before them in a clear, telling, forcible way; and the power of thus putting facts, Sir Charles Russell believes, is of much greater importance than the ability to make a fine speech.

"And here, by the way, I may give you a very simple rule, which is really a great secret of success, in making a jury grasp the facts of your case. However intricate and complicated it may be, if you will just lay your facts before the jury in the order of their dates, you will find it will all become plain

sailing."

"But, after all," declared Sir Charles Russell—and I thought it showed very strikingly the clear-headed, impartial judgment of the man—"far less depends on counsel than the public generally suppose. Verdicts generally go by the weight of evidence; and I can hardly recall a single case of any importance in which the result would have been different if other men had been engaged in it."

## "THOUGHTS, THOUGHTS, THOUGHTS."

Quite recently Lord Russell delivered himself of his own judgment on the matter in the following significant sentences:—

For his own part the person who made the least impression upon him was the person who talked the most glibly. He infinitely preferred, so far as it had an effect upon his mind, to listen to a man who first stammered and hesitated for the choice of a particular word to express the particular shade of meaning which he desired to express, but who showed that thought was accompanying his attempted utterance. He would rather hear such a man than one who, never pausing for a word, gave the idea that he was washed away before the flood of his own eloquence. What was wanted was not words, words, words, but thoughts, thoughts, thoughts. A well thought well digested was worth a dozen speeches in which there was a cloud of words, but in which thought bore about the same proportion to the volume of words as in the celebrated classic case the bread bore to the quantity of sack. Thought was the first essential, and when they had achieved that position, then he thought facility of speech was a matter of comparative easy acquirement.

On another occasion he said :-

I always had a high opinion of the force of breyity in advocacy. Since I became a Judge I have had to listen. My faith in brevity is greater than it ever was before,

Nevertheless, when Lord Russell pleaded before the Parnell Commission he spoke six days on end, and the report of his speech occupies six hundred printed pages.

#### THE PIGOTT EXPOSURE

During the Pigott exposure it was my good fortune to meet Lord Russell almost daily. I sat on the bench immediately in front of him, Mr. Parnell sitting on one side of me, and Mr. Walter, of the *Times*, on the other. I had a close personal interest in the affair, for Mr. Houston

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THE WITNESS BOX. PIGOTT IN COMMISSION: MR. THE PARNELL INQUIRY

(Vide Key on next page.)

had tried to plant the forgeries upon me. It was therefore with no ordinary feeling that I heard the great advocate demolish the fabric of falsehood and forgery, constructed of such flimsy materials by Pigott, behind which the Times and the whole Unionist party had taken shelter for months past.

It was a thrilling moment when Sir Charles Russell, standing up to begin his cross-examination, startled every one by handing Pigott a piece of paper, saying, "Take

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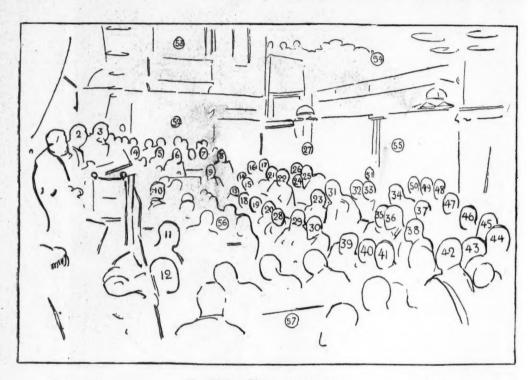
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Pigott took it (says Mr. Lucy)—gazing the while at Sir Charles in blank bepuzzlement. Everybody in court glanced at every other. "He has him," a barrister whispered, turning round to me. "Write down 'livelihood,' 'likelihood,' your own name, 'proselytism,' 'Patrick Egan' and his initials, and 'hesitancy.'" Which Pigott did, smiling the while, foolishly,



Key Plan to Picture on page 231.

- w. Mr. Justice Day.
- 2. Sir James Hannen, President.
- 3. Mr. Justice A. Smith.
- 4. Lord Castleross
- 5. Captain Plunkett, R.M., Chief of Irish Con- 24. Mr. Graham. stabulary.
- 6. Richard Pigott.
- 7. Mr. Callan.
- 8. Chief Superintendent of Police.
- 9. Chief Usher.
- to. Mr. Cunynghame, Secretary.
- wz. Usher.
- 12. Mr. H. D. Labouchere, M.P.
- 13. Mr. Beecham,
- 14. Mr. Shannon, Dublin Solicitor to the Times.
- us. Mr. Atkinson, Q.C.
- 16. Mr. Wheeler, Q.C.
- 17. Sir W. Phillimore, Q.C.
- 18. Mr. Buckle, Editor of the Times.
  23. Mr. Macdonald, Manager of the Times.
- 20. Mr. Soames, Solicitor to the Times.

- 21. Mr. Murphy, Q.C.
- 22. The Attorney-General, Sir Richard Webster, 40. Mr. Matthew Harris. Q.C., M.P.
- 23. Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P.
- 25. Mr. Ronan.
- 26. Mr. Murphy, Jun.
- 27. Mr. E. C. Houston.
- 28. Mr. George Lewis, Solicitor to Mr. Parnell.
  23. Mr. C. S. Parnell, M.P.
- 30. Mr. Michael Davitt.
- 31. Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P., Counsel for 49. Mr. Dillon, M.P. Mr. Parnell.
- 32. Mr. T. Harrington, M.P.
- 33. Mr. Asquith, M.P.
- 34. Mr. A. O'Connor, M.P.
- 35. Mr. Reid, Q.C., M.P.
- 36. Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., M.P.
- 37. Mr. Lionel Hart. 38. Mr. Lewis's Chief Clerk.

- 39. Mr. Biggar, M.P.
- 4r. Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P.
- 42. Mr. Redmond, M.P. 43. Mr. Sexton, M.P., Lord Mayor of Dublin.
- 44. Mr. Quinn, M.P. 45. Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P.
- 46. Mr. H. Campbell, M.P., Private Secretary to
- Mr. Parnell.
- 47. Mr. Ruegg. 48. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.
- 50. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P.
- 5t. Toby M.P.
- 52. "Specials."
- 53. Ladies' Gallery.
- 54. Public Gallery.
- 55. Press and Witnesses.
- 56. Clerks, Shorthand Writers, etc.
- 57. Reporters and Special Artists.

and with a flushed face. It will be remembered that in one of the forged letters Pigott had spelled the last word "hesitency."

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It was not till the next day that the result of this spelling-bee exercise was made known. Pigott had repeated the misspelling, and had written "hesitancy" with an "e." There was a feeling of surprise and of doubt in the court-a murmur of curiosity and wonderment as we watched the doomed wretch laboriously supply the evidence of his own identity with the forger. But there was a shade of disappointment visible when, ignoring the paper in which Pigott had written the fatal word, the great advocate proceeded with his crossexamination. I described it edition after edition in the Pall Mall Gazette, being warned every now and then that my license of critical reporting would inevitably lead to my being committed for contempt of Court. The to my being committed for contempt of Court. game, however, was up. Pigott was in the toils. Another day or two and the poor wretch was to flee the country and end his existence by a pistol shot at Madrid. Of this we knew nothing; but the sympathetic heart of at least one eminent onlooker winced and shuddered as the merciless unstripping of the masks of a lifetime went on hour after hour. "It is like the Day of Judgment!" she cried. "How terrible to be compelled to confront the gaze of the world with all his lies in his right hand!"

### HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

Next morning, before the three judges took their seats, I said to Sir Charles Russell, "Does this not remind you of anything?" "Why, no," said he. "Why do you sak?" "Because," I said, "history is repeating itself. The rôles are reversed. It is here now just as it was in the Old Bailey in the Armstrong case; it was Rebecca Jarrett then, it is Pigott now. In 1885 the Attorney-General was the victorious prosecutor; to-day, poor chap, who is so wretched in all the court? The Times is catching it now as the Pall Mall Gazette caught it then. Even in minute details the parallel works out." Sir Charles Russell replied, "'Pon my word, you're right! Only Pigott is much worse than Rebecca Jarrett;" and then, turning to the counsel by his side, he repeated the observation. The judges came in, and the work of demolition went on. His cross-examination was ruthless, searching and masterly. But it must be admitted that Pigott was easy game. He had given himself away so completely. Ample time and opportunity had been afforded the defence to prepare all the traps and pitfalls into which the wretched victim was flung naked and helpless. Sir Charles Russell revelled in the opportunity. Speaking years afterwards, he said:—

Cross-examination rarely hurts a really honest witness. People think that anything can be done by cross-examination; but, as a matter of fact, if a witness is honest, it can do very little. Speaking for myself, I can say that I never rise to cross-examine a witness with any heart or interest unless, from something I know of him from my brief or from his demeanour in the box, I have reason to believe that he is not telling the truth.

He rose to examine Pigott with plenty of heart and interest, for he knew he was confronted with the original liar upon whose forgeries the *Times* had traded for years.

#### HIS PLEA FOR HIS COUNTRY.

I did not witness the cross-examination of Le Caron, who was a much tougher witness to handle, but I heard the whole of the famous six days' oration, in which Sir Charles Russell, in calm and measured but occasionally in fervent tones, pleaded the cause of his country. He was at times a little too much of a lecturer on Irish history, but, as even the *Times* is now constrained to

admit, "he crowned his reputation as an advocate, placing himself on the same level as Erskine or Berryer."

"I have spoken," he said, as he sat down amid the murmured applause of the crowded court, "not merely as an advocate, I have spoken for the land of my birth; but I feel—I profoundly feel—that I have been speaking, too, for and in the best interests of England, of that country where many years of my laborious life have been passed, and where I have received kindness, consideration and regard, which I should be glad to make some attempt to repay."

Not much of a peroration perhaps, but spoken from the heart. When Sir Charles sat down he buried his face in his hands as if weeping. He was roused by a note from the Bench. It was a pencilled slip of paper from the presiding judge, on which were written the words, "A great speech, worthy of a great occasion." Sir Richard.



Sir George Lewis.

A Sketch in Court.

Webster looked over his shoulder at the kindly message. "Of course," he said, "and so say we all." It was the culminating point of the forensic career of the greatest advocate of our time.

### THE MAYBRICK CASE.

To speak of other cases after the Parnell Commission is an anti-climax indeed. But it would be wrong not to mention the part which he played in the Maybrick case. Mrs. Maybrick, an American lady, accused of poisoning her elderly husband, was tried at Liverpool by Mr. Justice Stephen and condemned to death. Sir Charles Russell, who was her counsel, was scandalised at the verdict. The judge was nearly in his dotage. Strong prejudice had been excited against the accused by the irrelevant fact that she had not been faithful to her marriage vows, and as the result she was condemned to die. Sir Charles Russell did all that he could to secure a revision of the sentence. Mrs. Maybrick was reprieved, and she still lingers in living death in one of our convict prisons. I was somewhat interested in her case, and had

occasion to see Sir Charles on the subject. He was guarded in expressing any positive opinion as to her innocence, he was clear and emphatic as to the wrongfulness of her conviction. Over and over again he said to me, "I say nothing as to her guilt or innocence; but I do assert without hesitation that she was wrongly convicted. Even if she was guilty her guilt was not proved. No one ought to have been condemned on such evidence." He did what he could to secure her release. But whether Whig or Tory reigns in Downing Street the door of Mrs. Maybrick's cell has never been unlocked.

## SIR GEORGE LEWIS'S Q.C.

Of all the other famous cases in which he was engaged it is unnecessary to speak. He was Sir George Lewis's favourite counsel, he was Mr. Labouchere's doughty champion. He was in every case that was of the first rank. The writer of his obituary notice in the *Times* well says:—

Each of his cases was for him, whatever might be the verdict, a victory. His courage, his thoroughness, his strenuous devotion to his client, his refentless cross-examination, his mastery of details, his sound sense, were too conspicuous to be ignored;



Lord Russell at the Derby.

one rival after another was caught up and then passed; and for nearly twenty years the history of the common law B1r was his history. In almost every case of magnitude he was engaged; and in libel actions he was indispensable.

#### POLITICS AND PLAY.

What was more remarkable was that during most of the years when he was crowded with briefs and overwhelmed with legal work, he was constantly busy in the House of Commons and on the platform. Russell would go anywhere to speak in support of his principles or of his party. After long days spent in court and laborious hours passed in consultations he would turn up at an out-of-the-way London meeting, and discourse for an hour on the party questions of the day. No political hack was more ready to rush off to any platform than the leader of the English Bar. He seemed to be made of iron. He crowded two busy lives into one, and then added a third of play as a corrective to the excess of the other two. He made money rapidly and squandered it as quickly. No man made more money at the Bar; very few had less of it available for subscriptions and public munificence. He loved the

green table and the green turf, and although he played well and had an Irishman's good eye for a horse, you heard more of his debts than of his savings. How he managed to get through all his work and to combine it with his play only those can understand who have learned how much rest is to be found in complete change of occupation. At five o'clock he shut the door of his mind upon his briefs—put it to sleep, so to speak—and then waking up the section of his mind that attended to politics he began quite fresh to attend to his parliamentary duties. His wife spared him all domestic or business worries. She was his factotum, and she has been appointed his sole executrix.

#### HIS POWER OF CONCENTRATION.

The great secret of his success was in his faculty of concentration. What his hand found to do he did with all his might. His biographer in the *Times* says:—

One, and perhaps the chief, of the secrets of his success was the earnestness with which he plunged into every case, trivial or not. "What a fool I am; knocking myself to pieces about a two-penny-halfpenny dispute," he was heard to say as he flung his wig on the robing-room table and threw himself exhausted into a chair. And he returned to Court to repeat, do what he would, the same folly in regard to his next case, perhaps equally trumpery."

He wore himself out before his time, perhaps. But he lived to be sixty-eight, and he died of an internal complaint which had no apparent connection with excessive mental strain.

#### ON THE BENCH.

Of his career as a judge it is unnecessary to speak. His praises are in every mouth. He was a splendid example of that unflinching integrity which he claimed as the most important element in the character of a judge. He was impatient of the law's delays, and rode roughshod over many time-honoured traditions which impeded the dispatch of business. He was an honest man, and his last crusade was an attempt to extirpate the practice of giving secret commissions which is eating like dry rot into our commercial integrity. He made a famous protest on behalf of integrity in business, even in the business of the financier and company promoter, when he welcomed the present Lord Mayor to the Law Courts. Everywhere on the Bench and off the Bench he was punctual in the discharge of duty and prompt to respond to all appeals There have been few more characteristic s ories told of him than that of his sermon on punctuality to the London Irish Football Club:

In October, 1898, when that club was matched to play Hammersmith Club, Lord Russell was invited and consented to kick off the ball. On arriving punctually at the hour appointed he found that some of the members of the London Irish team were not on the ground. He waited patiently for some ten or fifteen minutes until all the players were assembled, and then called up Mr. Dyas, the captain of the London Irish, and delivered the following homily: "Captain Dyas and members of the London Irish Football Club. I desire to point out to you that one of your cardinal rules in life should be punctuality, Unless you study that rule, whether in business or play, you will never be successful men, and I hope that you will take to heart the lesson I am now reading you." The Lord Chief Justice, with the utmost gravity, then proceeded to kick off the ball.

There was a wonderfully imperturbable expression of utmost gravity about his massive and impressive features. He was as witty as he was wise, and the papers have been printing some of his *bon mots*, but they cannot recall the genial smile and hearty simplicity which characterised the man.

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A HOME RULE PERORATION.

Of his oratory not much will survive. But two passages may be quoted as specimens of his different styles. The first is the peroration with which he concluded his last speech on the third reading of the Home Rule Bill of 1803. He said:—

This Bill may fail to-day, but there is not a man opposite who does not believe in his heart of hearts that it must ultimately pass. . . . I do not believe this Bill will bring the millennium to Ireland. Much will depend on the Irish people themselveson their courage, resolution and firmness, on their grasp of the great and noble duties that devolve upon them in the new era opening for their country, to teach all classes to use that priceless gift of self-government, not for a section but for the whole community. The claim of Ireland to self-government has survived many calamities. It has survived emigration, which drained the life-blood of the country; it has survived coercion in all its hateful moods and tenses; it has survived the mistakes of its friends. It is vain to hope that, espoused by a great historic party, the great instrument of popular reform in the past, it will die now; and grave is the responsibility of the party and the men who would delay this settlement, who would by that delay rob it of all its grace, and relegate it to that long category of measures dealing with Ireland which were yielded from necessity and not from a willing sense of justice.

#### A LAW SCHOOL FOR LONDON.

The other passage is that with which he closed his great plea for the reform of our system of legal education. In this he speaks as a lawyer and as a Londoner, in a manner worthy of his profession and of the great city in which he spent so much of his life:—

Never at any time, in any State, has there existed such a conjunction of circumstances as marks London pre-eminently to-day as the seat of a great school of law. We are here at the very heart of things, where the pulse of dominion beats strongest, with a population larger than that of many kingdoms—a great centre of commerce, of art, and of literature, with countless libraries, the rich depository of ancient records, and the seat at once of the higher judiciary, of Parliament and of the Sovereign. From this point is governed the greatest Empire the world has known. From our midst go forth to the uttermost ends of the earth not merely those who symbolise the majesty of power, but, happily with them, those who represent the majesty of law -law, without which power is but tyranny. It has been well and truly said that there is hardly any system of civilised law which does not govern the legal relations of the Queen's subjects in some portion of the Empire. In parts of Canada French law, older than the First Empire, modified by modern codification, prevails—in other parts, the English system; in Australia, English law modified by home legislation in those self-governing communities; in parts of Africa, Roman law with Dutch modifications; in the West Indian colonies, Spanish law modified by local customs; in India, now the Hindu, now the Mahomedan law, tempered by local custom and by local legislation. Surely these facts suggest great possibilities and great responsibilities. Is it an idle dream to hope that, even in our day and generation, there may here arise a great school of law worthy of our time, worthy of one of the first and noblest of human sciences, to which, attracted by the fame of its teaching, students from all parts of the world may flock, and from which shall go forth men to practice, to teach, and to administer the law with a true and high ideal of the dignity of their mission?

In this passage Lord Russell struck a higher note than is usually found in his oratory. He was no high-fallutin Imperialist; but no man of his imagination could fail to be touched by the position of London—the city on the Thames whose goings out are to the ends of the earth.

#### ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATOR.

He was stoutly opposed to Anglo-Saxondom, which ignored the Irish, Scotch, etc., and protested vehemently

against Lady Randolph Churchill's "Anglo-Saxon" as involving a recognition of the hated fallacy that all English-speaking men were Anglo-Saxon. But he was a good English-speaking man, and one of the few notable Englishmen who are as well known in America as in Britain. He took a leading part in two great international arbitrations—as counsel in the Behring Sea dispute and as arbitrator in the Venezuelan affair. A few months since I met one who had shared with him the responsibilities of adjudicating that complicated dispute. I asked him how he got on with Lord Russell. "He is a very able man," he said, "but very vehement, and sometimes even more than vehement. We had great trouble to arrive at a unanimous award. He was very difficult. On one occasion he slammed-to the atlas in a



Lord Russell Speaking at the Lord Mayor's Banquet.

#### HIS DEVOTION TO ARBITRATION.

He would probably have been nominated as one of the picked arbitrators whose names will have to be placed on the Roster of the International Tribunal constituted by the Hague Convention. He was a warm supporter of the principle of International arbitration, and was the only judge, if I remember aright, who came forward and addressed a public meeting in support of the Peace Crusade. He was much taken with M. de Nelidoff's suggestion of borrowing the institution of seconds from the practice of the duello as a means of averting war. His address to the Law Congress at Saratoga was a noble and eloquent plea for the establishment of peace by mediation and arbitration as the necessary crown of the work of civilisation. He said:—

What, indeed, is true civilisation? By its fruit you shall know it. It is not dominion, wealth, material luxury—nay, not even a great literature and education widespread—good though

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these things be. Civilisation is not a veneer; it must penetrate to the very heart and core of societies of men. Its true signs are thought for the poor and suffering, chivalrous regard and respect for woman, the frank recognition of human brotherhood, irrespective of race or colour or nation or religion, the narrowing of the domain of mere force as a governing factor in the world, the love of ordered freedom, abhorrence of what is mean and cruel and vile, ceaseless devotion to the claims of Justice. Civilisation in that, its true, its highest sense, must make for Peace.

#### A GOOD ANGLO-AMERICAN.

Lord Russell was ever strenuous for the strengthening of the friendly relations between Americans and British. In the same speech he concluded by appealing to the English-speaking nations to unite to promote the peace of mankind. He said:—

But if this influence is to be fully felt, they must work together in cordial friendship, each people in its own sphere of action. If they have great power they have also great responsibility. No cause they espouse can fail; no cause they oppose can triumph. The future is, in large part, theirs. They have the making of history in the times that are to come. The greatest calamity that could befall would be strife which should divide them. Let us pray that this shall never be. Let us pray that they, always self-respecting, each in honour upholding its own flag, safeguarding its own heritage of right, and respecting the rights of others, each in its own way fulfilling its high national destiny, shall yet work in harmony for the progress and the peace of the world.

#### A PAPIST CHIEF JUSTICE.

Lord Russell, it is noted with some satisfaction, was the first Roman Catholic who held the post of Chiet Justice since the Reformation. Statutory disabilities barred the way to the Woolsack. A Papist can be a Prime Minister, but he cannot be Lord Chancellor. But even the bitterest bigot of Orange Belfast would in vain endeavour to discover in the career of Lord Russell, either at the Bench or the Bar, any instance in which the religious faith of the Lord Chief Justice deflected his sense of justice, or had results detrimental to the interests of Britain or of Protestantism.

The papers have teemed with ana about Lord Russell. Journalistic chroniclers have told us about his unique collection of snuff-boxes, and they have also told us where he bought the favourite mixture, how much he paid for it, and the exact number of pounds he consumed every month. He was fond of riding, and attributed much of his robust health to the hour which he was wont to spend on horseback before he went into Court.

#### TRIBUTES TO HIS MEMORY.

His fellows on the Bench and his former comrades at the Bar have vied with each other in paying tribute to the sterling qualities of Lord Russell. Mr. Justice Wright acclaimed him not only as the greatest advocate of our time, but "as a worthy successor of a great line of Chief Justices of this country, a man of singular force, power, and eloquence, combined with single-minded devotion to duty and the public good. He was in private as in public life the kindliest and most tolerant of men." On the Northern Circuit, said Mr. Justice Kennedy, "a kinder friend, a more generous opponent, and a brighter example of what a leader should be will not be found among those who figure in the records of that circuit." Mr. Justice Darling, who had fought two hotly-contested political elections with him when he was Sir Charles Russell, member for South Hackney, said:—

In those contests I have over and over again recognised how magnanimous an opponent he was. Nobody knew better than himself that he was dealing with a much younger and with a far weaker man, but he never took any advantage of that fact, but, on the other hand, he treated me with a magnanimity which could not be surpassed.

These tributes from the Bench were warmly echoed from the Bar. Sir E. Clarke, the only man left among our advocates with whom he may be compared, said:—

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Lord Russell was for years my companion and my rival at the Bar, sometimes my antagonist, and always my friend. When Charles Russell was at the Bar we were all very proud of him. He was a great advocate, an intrepid advocate, sparing nothing to serve his client, a man of great energy, of inexhaustible industry, a brilliant speaker, and one whose oratory was informed and heightened by literary associations. And when he passed from our ranks and became a judge we were in no way surprised to find that he displayed the even greater qualities required of a judge. There was still the same energy, the same intrepid desire that justice should be done, and he had in him all the qualities of a great judge. His death is a national loss.

#### HIS RELATIONS WITH JOURNALISTS.

Journalists have vied with judges and Q.C.'s in praising this kindly heart and helpful brain. For my part I ever found him most sympathetic. In the long talks we have had in his chambers and elsewhere he never seemed hurried or worried. He was simple and unceremonious in his ways, receiving visitors in his shirtsleeves, and sharing with them his sandwich or his tea. He was always ready to oblige, and he always seemed glad to see his friends. Many pleasant stories are told of the way in which he rendered kindly services to those who stood in need of help. From the heir to the throne to the crossing-sweeper, the death of Lord Russell of Killowen brought the sense of personal loss.

#### HIS HATRED OF THE WAR.

Lord Russell's closing years were darkened by the shadow of national crime which has fallen athwart our unhappy land. He was not merely Lord Chief Justice in name, there was in him from his boyhood an ineradicable love of justice—especially of national justice. And it was to him a matter of deep grief and ill-repressed indignation that the country in which he was the foremost representative of justice should have become in the eyes of all men the most conspicuous representative of injustice. His high office sealed his lips. He could not publicly denounce the infamy of the pretexts by which a sophistical press had glozed over the essential villainy of the war now being waged in South Africa. But to those to whom he could speak without the reserve imposed by his high station, he expressed himself with a passion of noble wrath against a shameless crime in terms which bore eloquent testimony at once to his generous enthusiasm and his unerring judgment. Nor was he in this matter without sympathisers on the Bench, where happily the sentiment of justice is not altogether obscured by the clamour of the mob or the cant of the press.

#### HIS DEATH.

Lord Russell died with the praises of all men surrounding his memory. Bramwell Booth wrote me in heartfelt sorrow expressing his conviction that the Lord Chief Justice, who had always been a good friend of the Salvation Army, was a deeply religious man who sincerely endeavoured to do the right. And on the day after his death Cardinal Vaughan sent round to his clergy the following letter:—

The prayers of the clergy and of the faithful are earnestly requested for the repose of the soul of Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, a faithful son of the Church, who, after a life of distinguished public service, died yesterday fortified by the Holy Sacraments.

Requiescat in pace.

# OUR PORTFOLIO OF PICTURES.

I CONTINUE to receive from all parts of the world appreciative letters from correspondents of every station in praise of our portfolios. We have had again to reprint No. I, the demand for which is spreading to the Colonies and to India. No. 2 we have also had to reprint, although no systematic effort has been made to bring its contents before the attention of the Sunday Schools, for whom it was primarily designed. The third portfolio differs in character from either of those which have preceded it. Instead of using six or twelve pictures with the presentation plate, I have published eighteen pictures, all selected with the special object of the decoration of schoolrooms. I thought it well to try the experiment as to whether the six extra pictures would not be preferred to one presentation plate; but to meet the views

the pictures in the portfolio, I have issued with portfolio No. 3 a coupon entitling the holder to purchase, if he desires, a beautiful plate of Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Cherub Choir." (See the frontispiece to this magazine.) The pictures in No. 3 portfolio are specially designed for the use of teachers in elementary schools. They consist exclusively of animal subjects. The portfolio contains several of the best-known specimens of Landseer, and three of Mme. Ronner's inimitable cats and kittens, the right to reproduce which was graciously conveyed to me by the artist herself. Besides the Landseers and the Ronners, the portfolio contains pictures by T. Sidney Cooper, R.A., H. W. B. Davis, R.A., R. W. Macbeth, R.A., Paul Potter, J. H. Herring, and F. R. Lee.

Of the whole number, that which is my favourite is the charming picture of the anxious mother, in which the



MATERNAL ANXIETY.

After the painting by Edwin Douglas.

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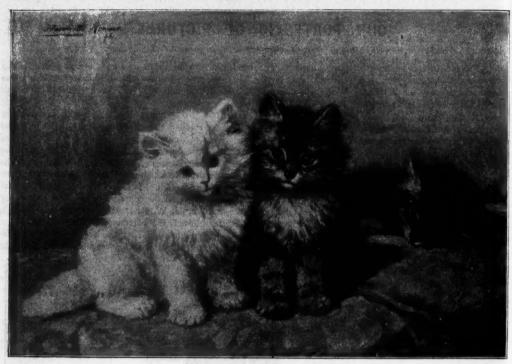
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A STUDY IN BLACK AND WHITE.

After the painting by Madame H. Ronner, R.I.



LANDSCAPE AND CATTLE.

After the painting by T. Sidney Cooper, R.A.

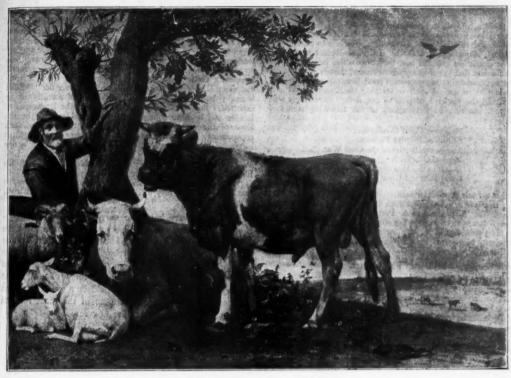
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THE YOUNG BULL.

After the painting by Paul Potter.

mare in the shafts of a cart, from which turnips are being fed to a flock of sheep, watches with anxious solicitude her foal, which is face to face with the bellwether of the flock. The choice of pictures, especially of animal pictures, is one in which people differ widely; and one artistic friend in Paris sent me a list of suggestions upon which I am very sorry not to be able to act. It is a difficult thing to hit the happy mean between the ideal of the artist and the taste of the common people. Artists al: o are often singularly oblivious of the fact that some of the pictures, which they prize most highly on account of their colouring and technique, are worthless for the purposes of reproduction by a p ocess which does not permit of the use of colour. Our Portfolio includes a wide range of animal life. Looking over the eighteen pictures, I find that they include pictures of horses, donkeys, dogs, cats, lions, bears, cattle, sheep, apes, geese, and pigeons. Nearly every picture tells its story. Landseer's picture of the Polar bears desecrating the icy grave of an Arctic explorer is the only one which touches a tragic note. Landseer's study of a lion stands by itself as the only picture which has no story to tell, and even that would afford an admirable text for any teacher who wished to interest his scholars in the king of beasts. Cats are perhaps overrepresented, but the cat is of all animals that with which

children first become acquainted. Children as a rule like animal pictures best of all, and for the decoration of rooms, whether children's bed-rooms or nurseries or school-rooms, this series of eighteen pictures will be found invaluable.

Our fourth Portfolio will be devoted to types of female beauty. The presentation plate will be Mr. Edward Hughes's celebrated portrait of the Princess of Wales, and there will be twelve pictures reproducing some of the most famous paintings of beautiful women by English and foreign artists. For the portfolios which are to follow I shall be very glad to receive suggestions from my readers, but I beg my correspondents to bear in mind the fact that very few of the modern pictures exhibited in recent Academies are available for reproduction, as the right is usually sold by the artist to the various photographic or autotype companies, which produce them at prices varying from 5s. to a guinea each. It is therefore impossible to reproduce them in a portfolio in which we sell six or twelve pictures for a shilling. Among other suggestions which I have received is the following one from a school-teacher in Kent, who writes as follows :-

"I was very please I to see the Portfolio of Pictures No. 1. The No. 3 will be very welcome in elementary schools. I hope to have a frame made to display one picture at a time, as my wall space is limited.

"If you will kindly allow me to suggest it, the next thing

required is as many historical pictures as possible. By the latest Code of Regulations issued by the Board of Education all scholars in elementary schools are required to learn English history, and this historical knowledge is largely to consist of a thorough acquaintance with the Historical Reader used. No doubt publishers give the best they can for the money, but the fact remains that the ordinary school-reader, though well written, does not contain so many or such good illustrations as teachers would like to see. I shall be teaching the Stuart Period next year, and the reader I propose to use, though exceedingly well written, contains no illustrations of the following scenes or subjects:-

> Hampton Court Conference. Sailing of Pilgrim Fathers. Any of the Battles of the Civil War. Trial of Charles I. Dutch in the Medway. Great Fire and Great Plague

and many others of importance.

"If these or a selection from them could be done on cardboard like 'The Masterpiece Portfolio No. I,' I believe they would have a large sale, as there are very few historical pictures published in a cheap form We want a large number of cheap pictures rather than a few expensive ones.-Yours S. MEAD." sincerely.

A Scotch subscriber in Falkirk writes :-

"I have no doubt that you will be receiving many letters of congratulation about your beautiful portfolios, but I feel I must not, on that account, refrain from telling you the pleasure they have been to me. When first I saw No. 1, I thought it was really too good to be true that all these were to be had for one shilling.

For long I had myself wished for the 'Golden Stairs' for my study. Now, thought I, there is no necessity for working people to disfigure their walls and distort their minds with the cheap German trash that is alas! only too common. Here is a chance for them to get specimens of real art. So I took Portfolio No. 1 to my working-men's club, hung a string across the hall, and strung them up to the level of the eye. It was very interesting to go round them with the men and hear their comments. I was a trifle disappointed that they were not in raptures over the 'Golden Stairs'; but, when I think of it, that was scarcely to be expected. But at once they were attracted by the landscapes of Leader and of Constable. These they considered to be the finest of the set; and I was pleased that they showed such appreciation. When the viewing time was over I gave a short lecture on the pictures and their artists, concluding with a few words on the advantages of fine pictures in a house. Last Wednesday I did the same with Portfolio No. 2. I hope to do likewise with the others as they come out.
"I know that some already have purchased the pictures, so

that, thanks to you, they will have brighter homes, and, I trust, happier hearts."

I shall be very happy to carry out suitable suggestions in time to come. Several correspondents have suggested a Portfolio devoted to pictures of the most famous statues. Photographs of statues reproduce admirably, but there is a difficulty in the question of drapery. Personally I do not feel this difficulty; but there is no doubt that there would be a great outcry at the reproduction of views of some of the most famous statues in the Vatican or in the Louvre.



MAN PROPOSES AND GOD DISPOSES.

After the painting by Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A.

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# THE TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

# INTERNATIONALISM AT PEKIN AND PARIS.

THE chief event of last month recalls Tasso's famous epic, in which the poetic genius of the sixteenth century commemorated in deathless verse the political and military achievements of the first Crusaders. The world has been thinking, not of Jerusalem Delivered, but the Legations of Pekin relieved. But it is impossible for the thoughtful observer not to be reminded of the story of Godfrey's exploits when following the telegrams in last month's papers. Eight hundred years have come and gone, but the problem before mankind has undergone marvellously little change. The seat of war has been transferred from the extreme West to the extreme East of the Asiatic continent-and that is all. All the other factors remain the same. On one side Asia, heathen, conservative, defiant. On the other, Europe, nominally Christian, temporarily united, and practically piratical. Pekin takes the place of Jerusalem. Kaiser William of Berlin replaces Pope Urban the Second. The endangered Legations are the modern substitute for the Holy Sepulchre.

JERUSALEM EIGHT HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The first canto in the "Jerusalem Delivered" opens with a description of the allied hosts of the Crusaders as they passed in battle array before Godfrey of Bouillon on the eve of the advance upon the Holy City. First came the French, followed by the valiant Normans and the puissant retainers of Godfrey. After them again came Tancred with the horsemen of Champagne, and Raymond of Toulouse and Stephen of Amboise with infantry, whose descendants are to-day all citizens of the French Republic, one and indivisible. After them came Guelph with his hardy Germans from the lands between the Rhine and the Danube; then Robert with the stout Dutchmen, and their kinsmen from the banks of the Moselle. The English followed, with them a band of sturdy Irish. A small company of Greeks and a miscellaneous brigade of adventurers of all lands brought up the rear of the cavalry division. The foot soldiers consisted of Frenchmen under different banners, Swiss, and lastly the Italians under the standard of St. Peter.

#### PEKIN TO-DAY.

The international force mustered at the ocean gate of the Chinese Empire is even more heterogeneous in its composition than the First Crusade. The French are no longer so pre-eminent in pride of place. Eight centuries hence they supplied the most of the fighting men, both horse and foot. Theirs was the supreme command and the post of honour in the field. To-day they can only claim a leading place by virtue of their alliance with Russia. The Russians in this march on Pekin correspond to the French under Godfrey.\* Their contingent is the largest of the European levies. Their General Linevitch held the chief command, and judging from the killed and wounded on them has fallen the brunt of the fighting. In the Crusades of the West, the Russians, being opposed to the Pope of Rome, took no part. In the Crusaders' camp

the Japanese found no place. Eight hundred years ago the Americans were non-existent. But, as of old, the English are there with the sturdy Irish, and so are the Germans and the Italians. The Austrians and Belgians are coming, and how many more who can say?

#### THE NEW INTERNATIONALISM.

The new Internationalism, it is evident, is more broadly based than the old. No theological or ecclesiastical shibboleth is common to the motley host which is now in occupation of the capital of China. They are men of all continents, of all religions, and of all races. They are not even all white men. England has brought to the field the dusky legions of the land of Aurungzebe. The Mikado sends the swarthy Japanese, who are darker than the Chinese with whom they fight. There are contingents from Australia, and now troops are being hurried up from Africa. South America is the only continent which has not sent its sons to do battle against the Chinese.

#### A GODFREY OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY?

The most interesting international event was not the relief of the Legations, but the appointment of Count Waldersee to be commander-in-chief of the Allied forces. Here again the newspapers remind us of Tasso. Before the advance on Jerusalem, Peter the Hermit harangued the Crusaders in terms which might have been quoted without alteration in the German despatch suggesting the appointment of Count Waldersee. "Wise men," said Peter, "learn from past mistakes how to avoid future evils. There have past mistakes how to avoid future evils. been strifes and discords among you, there has been illmanagement, lives and battles have been lost for want of mutual support which could easily have been rendered. How is it that these things have arisen? I believe they have their origin in the fact that power and authority have been divided, instead of being exercised by one. When all command, none obey. An army should be like the body-having many members but one head. Create now a head to rule and govern the rest. Choose one and give him supreme power." Thus adjured, the Crusaders, being moved by Divine Grace, with perfect concord chose Godfrey to be their leader. The choice of Count Waldersee was not quite so enthusiastically unanimous. But he was chosen, and that without a dissenting voice.

# HOW COUNT WALDERSEE WAS APPOINTED.

How it came to pass that a Prussian officer was made Generalissimo of the federated hosts of Western civilisation is not quite clear. The Kaiser, who is an adroit and not overscrupulous wire-puller, endeavoured to palm the nomination off upon the world as due to the initiative of the Tsar. The Russians stoutly deny that the Tsar is responsible for the selection of the Prussian, and a lively remembrance of the way in which the Kaiser jockeyed the Tsar about Kiao Chau begets a shrewd suspicion that it was William and not Nicholas who took the lead in suggesting the appointment of Count Waldersee. The French were furious. M. Delcassé could not stand out against all the other Powers, but the relations between the new Generalissimo and the French army in the Far East will not be finally adjusted till his arrival. It is the first time since Sedan that a German officer has had French troops under his command. Count Waldersee will be

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<sup>\*</sup> The Allied forces which took part in forcing the entry to Pekin consisted of:—British, 1,832 infantry, 400 cavalry, 13 guns; Russian, 3,700 infantry, 180 cavalry, 22 guns; French, 400 marines and 18 guns; Japanese, 6,600 infantry, 230 cavalry, 430 engineers, 53 guns; American, 1,600 infantry, 150 marines, 43 cavalry, 6 guns.

less than human if he does not allow his consciousness of the difficult relations between Berlin and Paris to influence him in the dispositions which he makes of the international forces under his command. Possibly the Germans and the French may get on together as well as the French and the English did at the Crimea, or as the Russians and the Japaness appear to be getting on now at Pekin. The Sacrament of Blood is often the cement of the alliance of nations.

#### THE MARCH ON PEKIN.

The appointment of Count Waldersee was announced "in order to put an end to the differences between the Powers with regard to the command in chief." But the allies appear to have been able to compose their differences on the spot sufficiently well to make up a composite force capable of clearing a passage to Pekin and delivering the Legations. At the beginning of August they put together a mixed force of 12,000 men, which began at once an advance from Tientsin for the relief of the Legations. The Chinese mustered in force to resist their advance. The country was flooded. Progress was impeded owing to lack of transport. Some of the Allies appear to have believed that every Chinaman was an enemy to be shot at sight. The result was that the coolies who would have flocked to the camp of the invaders kept at a distance, and the supply and transport service suffered. On Sunday, August 5th, was fought the battle of Peitsang, which terminated in a victory for the Allies. The Chinese made a stout resistance and decimated their assailants. The Allied loss in killed and wounded was returned at 1,130, of whom only 120 were British. The most of the casualties were Russians and Japanese.

#### THE RELIEF OF THE LEGATIONS.

From Peitsang the relieving force made its way to Yangtsun, where the Chinese made a slight stand, but no more serious fighting took place. Pekin was reached on the 14th. The Chinese had recommenced their attack on the Legations. Food was scarce and shells were plentiful. Relief came just in time. The Allied force Russian, Japanese, Pritish, Indian, French and American—seized the Chinese capital and looted it. The Japanese are said to have prevented the destruction of the Imperial Palace, but the rest of the city appears to have been given up to the plunderer. The Legations were much battered. But, with the exception of the German Ambassador, who was killed in a riot, none of the European Ministers were harmed. The Empress had fled, carrying with her the Emperor, and sacrificing before she left four or five members of the Tsengli Yamen, whom she regarded as being too European. Prince Tuan is reported to have been killed. The Empress-who seems to be as much mistress of the situation as ever-is said to have directed the exodus of the Government from Pekin to Singan or Segan, the ancient capital of China in the days before Christ. At Singan she will be 800 miles away from the coast-practically inaccessible and unassailable. General Gordon repeatedly urged upon the Chinese the impolicy of making Pekin their seat of Government. "Your queen bee," he said, in his quaint, picturesque way, "sits at the mouth of the hive at the mercy of every passer-by." China will never be safe from foreign dictation until her capital is removed to the interior. In view of the escape of the Empress to a practically inaccessible retreat, the discussions about the method of punishing her are somewhat premature, to say the least.

WHAT NEXT?

What is to happen next no one exactly knows. It was probable that Russia from conviction, America by tradition, and Britain from policy, would endeavour to minimise the extent of international interference in China. But no one was prepared for Russia's prompt declaration that the mission of the international force terminated with the relief of the Legations. Lord Salisbury, remembering how our army is Ladysmithed in Africa, is said to have made no secret of his desire to patch up any kind of modus vivendi in China. But these two Powers cannot leave Germany out of their reckoning. A German ambassador has been killed. A German Field-Marshal is on his way out to avenge him. Vengeance in the modern mouth usually means plunder. To avenge two missionaries the Kaiser seized Kiao Chau: to avenge his ambassador he will probably seize something else. Russia, although disposed to argue that there is no more need for international action, has her own particular war to wage with China. The Chinese attacked Russia, declared war against her, and endeavoured to invade her territory. They tore up her railway and brought down upon them the counter-attack, the immediate result of which has been to make the south bank of the Amoor Russian territory, and to establish the Russians as conquerors along the whole line of the Manchurian railway up to and including Niuchwang.

#### OUR POSITION ON THE YANGTSE.

In Shanghai we have landed troops from India. France is landing a small contingent or kind of corporal's guard in order to maintain her protest against any isolated action by Britain in the Yangtse Valley. So many men-of-war are mustering at Shanghai that their crews alone could furnish an army of 7,000 men. But the citizens still feel unsafe and clamour for a garrison of 15,000 men. There is a general suspicion among the other Powers that John Bull intends to seize the lion's share by appropriating the Yangtse Valley, and as there is an equally general determination to prevent any such arrangement, the note of the International Concert is not exactly that of profound harmony.

#### THE INITIATIVE OF RUSSIA.

Russia has taken the initiative in endeavouring to minimise the mischief that might result from a prolonged international occupation of Pekin. The Tsar has declared that in his opinion the rescue of the Legations completes the mandate of the international force, and the sooner the Chinese Government is re-established in Pekin the better. This proposal he appears to have submitted in the first instance to the American Government. President McKinley's Cabinet replied that, while for their own part they thought that it would be well if the Powers agreed to maintain the international occupation of Pekin until the new Government was constituted, it was not the opinion of the United States Government that it would be well to insist upon a continued occupation unless the Powers were unanimous. As Russia had definitely declared in favour of retiring, America was not prepared to insist upon the prolongation of the occupation in the face of the impossibility of unanimity on the part of the Powers. America having joined Russia in advocating a retirement from Pekin, the o her Powers were in a difficult position. At the moment of writing the decision of the Triple Alliance is in doubt. The Kaiser naturally dislikes the proposal to declare the campaign ended before the arrival of Count Waldersee. But the members of the Triple

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Alliance could hardly insist upon maintaining the occupation of Pekin against the wish of Russia.

#### IS RETIREMENT POSSIBLE?

It is one thing, however, to decree the evacuation of Pekin, and it is altogether another thing to carry it out. No one could have decreed the evacuation of Egypt more honestly than Mr. Gladstone, but he utterly filed to withdraw the English garrison from Cairo and Alexandria. It is doubtful whether the Empress and her Ministers will consent to return to Pekin; and if they refuse, the occupation will almost of recessity be continued for some time to come. The question as to what should be done next is one that calls for the exercise of the combined statesmanship of all the allied Powers. This being the case, it is worth while to ask whether the time has not come for applying one of the recommendations of the Hague Conference to the settlement of the Chinese question. It may be a surprise to many people to hear that due provision was made by the Hague Conference for the amicable settlement of questions such as this which has arisen in China, which do not admit of a reference to arbitration.

#### WHY NOT APPOINT A COMMISSION D'ENQUÊTE?

The clauses which might be invoked for the purpose of deciding what should be done in China are Articles 9-14 in the third section of the Convention, entitled "Concerning International Commissions of Investigation." These clauses are as follows :-

#### ARTICLE 9.

In disputes of an international order affecting neither honour nor essential interests, and arising from a different appreciation of points of fact, the signatory Powers consider it useful that the parties which have not been able to arrive at an agreement by ordinary diplomatic methods, should appoint, in so far as circumstances shall permit, an international commission of investigation, whose duty it shall be to facilitate the settlement of these disputes by clearing up, by an impartial and conscientious examination, questions of fact.

#### ARTICLE 10.

International commissions of investigation are constituted by special agreement between the disputing parties.

The agreement to investigate specifies the facts to be examined, and the extent of the powers of the commissioners.

It regulates the procedure.

The investigation takes place "contradictorily."

The form of procedure and the times to be adhered to, in so far as they are not fixed by the agreement to investigate, are determined by the commission itself.

#### ARTICLE II.

International commissions of investigation are constituted, unless stipulated to the contrary, after the manner laid down by Article 32 of the present Convention.

(Article 32. The functions of an arbitrator may be conferred on a single arbitrator, or on several, nominated at the will of the parties or chosen by them amongst the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration established by the present Act.)

#### ARTICLE 12.

The Powers in dispute undertake to furnish the International Commission of Investigation, to the fullest extent which they deem possible, all the means and facilities necessary for a thorough knowledge and accurate appreciation of the facts in quistion.

#### ARTICLE 13.

The International Commission of Investigation presents to the Powers in dispute its report signed by all the members of the Commission.

#### ARTICLE 14.

The report of the International Commission of Investigation, being limited to the declaration of facts, has in no wise the character of an arbitral award. It leaves the Powers in dispute complete freedom as to the consequences they will give to this declaration.

#### ITS ADVANTAGES.

The advisability of resorting to International Commissions of Inquiry has been already raised by one leading member of the Hague Conference, who brought it before the attention of Mr. Secretary Hay at Washington. It is obvious on the face of it that the Chinese question is one peculiarly suited for the use of this machinery. It is a dispute of an international order, which affects neither the honour nor the vital interests of any of the allied Powers. It arises from a different appreciation of points of fact, and a solution of this difference of appreciation is one which it will be very difficult to arrive at by the ordinary diplomatic methods, for the simple reason that the preliminaries necessary for settling the dispute have not yet been arrived at. The first essential preliminary is that of "clearing up by an impartial and conscientious examination the questions of fact." What are the questions of fact? All the Powers concerned in the recent military operations were parties to the Hague Convention. China was represented at the Conference as well as Japan, and all the signatory Powers agree that, when there is a difference of questions of fact, the machinery of international commissions of investigation is the best that could be adopted to ascertain the truth.

#### WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

The first question of fact which it is necessary to ascertain is whether or not the Chinese Government, which is at the present moment in process of transference from Pekin to Segan, can command the obedience of the mass of the Chinese people; whether it has sufficient force to execute its orders and to carry out its obligations. This is a matter that cannot be decided at Downing Street or at any number of Downing Streets. It must be ascertained on the spot, and there is no method of ascertaining it which would be so simple and so obvious as that of an inter-Possibly other national commission of investigation. Powers, such as Siam, which also attended the Hague Conference, might be admitted to a seat on this commission. It is obvious that the ambassadors at Pekin are at present not in possession of the necessary information. They were altogether in the dark as to the danger which almost overwhelmed them. The American Government is believed to be favourably disposed to this method of investigation, and Lord Salisbury can hardly demur to a proposal which would have the subsidiary advantage of postponing a final decision as to the course to be taken in China until after the next General Election. Whether the other Powers would agree remains to be seen; but in their present perplexity they might do worse than appoint an international commission for the purpose of discovering the way out of their dilemma.

# THE DANGER OF DISCORD.

When Godfrey began the advance upon Jerusalem, Tasso tells us that Satan, the enemy of God and man, summoned a conclave of fiends in order to discuss how best they could prevent Asia from falling a prey to the conquering Crusaders. To them he gave command that they must stir up discontent and mutiny in the Allied camp, and the infernal legions sped forth swiftly to do his bidding. The debates of Pandemonium are not reported nowadays by special telegrams; but Satan being a tolerably permanent factor in the affairs of the world, it is not very difficult to imagine what is now the diabolical objective. To stir up jealousies, to incite envy,

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to use malice and all uncharitableness for the purpose of setting the Allies by the ears-this is his natural aim and object. Nor does he need to employ fallen angels to do the deadly work. Half the newspapers of Christendom are prompt to do his bidding and eager to seize any and every opportunity of creating bad blood between the co-operating Powers. The extent to which these modern agencies for disseminating falsehood can be used in the service of the worst passions of mankind has been conspicuously illustrated of late in connection both with South African and Chinese affairs. Perhaps the most revolting-although in some respects the most innocentsample of the mischief that can be done by the Press in inflaming the evil passions of nations was afforded by the universal howl for vengeance that rose from the Press of Europe and of Britain on the publication of the infamous concoction about the massacre of all the inmates of the Legations. The savage lust of vengeance is bad enough when it has been provoked by actual facts. To call it up by a clever lie is worthy of Satan himself.

NEWSPAPERS AND SATAN.

We need to be on our guard against every story which is circulated that is calculated to create dissensions in our ranks. The sowers of discord are mischievous enough when they stick to facts. But they do not stick to facts. Lies are their staple commodity. They do business all day long in lies. The combined cosmopolitan genius of lying has a free field in China—whose inhabitants are past masters in the art of mendacity. Men have lied in every age. The new danger is the eagerness of sensational newspapers in every land to seize upon any or every lie for the purpose of creating a momentary excitement—without any regard whatever to the consequences. Peace, union, harmony, good feeling—there is no "copy" in any of these things. Depend upon it there is a profound truth in the dictum of the philosophic Mr. Dooley, "News is sin." Without "sin" there would be little stuff with which to fill the columns of the papers. Sin—

"The snaky sorceress that sat
Fast by Hell Gate and kept the Fatal Key"

no longer keeps her ancient seat. She has changed her vocation. "Amid the noise of endless wars" she sub-edits the newspapers of the world.

THE NEED FOR INTERNATIONALISM.

Among the dangers which threaten the growth of Internationalism, second only to the diligent fomenting of national prejudices and misunderstanding is the peril created by the attempt to use this beneficent tendency for the purposes of financial exploitation. We have already to chronicle the formation of a China League with the avowed object of bringing pressure to bear upon our Government to seize the present opportunity for the purpose of "opening up" China. All the forces of grab and greed and insatiable aggression will rally themselves beneath the banners of this or similar associations. International finance will seek to use international armies and navies to achieve its own purposes. It will mask its wolfish appetites behind the lamblike fleece of pious pro-fessions. It will talk unctuously of the Gospel when its heart is set solely upon gold, and plead for missionaries in order to cover the designs of promoters. As the International financier has used the national resources of Britain in order to increase the dividends of the Rand, so we shall see the same potent agent wielding the forces under Count Waldersee's command in order to enable it to wring fortunes out of the Chinese. Finance has become international; military and naval operations are becoming

international. Is it not obvious that if anything is to be done for peace and honesty, the forces of peace and righteousness must also become international in their turn?

#### A NEW INTERNATIONAL.

For some months past correspondence has been actively going on between leading friends of Peace and advocates of justice in various countries, as to the admitted need of the rallying of the scattered forces of mankind making for Peace, justice and right. At present there are two Associations making for International Peace which aspire at least to be International. One is that of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference for the promotion of Peace and Arbitration, which has just held its annual meeting in Paris. The other is the Bureau of Berne, presided over by M. Ducommun. This Bureau is a recognition on the part of the friends of Peace that there should be a central organisation; but also from impecuniosity and general lack of support it is a melancholy illustration of the lack of any adequate appreciation of the needs of the situation. At a meeting held in Paris on August 3 (fully reported in last month's "War against War") the following resolution moved by Dr. C. Richet was carried with enthusiasm :-

That the men and women here assembled decide to and do hereby form an International Union, and that we each and all pledge ourselves to do all that we can to promote its success.

The committee then formed held its first meeting on Tuesday, August 7th, at Professor Richet's house, 15 Rue de l'Université. It consists of the following persons: chairman, Professor Richet; secretary, M. Lucien Le Foyer; Members (France), M. Frédéric Passy, M. Trarieux, M. Moch and Mme. Pognon; (England), Mr. Hodgson Pratt and Mr. W. T. Stead; (America), Dr. Conway; (Belgium), Senator La Fontaine; (Switzerland), M. Ducommun; (Russia), M. de Bloch.

ITS ORGANISATION.

At the two Committee meetings which were held at Professor Richet's house it was decided to describe the new organisation as the Union Internationale, and to suggest as the best method of organisation that groups should be formed consisting of all friends of peace, whether organised or unorganised, in each country possessing an existence as an organised State, including Norway and Hungary, neither of whom have independent diplomatic representation, but which have Parliaments and Ministries of their own. From each national group so organised it is proposed that one member should be elected to a general International Council meeting twice a year, but which could be summoned to consider any grave question threatening peace on the requisition of any three of its members. The primary object of this International Central Council and of the national group in each country would be to secure the prompt and effective application of the recommendations of the Hague Convention, and generally to promote international effort for the avoidance of war. At the close of this month the Peace Societies of the world will hold a congress in Paris, when the subject will be discussed, and the new Union will, it is hoped, secure unanimous support. Such a Union to be effective requires to be financed much more liberally than any of the existing organisations directed to the same end. It is ludicrous attempting to organise a campaign against interests which have millions at their disposal with a treasury that does not contain pence enough to pay for postage stamps. I commend the proposal to my readers, and appeal to them for their sympathy, their counsel and their support.

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# LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

# WHAT IS TO BE DONE IN CHINA?

REMOVE THE EMPRESS, RESTORE THE EMPEROR!

MR. LUCIEN WOLFF, who continues to masquerade under the misleading name of "Diplomaticus," writes in the Fortnightly Review on the coming settlement in China. He is no partisan of partition, but he is absolutely opposed to showing any leniency to the Empress. He says:—

One thing is indispensable. All the chiefs of the antiforeign movement, including the Dowager Empress, must be removed from the temptation of making further mischief. The Dowager Empress is an old offender. As far back as 1891 it was the common talk of the Treaty ports that she was organising a movement for the expulsion of all foreigners from China. Her complicity in the present outbreak is attested by numerous edicts emanating from her personally. Moreover, unless she is punished the full extent of the victory of the Powers will not be realised by the Chinese.

When we come to ask what should be done, we are surprised to see that Mr. Wolff is inclined to take the young Emperor seriously:—

It is altogether a delusion to imagine that the reforms of the young Emperor were merely the eccentricities of a dreamy and weak-minded prince. I can see no evidence of the thoughtless incompetence ascribed to the monarch by his detractors. On the contrary, there is a distinct note of personal courage, of earnestness, of statesmanship in all his edicts. They represented and still represent a strong national movement which covers, and that not thinly, the whole of the Central and Southern provinces; in other words, the richest and most intelligent centres in the empire. The best gift we can make to China to-day, and the one which will suit our own purposes best, is the restoration of the Emperor with every guarantee that he shall have a free hand in carrying out a policy of Reform.

But if the young Emperor is dead or if he is no longer of a reforming disposition, what then? Mr. Wolff says:—

If this policy should fail—if in spite of their pledges any of the Powers should attempt to secure territorial advantages, or should otherwise block proposals essential to the stability of China—there is one course that we should not hesitate to adopt. The policy of saving Central and Southern China should be persisted in, and steps should be taken to formally guarantee the integrity and commercial freedom of that region. If any other Powers—say France, or the United States, or Japan—like to join us, we could only welcome their assistance.

#### · INTERNATIONALISE CHINA!

"An Old China Resident," who is apparently connected with the Shanghai newspapers, contributes to the Contemporary Review for September an article on, "What to do with China," which is useful for three things. First, it gives the original text of three of the proclamations to the Boxers, including their Marseillaise. Secondly, the writer has compiled a careful chronological table of recent events in China; and thirdly, he declares that any attempt to partition China would be an act of madness. As soon as it is attempted, every province would rebel, and rally round the Manchu Dynasty in defence of the unity of China, which is the outcome of a great process of evolution lasting 4,000 years. His practical conclusions as to what should be done are not so important, but as they set forth a definite scheme for the internationalisation of China, they may be quoted:—

I. Let a Joint Cabinet be formed consisting of one half foreigners and one half Chinese.

Let those foreign nations which will furnish 10,000 troops and upwards to keep order in China (or the equivalent of 10,000 troops) be entitled to have two men each represented in this new China Cabinet.

3. Let the viceroys and governors of China nominate an equal number of Chinese (say two statesmen each) in whom they have the fullest confidence, so that these, with the foreign members, shall form a New China Cabinet.

4. Let the chief duties of this Cabinet be:

 To preserve the lives and property of all residents in China, both native and foreign.

2. To preserve the integrity of the Chinese Empire.

 To rule China, not in the interest of any one nation, nor any group of nations, but in the interest of all nations alike, without any distinction whatever.

Let the new Cabinet act in perfect independence of the direct control of any foreign Government, as joint control has been proved in Egypt, Crete and Samoa impracticable.

6. Let there be also formed at the same time a Supreme Court of all nations whose duty shall be to settle any international difficulty that may arise out of this joint government, by just decisions instead of by the brute force of arms.

7. Meanwhile let the viceroys and governors be asked to keep order in their respective provinces and cease from sending troops to the aid of Peking, which only uses these troops to attack foreigners and to violate all its solemn pledges and Treaties.

# "A QUIET AND SYMPATHETIC WAY."

Another writer in the same review, Mr. E. H. Parker, gives some personal details as to the leading Chinese Mandarins and others who have opposed the Boxers. He has even a good word to say for Li Pin Heng, who is the particular bête noire of most writers on the subject. Mr. Parker says:—

In my opinion, though there may be malicious villains or fools like Yühien and Kangi, at the bottom of this terrible business, the majority of those in 'power, such as the Dowager-Empress, Junglu, the two unhappy men who have been executed, and even the wily Li Hung Chang, have been partly taken by surprise, and in part have given way to the usual Chinese henbrained panic. A Chinese crowd kills as much out of sheer "funk" as out of savagery. If we could only get at Prince Twan in the flesh, and talk to him in a quiet and sympathetic way, we might even yet scotch the monster without great bloodshed.

# M. DE BLOCH'S VIEWS.

In the Revue des Revues M. Jean de Bloch, writing of "Illusions about the Conquest of China," sounds a note of serious warning to the Powers. The Chinese have now been forced to open thirty-one ports, besides the half-dozen pieces of territory seized by the Powers as "spheres of influence." But the imports and exports of the twelve ports opened before 1876 are respectively about seven and nine times greater than those for the fourteen ports since opened. Again, the earlier ports showed an excess of exports over imports, but now the case is changed.

China, says M. de Bloch, is not dead; far from it. Instead of being dismembered after her war with Japan, she busied herself in modifying her military system. "The present revolt is but the first movement of a giant believed to be dead, but only asleep; he who wakes him has so many elements of internal weakness that, in spite of his powerful military organisation, he will not succeed." The present crisis has been coming on for many years and has many causes, one of which is the fact that America, Australia and Canada have sent back Chinese emigrants,

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while all the time Europeans were invading China. The missionaries have ceased to act with their former prudence, and diplomatists and consuls have not improved matters by being too careless of Chinese susceptibilities, however foolish those susceptibilities may be. Adding all these and many other causes together, and remembering that the Chinese (partly through Li Hung Chang) are well aware of the jealousies and misunderstandings between European Powers, M. de Bloch considers it wonderful that the rebellion has been so long in coming.

FASHIONLESS WOMEN.

The writer then tries to draw up a profit and loss account showing the advantages and disadvantages to be gained from China. Every inch of ground in China being already occupied, it obviously cannot be used as a dumping-ground for surplus European population. The only possible profit might be from exporting goods to China. But the Chinese need very little, and are not likely to need more for centuries to come; and this of Chinese women. "Place the women of other nations in the position of Chinese women, and it will be at once seen that commercial activity is reduced by half." In China there is fashion neither in clothes nor in houses. The many needs which we satisfy by international exchange do not even exist in China.

AGAINST CHINOMANIA.

M. de Bloch calculates that the nations need not reckon on more than £2,600,000 a year from China. But to sell to China, why must we take her ports? Germany has built up a large trade with her without any port till quite recently. It is urged that railways and properly worked mines will cause industry to develop; but there M. de Bloch sees a great danger. China with her cheap labour will soon cease to be a consumer and will become an exporter of the very things Europe is seeking to give her. Nothing can eventually prevent China increasing her tariffs. M. de Bloch's chief dread is a Chino-Japanese coalition. He fears lest China should turn to Japan and say, "Foreigner as you are, you can at least protect us." This is more than possible. Six soldiers at least, M. de Bloch calculates, must be allowed for the protection of a single European. He concludes as follows:—

As soon as Chinomania is reduced to its just proportions, the States will find it advisable to conclude international treaties for keeping the entry into China open to all; and in case of disagreement to submit their differences to the institution established by the Hague Conference. . . Chinomania is justified by no economic reason, and is contrary to all the interests of Europe.

A SOCIETY-RIDDEN EMPIRE.

In the same review M. Francis Mury writes an amusing paper on "Strange Associations in China." No nation has such a passion for societies as the Chinese. When once established, these societies often continue long after all reason for them has disappeared. Eleven centuries B.C. was founded the Society for Deserted Corpses, whose object is explained by its title. Only a few centuries younger is the Brotherhood for Saving the Drowned, the Chinese having a rooted belief that any one whose body is left to the action of the water without burial is inexorably shut out from heaven. More ancient still is the Firemen's Society, the chief qualification for which is to be a thorough rogue. Another society is composed of educated men too poor to bribe the officials enough to be able to obtain any Government post. But the most powerful and most pestiferous society of all is the

Beggars' Society, the head of which is the Prince of the Beggars, whose authority is as absolute as his ways are infamous. Everything relating to these beggars is "regulated with mathematical precision; the time of their rising, their departure, their return, the words they must utter to excite the pity of passers-by, the attitude to be observed towards persons who refuse to yield to the most pressing solicitations." M. Mury concludes by remarking that "if the Europeans are still alive, they certainly owe it to the orgies of all sorts in which the populace has forgotten that there were still some white men left to massacre."

# AMERICA'S DUTY IN CHINA.

THE first place in the August North American Review is given to Mr. John Barrett's article on this subject. America, he says, more than any other nation is responsible for and capable of influencing China's future. He predicts the speedy assembling of an international conference to discuss the Chinese settlement, in which America should take almost if not quite the leading part. He thus lays down America's policy with regard to China:—

I. The United States desires and should take no port, province or part of China, either as a sphere of temporary influence or as an area of actual sovereignty.

 The United States should oppose, with all its moral, political and diplomatic influence, any partition of China among the foreign Powers, or any delimitation of acknowledged spheres of influence.

3. The United States should insist upon the permanent maintenance of the trade principle of the Open Door, as outlined in the present Chinese treaties, throughout all China, by all the Powers endeavouring to exercise influence within her limits.

She must also insist upon the Open Door and upon proper punishment of rebels and indemnity for harm done by the mob. "Expressed plainly, America has everything to lose and nothing to gain by a divided China; equally true is it that America has everything to gain and nothing to lose by an undivided China." In this world crisis, Democrat and Republican alike must sink all petty party differences and support America in her Chinese policy. Even with China nominally divided into spheres of influence (which Mr. Barrett considers the same as partitioning her), the Open Door can still be maintained, but he insists that—

even visions of coaling-stations and a northern rendezvous for our Philippine naval squadron must not tempt us at this hour into an equivocal position on this vital consideration. If we should weaken one jot or tittle, our influence in Asia would lose its healthy force. The confidence of Europe, the trust of Japan, and the respect of China would then be forfeited. Nothing could save the integrity of the Empire, and the hinges of the Open Door would be oiled for the closing.

## A PROGRAMME FOR THE POWERS.

Lieutenant Carlyon Bellairs, R.N., writes on "The Responsibility of the Rulers for the Disturbances in China." He blames the mandarins, who have ever been ready to alienate territory rather than open up China, thus paving the way for the success of Russian diplomacy, which has nothing to gain by the opening up of China. The Japanese have understood how to deal with China, and has judged her rightly when all Europe judged her wrongly. The personal responsibility of the rulers is the chief thing to bear in mind. They must be brought to see that the old policy will no longer pay them personally. China cries out for leadership, and seldom gets it. Lieutenant Bellairs thinks none but drastic remedies of any

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use, and leans to what he calls the "Bag and Baggage policy" of wholesale bundling out of the present system of government. But it must be done by more courageous statesmanship than that of Lord Salisbury. He says :-

To talk about the capture of the Taku forts as "impressing the Chinese mind" is, in the light of history, the vainest of vain dreams. Toops can march to Peking and withdraw, and the rulers will save their "face" by announcing to the people that the foreign devils came as vassals to pay tribute. To this day the greater part of China has probably never heard of the war with Japan. The process of impressing the people is a game at which we can always be beaten unless we impress the people through their rulers.

To the Anglo-Saxon China means trade. He wants trade, and he means to get it. But before he can do so, says Lieutenant Bellairs, the following changes are necess ry-a formidable list :

1. The breaking down of etiquette.

2. Transfer of the capital to the seaboard.

3. Administrative reform.

4. (a) A Revenue-Board under Europeans or Americans. (b) A Board of Communications with departments modelled on the plan of the Suez Canal Directorate. (c) An international tribunal for the settlement of claims against China.

5. The complete opening of all ports under the Imperial

Maritime Customs.

6. The abolition of likin or inland duties.

7. The right to be conceded to all races to nold property and to carry on business throughout China.

8. The acquirement by China, under the Board of Communications, of all railways through its territory.

# AWAKE, AMERICA, AND DIVIDE THE SPOIL!

Demetrius C. Boulger talks-and talks a little bigabout "America's share in a partition of China." He begins by assuming that China must be partitioned to prevent her from "falling under the exclusive domination of Russia, which would be the gravest menace for everybody," Speaking of the United States, he says :-

They must see the game out, whether it has to be played on the green cloth of diplomacy or "the ensanguined field of Mars." A regretful glance backwards is permissible, but the American people have crossed the Rubicon of imperial responsibility.

The Open Door theory he thinks will be a kind of bond between the Governments in the scramble for China. Each of the great Powers must indicate in good time what it considers would be its best sphere of influence and responsibility in the partition of the Chinese But the writer repeatedly insists that partition would not necessarily mean conquest. The "creative and restorative work" to be done in China is too big to be entrusted to any single State. Only two Powers would seriously think of undertaking it, Russia and Japan, of neither of whom Mr. Boulger will even hear. He considers that England and America co-operating together "might have the strength to bring the work to a successful ending for the common good," but Britain, he remarks, has not the will. The Yangtse Valley has already been declared a British reserve, and-

England is not the only Power that has defined, so far as words go, a sphere of influence. France has acted similarly in Southern China, where, with greater precision but less power, she has laid claim to the provinces of Kwang-se, Kwei-chow, and part, if not the whole, of Yun-nan. It is unnecessary for the moment to inquire how far that claim violates the reversionary rights of India in the hinterland of Burmah. In the same way as France has done, Germany has announced that she regards the province of Shan-tung as specially appertaining to her, and the theory of "the hinterland" is one that the countrymen of Prince Bismarck know how to work for all it is worth. The German appetite is so good that, in any partition of China, one

province would scarcely suffice to satisfy it. Japan also, with one paw over on Corea, claims the province of Fuh-keen and its admirable port of Foo-chow. Italy will not resign her hopes of San-mun Bay, Austria has still to be satisfied, and Belgium will claim a "neutral" port, or settlement perhaps, at Hankow, as a mode of adjusting some future Anglo-Russian difference. All these Powers have more or less clearly announced their expectations that a certain piece of Tom Tiddler's ground is to fall to their share.

Mr. Boulger urges the United States that the time has already come for them to decide upon their policy in China, unless they mean to be mere passive onlookers; but, he adds, "they can only stultify themselves in China at the cost of future losses and even dangers, for in the evolution of the Chinese people are wrapped up the destinies of the human race." A joint Anglo-American sphere would, he thinks, be ideal, but it is no longer practicable, American opinion being too much divided. Anyhow, the Chinese Government must go and China must be dismembered. America's standing aloof will hamper England, and help France, Germany and Russia in the exclusive policy after which Mr. Boulger suspects them to be hankering. He concludes with a final appeal to America by telling her that-

She can only refuse her co-operation by taking a lower seat in the family of nations, who will see in her abstention the selfish indulgence of her good fortune in possessing a position of splendid isolation.

SOWING THE WIND AND REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

A far more moderate and less positive article is that by Mr. George B. Smyth, President of the Anglo-Chinese College at Foochow, who avowedly presents the Chinese side of the case. After sketching the history of the rise of the Boxer movement, he roundly asserts that it is matter not of inference, but of positive knowledge, that it is backed up by the Empress and her party. He then enumerates the causes of the bitter anti-foreign sentiment throughout China, a sentiment which is of comparatively recent origin. The first traces of anti-foreign feeling were seen about the time of the Manchu conquest, and this dynasty has done all in its power to make friendly relations with the West impossible. The result may be seen in Northern China to-day, where the Manchus are making their last desperate stand. The foreigners, Mr. Smyth says, are very largely responsible for the present turmoil. The first Europeans who came to China created a very bad impression. Portuguese, Spaniards, Dutch and English adventurers all came and went, and all behaved equally abominably. Mr. Smyth

The period of unblushing barbarism came to an end at last, and Europe set about entering into relations with China on the principles of international law. But, even then, the claims made to equality, however reasonable and just, gave great offence to the Chinese Government and people. To understand this, it is necessary to consider a peculiarity of Chinese civilisa-tion too often overlooked—its age-long isolation.

This age-long and purely national civilisation of China has never been sufficiently taken into account. the exception of Buddhism, China has borrowed nothing from any other nation, whereas all European civilisations are more or less mixed. Fully conscious of her independent development, she was irritated when the Western nations came claiming not only equality, but even

Other causes of anti-foreign sentiment are the mandarins, and the missionaries, both Catholic and Protestant, this being largely because Christianity is utterly opposed to the most sacred doctrine of the Chinese—ancestor-worship. The peculiar status of converts, who have often special exemptions from taxation, and who sometimes claim these wrongfully, thereby creating widespread ill-feeling, is a fruitful cause of antiforeign disturbance.

"PREACHING PEACE AND PRACTISING MURDER."

Mr. Smyth sums up as follows :-

With Western missionaries preaching peace and Western governments practising murder, it should not surprise us if the Chinese suspect the former as much as they fear the latter. You cannot go to a people with the Bible in one hand and a bludgeon in the other, and expect that they will accept either cheerfully.

Some European governments have been guilty, even in recent times, of the most atrocious conduct towards China. In 1884, a French fleet entered the Min river and anchored ten miles below the great city of Foochow, in South-Eastern China, to frighten the government at Peking into paying an indemnity demanded by the French minister for alleged guilty complicity in helping the people of Tonquin in their fight against the seizure of their country by France. When he failed, the case was given over to the Admiral, the French ships opened fire, and in less than an hour the Chinese fleet, with the exception of one ship, was destroyed and over 3,000 Chinese killed, and all without a declaration of war. The bodies of the dead floated out to sea on the tide, many of them were borne back on the returning current, and for days it was hardly possible to cross the river anywhere between the anchorage and the sea twenty miles below without seeing some of these dreadful reminders of French treachery and brutality. The people of the city were roused to fury, and the foreigners would have been attacked but for the presence of American and English gunboats anchored off the settlement to protect them. If some of us had been killed the world would have rung with denunciations of Chinese cruelty, but the 3,000 victims of French guns would never have been thought of.

Two years ago the French perpetrated an equally atrocious outrage at Shanghai. Wishing to enlarge their settlement, they desired to obtain possession of a large rest house for the dead which belonged to the people of Ningpo. Failing in negotiations, the French Consul proceeded to tear down the surrounding walls. The people opposed; marines were landed from a French cruiser in the river; they fired on the crowd and killed twenty. The people of other nationalities at Shanghai prepared to defend themselves, but they all knew that any riots, if riots occurred, should be laid to the injustice and brutality of

France

"The West," he adds, "cannot sow the wind in the East without having later to meet the terrible necessity of reaping the whirlwind."

# "MAINTAIN THE INDEPENDENCE OF CHINA."

A Japanese Diplomat also contributes "A Japanese View of the Situation in China," but he does not say much that is new. Speaking of Chinese merchants, he says their banking systems are perfect, and their honesty is indisputable. But he urges outsiders to become better acquainted with China, the social condition of which he considers—

one of the most mysterious phenomena in the world. It is almost hopeless for "Outlanders" to understand thoroughly the manners and customs of China. Before one can speak Chinese, a person must learn by heart a vast number of complicated Chinese characters, to acquire which the whole of a man's life would hardly suffice. Even foreign merchants who have lived in that country a number of years are obliged to have recourse to Chinese interpreters or the "Compradors"; there are very few foreign merchants who really understand the business transactions carried on among the Chinese.

The commercial interest being the most important of all, there is only one possible course open to the Powers, the maintenance of the independence and integrity of China, with the open door. As for governing the Chinese Empire, especially when no one knows anything about it, that idea may be at once put aside:—

There is one very clear instance of the difficulty of governing the Chinese. It is our own experience in the Island of Formosa. This island was ceded to Japan by the Chinese Government after the recent war between the two countries. It is now five years since we acquired this island; but constant disturbances have arisen there, caused by the native rebels, in spite of the strenuous efforts made by the Japanese Government toward the restoration of order and peace in that island.

No Power could face the sacrifices which might be required to carry out the partition of China:—

Even after the continuous victories of the Japanese army in the recent war with China, they would never have dared to enter Pekin unless they were 100,000 strong. This single instance will suffice to show the difficulty of confronting a determined foe.

But the Chinese must understand that the Powers are acting in concert, are resolutely bent on suppressing the Boxers, and seek no territory.

#### THE LESSONS OF THE BOXER REVOLT.

Mr. Robert E. Lewis describes the "Gathering of the Storm in China." After citing a long list of anti-foreign riots and outrages, upon missionaries and others (some of which are sickening reading), he asks what do we infer from such a state of things? His answer is:—

(I.) The instances cited have occurred in twelve out of the eighteen provinces of China; it is therefore not a local condition. (2.) These attacks have been made on all classes of foreigners. Foreigners were to be killed or driven out. (3) The missionaries suffer most, because, according to treaty, missionaries only have the right to reside in the interior. (4.) Of attacks on missionaries, two-thirds, or more, are directed against Roman Catholics.

# ANTI-CHINESE EXCESSES.

Mr. C. F. Holder has a vigorous paper on "American Treatment of the Chinese," which he does not attempt to justify. Surveying the history of the relations between America and China, it cannot be contended that the Republic has treated the Empire either courteously or honourably. In 1863 China was told that America would welcome Chinese immigrants in unlimited numbers, an invitation which was readily accepted, and the Chinese poured into America "in a human river whose flow never flagged." Then, exactly as has happened in Australasia, Labour took fright and clamoured for the immediate exclusion of the Chinese. The Government was thus compelled to demand a modified treaty, which severely checked Chinese immigration. Still the anti-Chinese party clamoured, and Chinese immigration had to be suspended for ten years. The result was that the Chinese retaliated by attacks on American citizens in China. Twenty thousand Chinese certificates were then declared null and void, twenty thousand promises on the honour of the United States Government were broken, which called forth from the Chinese Minister some dignified remarks which the American Ministers hardly knew how to answer. Yet anti-Chinese legislation went on, although Mr. Holder admits that if China were like any European Power, there must have been war before now.

IN the Deutsche Revue for August there is an important article by Max Lautner on Raphael's "Sistine Madonna." It may be taken as a reply to Dr. Ludwig Jelinek, who asserts that the so-called "Sistine Madonna" in the Dresden Gallery was not painted by Raphael. Max Lautner disposes of Dr. Jelinek's statements one by one, and finally declares the world-famed Dresden picture to be a genuine work of Raphael's.

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# THE BOXERS.

In the first number of the Revue des Deux Mondes Count Boni de Castellane writes an interesting paper on the very topical subject of the Boxers and secret societies in China. He does not profess, however, to have any very special information on the subject, which he admits is extremely mysterious; and practically the article is an admirably prepared compilation from articles and letters published in newspapers, notably those of Germany and England.

The very name "Boxer" is a nickname derived from the gymnastic exercises which these people practise, or, perhaps, from their habit of calling one another "fists of patriotism and of peace." It seems that various writers have described three different secret societies under the name of Boxers. Some say that it is the "Red Parasol" order divided into two sects, one the "Great Water," and the other the "Golden Clock"; another interpretation, which seems to be wrong, identifies the Boxers with the sect of the "Great Knife"; lastly, they have been identified with a third body called the "League of United Patriots." Of these three explanations, if the first is correct then the sect is of considerable antiquity; but if either of the last two is correct, then their origin is more recent. It seems justifiable to conclude that if the name of Boxer can be applied so easily to so many different secret societies, it is probably a fact that it does not specially belong to any one of them in particular. M. de Castellane draws a curious parallel when he observes that the Chinese themselves, if they read the French papers. might identify the Nationalists absolutely with the League

When we come to study the Boxer movement itself we are on firmer ground. It seems to have begun in the Province of Shan-tung; the anti-foreign feeling there—no doubt always latent—came to a head in consequence of the Chino-Japanese war, and culminated in the murder of two German missionaries, and this led directly to the seizure of Kiao-Chau by Germany, of Port Arthur by Russia, and of Wei-Hai-Wei by England. These rebuffs naturally redoubled the anti-foreign feeling among the Northern Chinese by a kind of action and reaction, the compensation exacted for one outrage furnishing, as it were, the necessary force for fresh outrages.

The question arises, how far the Boxer movement was provoked by official agents of the Chinese Court. According to Mgr. Anzer, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Shan-tung, the Court of Pekin specially sent the Viceroy to provoke the anti-foreign feeling. Viceroy, Yu-Shien, is said to have ordered his subordinates to take measures against the Europeans; but the people did not respond with much enthusiasm. It was then that the Viceroy is said to have addressed himself to the secret societies, and particularly to that of the "Great Knife," which consented with alacrity. All this took place in May, June and July of last year; it was then that Mgr. Anzer warned the Chinese Government that the Great Knife Society, whose chief had shown himself to the people dressed in Imperial yellowwas bent upon overturning the dynasty. The Boxer movement, if this view be correct, thus appears as a sort of co-ordination both of the anti-foreign feeling in general, and also of the hostility felt by the great mass of Mongols to the reigning Manchu dynasty.

In conclusion, M. de Castellane points out that the position of the Taiping rebellion has been exactly reversed—then the dynasty appealed to the "foreign devils" for help against the secret societies, whereas now the dynasty has turned against the strangers an

insurrection movement fostered by the secret societies. It is as if a European Government were to turn in a moment of crisis for help to such anti-social forces as Anarchism or Collectivism. The result, he thinks, must be to risk the destruction, not only of the present dynasty, but of China herself, although he is convinced that the dismemberment of the Middle Kingdom is only desired by England, Germany and Japan, and would be resisted by Russia and France. Nevertheless, M. de Castellane congratulates himself that England is occupied in South Africa, and he hints not obscurely at the establishment of Russian influence in Pekin of a nature similar to that which the Tsar's Government seems to have already established over Persia.

# A SKETCH OF THE EMPRESS OF CHINA.

In the September Royal Mr. Reginald Maingay has a well-illustrated article on "The Slave Girl who Mounted a Throne."

The writer gives the following account of how Tze-hsi was educated. Sold at an early age to General Ti-Du, a distant relative of the Emperor,

her singular intelligence soon attracted the General's notice; he hired teachers for her; she learned reading, writing, ethics, astronomy, and other female accomplishments, and, before she was fifteen years of age, was known as one of the cleverest and most desirable young women in Canton.

He pays a very high tribute to Tze-hsi when he says :-

An ideal sovereign she is emphatically not, but better, a thousand times better, than the weak or dissolute young men who have occupied the Celestial throne during the past forty years. Tze-hsi never does things by halves, and when she sees her opportunity, she strikes with ruining force and precision. But, contrary to what is at present believed, she is emphatically not a wantonly cruel and spiteful woman.

When France and England took the Taku forts and marched on Pekin, Tze-hsi's "policy was undoubtedly in favour of the foreign barbarians":—

Not that she loved foreigners then any more than she loves them to-day, but, wiser than her husband and his counsellors, she recognised their power, and felt that no real harm would accrue to China from making a few cautious concessions.

Mr. Maingay does not scruple to hint that both the Emperor Hsien-Fung (her husband), the Emperor Tung-Chi (her son), her daughter in-law, and an indefinite number of minor persons with possibilities of inconvenience about them, had a little external assistance in mounting the Dragon's back, en route to become "guests on high." Tze-hsi never forgets her dutiful servants:—

On one occasion when the army, putting down a rebellion in the island of Hainan, suffered greatly in the malarious climate, she dispatched post haste to the seat of war ten boxes of "Pingan Tan," or "pills of peace and tranquillity."

"Pingan Tan," or "pills of peace and tranquility."
During a severe famine in 1897 she collected funds for the relief of the starving by rigorously cutting down the Palace expenses, and drawing largely from her private purse. That Tze-hsi is not violently anti-Christian is proved by her graceful acceptance on her sixtieth birthday of a New Testament bound in silver covers and costing no less than £200. The book was printed by the Presbyterian Mission Press at Shanghai.

In an interview with Mrs. Tooley in the *Humanitarian*, Miss Beatrice Harraden contends "that happiness in married life would be more universal if every wife had a separate income—an allotted sum, in accordance with her husband's position, to be at her independent disposal."

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# HOW JAPAN HAS SCORED.

"IGNOTUS" writes in the National Review. The events of the last few months have, he says, raised the haunting question afresh:—

Where would Europe with its political intrigues and jealousies be if the 400,000,000 of Chinese should put on that armour which has won for 40,000,000 of Japanese profound respect from every one of the Western Powers?

The writer thinks the present panic is extreme, but does characterise as ominous "the appearance of a certain solidarity between the North, Centre, and South, between the East and West of the vast Chinese Empire."

# TWO POWERS BADLY "LEFT."

The change has, in the judgment of the writer, seriously affected Russia and Germany. The Chinese struggle has come years before Russia was prepared for it. It threatens to deprive Germany of all she expected to follow on her occupation of Kiao-Chau. No nationality has made itself more disliked by the Chinese than the German. On the other hand—

There is one Power which stands to gain, and to gain enormously, from this new situation in the Far East. That Power is Japan. Had she carefully sorted the hands, the run of cards could scarcely have been better for her interests. Only six weeks ago Count Cassini was declaring that Russia could not entrust Japan with the task of bringing China to order, because so to do would be "to stultify herself, cede her place to Japan, and lose her prestige in the Far East."

#### PAN-MONGOLISM?

Yet the very thing has been done. The writer thinks that the "Pan-Mongolism," which the Count fears, may prove "a salutary check" on Pan-Slavism. He suggests that the four German battleships have been sent rather to coerce Japan than to intimidate China. All the same:—

From the strength of her force in the field it follows that, whether or no the Powers like to recognise the fact, Japan must take the predominant place. In the eyes of the Chinese it will be Japan, more than any other nation, which has marched to Pekin and discomfitted the Celestial braves. And respect for Japan, already strong in the more enlightened Chinese since the war of 1894-95, will grow.

## JAPAN'S POLICY.

The writer thus outlines Japan's fixed purpose:-

For the last ten years Japan has had one great object in view. In face of the ever-growing strength of Russia, she has wished to awaken China to the all-importance of reform and good government, that upon this awakening may be built up the structure of a great defensive alliance. More closely akin to China, understanding her far better than even the Russian diplomatists, and conscious alike of China's weakness and strength, Japan has steadily pursued this aim.

Since 1895 Japan has patiently watched and waited. She has given China her best advice, and even offers of assistance if only the Chinese would mend their ways. She has attracted a large number of young Chinamen to her splendid schools, and has taught them lessons which they can never forget. They have seen that it is possible for the East to take to itself all that is most valuable and vital in Western civilisation without losing the best features of Orientalism—the patriarchal system and the respect for ancestors, upon which the whole fabric of Eastern family life rests.

Whether China is overcome with ease, whether she withstands the first shock of conflict with civilised armaments, the consequences will be much the same. Either way, the tendency is to a Chinese-Japanese alliance, which must assure the position of Japan against Russia. In the first case, Japan's influence will be enormous at Pekin with the prestige of the great success mainly won by her troops. In the second case, the West will have more and more to lean upon her.

# IS GERMANY ENGLAND'S ENEMY?

MR. MAXSE'S ASSERTIONS.

ALTHOUGH Admiral Maxse is dead, and Captain Maxse is in the Transvaal, the relations of the Maxse family with Lord Salisbury on the one side and Mr. Chamberlain on the other are sufficiently close to give at least a colourable importance to the opinions expressed by Mr. Maxse in the National Review. In the current number he maintains that the German Emperor deliberately jockeyed Mr. Chamberlain, and led him to believe that Germany really meditated an alliance with Great Britain and the United States. "We feel," says Mr. Maxse, "as positive as if we had been present, that something of this sort was the origin of the luckless Triple Alliance which Mr. Chamberlain adumbrated at Leicester within a few days of the Windsor Conference." Mr. Chamberlain, whom Mr. Maxse describes, with some sarcasm, as an experienced statesman incapable of speaking entirely at random, believed what he had heard, and being taken with the idea repeated it at the first occasion to see how it would strike others. By his honest indiscretion he upset the German apple-cart. According to Mr. Maxse the German Emperor is a veritable Machiavelli, whose one object is to deceive both Russia and Great Britain, and who is really arming against England, although he gives it to be understood that Russia was the real objective of the new German navy. He speaks of this as the "daring explanation" of the Kaiser, from which it would appear that he is writing from knowledge not accessible to the general public. The Kaiser's explanation, daring or otherwise, does not commend itself to Mr. Maxse, who says bluntly that Germany is determined to smash England :-

The German fleet is admittedly not yet strong enough for this task, therefore other European fleets must be requisitioned for the service of the Kaiser. That is the true meaning of his constant grovelling to Russia. Through Russia he hopes to get control of French policy and French ships. We shall certainly court a naval Sedan unless we pull ourselves together.

He maintains that the refusal of British statesmen to recognise the character and purpose of the German Government arises from the same ignorant and indefensible optimism which silenced the warnings Ministers received last year concerning the Boer armaments. He also maintains that Germany and Russia encouraged the Boers to resist, believing that they would succeed in breaking down the British Empire in South Africa. "That there was a conspiracy against Great Britain in South Africa is beyond doubt, but the chief conspirators were in Europe."

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#### HORRORS OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

IN his second paper on "The Slave-Trade in America," appearing in Scribner's Magazine, Mr. John R. Spears deals with the life of the slaves on the ships during transportation. 'He paints his picture in such vivid colours that one shudders to think of the reality.

#### THE ACCOMMODATION ON SLAVE-SHIPS.

Mr. Spears says of the slave-ships :-

The hold was kept almost filled with barrels and casks, even after all the rum or other trade goods had been sold to the native slavers. So full, indeed, was it at all times, and in all ships, that the greatest space, according to the records, found between the top of the cargo and under the side of the deck was about five feet, while the ordinary space was from two and a half to three feet. And yet in this space, between barrels and deck, the captain had to stow his cargo of slaves.

Over these barrels a rough floor of boards was laid, and this formed the slave-deck of which mention is so often made in books. The slaves were chained two and two by ankle and wrist, besides being all chained to a bar of iron or a long chain running fore and aft on the ship's side. They were forced to lie, without change of position, for incredible periods of time.

#### METHODS OF THRIFTY SLAVERS.

There being sometimes as much as five feet between the cargo and the deck, it occurred to some thrifty slavers to build a shelf six feet wide all the way round the hold between the deck and the slave-deck:—

On this shelf was placed another layer of slaves, thus increasing the number carried by nearly fifty per cent. The crowding in the big ships, having two decks regularly, was still worse, for a slave-deck was built clear across between these two, and the galleries or shelves were built both under and above the slave-deck. There were ships where four layers of slaves were placed thus between permanent decks that were only eight feet apart, and there are records of cases where smaller ships—ships having but three feet or so of space between cargo and deck—were fitted with galleries, so that the slaves stretched on their backs had but a foot or less of air-space between their faces and the deck or the next layer above them.

#### SLAVES AT 200 DOLLARS NET.

And yet even the worst crowding known to those days was to be exceeded when the profits rose above 200 dollars net per head. To stretch the slave on his back was to waste stowage room then. Instead of placing the slaves on their backs with feet to the side of the ship, they were compelied to sit in rows, backs to the ship's side. A row having been placed on deck or gallery, shoulder to shoulder, and back to the wall, another row was seated before them. A third row before these, and so on until deck and gallery were covered with a solid mass of human beings in a sitting posture, unable to move bodies or limbs, and barely able to wag their heads, or move their arms over the shoulders of those in front; nor was there any extra space allowed between gallery and deck.

The captain calculated upon losing a high percentage of each cargo by sickness and suffocation. Diarrhoea and ophthalmia were the most common diseases, the former carrying off from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent., when the trade was legal and the conditions improved! That the percentage of deaths should be high is not to be wondered at when one considers that—

the trade was not only legal, but as a Liverpool preacher styled it, "very genteel":—the measurements of slavers show that in the best ships each slave was so placed that he had from twenty-four to twenty-seven cubic feet of air-space in the hold during the eighteen or twenty hours he was chained there every day in pleasant weather.

It is interesting to note in comparison that in New York the keepers of cheap lodging-houses are compelled by law to allow 600 cubic feet of air-space for each bed. The condition of affairs when bad weather necessitated a closing down of the hatches can hardly be imagined.

#### THE SLAVES' DES RE FOR DEATH.

The first care of the slavers was to prevent revolts, but little less was the vigilance needed to prevent suicide. In connection with this vigilance we find further tortures. Because the slave often refused to eat, the tube-like instrument which surgeons use in feeding lock-jaw patients was carried on almost every ship. Hot coals and red-hot irons were used by more cruel shipmasters to open the stubborn mouths.

When the weather was fine the slaves were brought up on deck in gangs. The picture of these airings was shocking in the extreme; the slaver knew that the slaves should not brood—

and his chief object in bringing them on deck was to cheer them. He wanted them to sing and dance, and he saw that they did it too—he applied the lash not only to make them eat, but to make them sing. There they stood in rows, and as the brawny slaver, whip in hand, paced to and fro, they sang their home-songs, and danced, each with his free foot slapping the deck.

# THE WAYS OF AUTHORS.

In the Cosmopolitan Caroline A. Creevey writes very entertainingly on the subject of how many of the best known authors used to write their books. There was a great contrast between the methods of George Eliot and of Walt Whitman. Says Miss Creevey:—

George Eliot was very susceptible as to her surroundings. When about to write she dressed herself with great care, and arranged her harmoniously furnished room in perfect order. She was slow and painstaking, seldom writing over forty to sixty lines a day. When one of her books was finished, she found herself so exhausted nervously that only a trip to Italy or the south of France could restore her to normal condition.

#### A LOAFING POET.

In perfect contrast to this is the picture of that dreadful Bohemian, Walt Whitman, who used to lie upon the ground, on his back, staring at the sun in a temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Coatless, hatless, grey-shirted, with bare neck and swarthy face, there he composed many of his poems. Or the muse came to him on the top of an omnibus, or when he was strolling along that strip of sand which was then Coney Island. "I loaf and invite my soul," he used to say, and those who knew him best could not deny that loafing was an occupation in which he excelled.

#### DESTRUCTIVE AUTHORSHIP!

Hawthorne, we are told, was in the habit of cutting and whittling while composing a book :-

While writing "The Scarlet Letter," one day he took a garment from Mrs. Hawthorne's sewing-basket and snipped it to pieces, wholly unconscious of the mischief he was doing. He cut up an entire table in this manner, and whittled off the arms of a rocking-chair, which is said to be now carefully preserved among the archives of the family.

Many stories are related dealing with the illegibility of the manuscripts of many famous authors, and the writer expresses her opinion that a monument should be raised to the army of martyrs—the printers.

#### HOW IBSEN WRITES.

Henrik Ibsen employs a curious aid in his writing, which is thus described :--

Upon his writing-table a visitor saw a small tray containing a number of grotesque figures, a wooden bear, a tiny devil, two or three cats (one of them playing a fiddle) and some rabbits. Ibsen has said: "I never write a single line of any of my dramas without having that tray and its occupants before me on my table. I could not write without them. But why I use them is my own secret."

# ENGLAND V. FRANCE.

A POLICY OF PRIVATEERING.

THE Revue de Paris for May is distinguished by two interesting articles, written by an anonymous "Lieutenant X.," on the deficiencies of the French navy, with special reference to a war with England.

A COOL-HEADED FRENCHMAN.

The utterances of this officer appear to be worth consideration principally because he indulges in no violent Anglophobia, nor apparently is he really anxious for a war with England. His desire is that France should no longer find her hands tied in the councils of Europe owing to the weakness of her fleet. If France had fought over Fashoda she would, he says, have been beaten; she lost Egypt for the second time for the lack of fifty cruisers and three hundred small war-vessels. A war with England would be, in his view, an enormous calamity because of the great volume of Franco-English trade, which is twenty times greater than the trade which France does with Russia. It is gratifying to read the rebukes which this cool-headed Frenchman administers to the noisy Chauvinists of Paris. The man who declaims against England, he declares, in order to sell his newspaper goes against the interests of ten millions of Frenchmen who depend upon peace. Nevertheless, he lays it down as the first principle of a sound naval policy that a war with England should be regarded as inevitable; that is, he is convinced, the best way in which it can be avoided.

THE DANGER OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM.

The Lieutenant, who has travelled in England, comments on the frenzy of pride and the worship of brute force which are passing more and more over England, and on the Americanisation of the English people, to which, oddly enough, he attributes the present intoxication of Empire. No doubt he is right, however, in attributing the modern Imperialism-in part, at least-to a kind of sporting instinct, which renders it all the more dangerous. The writer begins with the terrible state of unpreparedness in which France found herself at the end of 1898, when Lord Brassey wrote: "The English squadrons of the Mediterranean and of the Channel possess a crushing superiority over the corresponding French squadrons. Never have the British squadrons been so strong; the English fleet has never been in a better state since the Napoleonic wars." This inferiority of the French fleet was increased by confusion and weakness in the administrative services, and the position is attributed by the Lieutenant to the antiquated methods of the French Admiralty. The position appears more serious still when viewed in the light of the financial situation. The debt of France is thirty milliards, but that of England is not more than sixteen. Moreover, since 1879 England has paid off some two and a half milliards, while France has added some five and a half milliards to her obligations. It follows that England could afford a very costly war which would be absolute ruin to her neighbour.

THE BANE OF POLITICS.

The Lieutenant declares in despair that the French navy seems to him to be made rather for the workers in the arsenals and their Deputies, than the arsenals and their workers for the navy. France squanders millions in defending indefensible ports because they are full of electors, while ports which have no electors are refused necessary provision. It is the old complaint—strategical considerations are ignored for political intrigues, and the French fleet seems to be carefully designed to afford

victory to the English fleet in a war of squadrons. The strategy, he thinks, is analogous to the politics by which England is opposed at every point in the world simply that France may yield at every point.

A WAR OF PRIVATEERING.

Against this Lieutenant X. sets up another system, the pivot and central idea of which is what he calls "La Guerre de Course," which may perhaps be translated, a "War of Privateering." This system is primarily based on the powerlessness of the battleship to remain really master of the sea. Every country has its own appropriate strategy; thus, for France, the method of conquering England is not the same as that which England should employ in order to conquer France. The object of all warfare is to reduce the enemy to real, lasting impotence; but the writer of these articles complains that this simple principle has not been understood at the French Admiralty. The naval strength of England, he points out, is based quite as much on the efforts that have been made in other countries to imitate her system of squadrons as on the actual strength of her ships of war. The most striking victory of England on the sea has been that she has imposed her example on the world, for the world cannot really follow her example to any purpose, and therefore England can do as she The chief obstacle in the way of a war of privateering is of course the declaration appended to the Treaty of Paris in 1856. This measure, says Lieutenant X., was entirely to the profit of England. We are then told that treaties do not matter much, and that neutral Powers are only important if they happen to be strong, and the action of Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Alfred Milner with regard to the Transvaal Conventions is cited in support of the argument that treaties have no value of themselves. The object of France in a war with England, he thinks, should be to organise systematically the ruin of our commerce, and the destruction of the ships which bring us the corn and other necessaries which we do not produce for ourselves. Might is right in war, it seems. A war of privateering is justified by its absolute utility. These then are the three principles which the writer lays down as the fundamental bases on which French naval construction should proceed: (1) To destroy the commerce and communications of England; (2) To reduce England to famine; (3) To avoid all set engagements with squadrons, and to rely upon an active defence which should aim at the destruction of the strongest squadrons of the enemy.

A RED INDIAN to whom the Pilgrim Fathers-and consequently the United States-were deeply indebted was Squanto, or Tusquantum, whose claim to fame is set forth by Rev. G. C. Blaxland, M.A., in the September Sunday at Home. Squanto was a native of the place afterwards immortalised as New Plymouth. An English captain named Hunt, touching at the harbour, enticed Squanto and some two dozen members of the same tribe on board his vessel, carried them off to Spain, and sold them as slaves. Squanto managed to get away from his captors to London, where he lived on Cornhill. There he learned to understand and speak English. He was later sent out to Newfoundland, and eventually found his way to his native land. When the Pilgrim Fathers came he offered his services to them as interpreter. But for him and his knowledge of English they would have fared worse than they did in their dealings with the Red Man. Squanto deserves to be gratefully remembered in any history of the expansion of the English-speaking race.

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AN eager and impassioned and somewhat startling paper is contributed to the National Review by Adrian Hofmeyr, entitled "An Afrikander's Reflections on the Future of South Africa." He begins by reflections on the past. He approves England's abolition of slavery, but laments that Government officials did not then show the kindly, considerate spirit which would have eradicated ill-feeling and prevented the Great Trek. The annexation of the Transvaal in 1878 would have been peaceably acquiesced in, but for the same lack of sympathy. The writer complains of the Bond. It said too little when war was becoming imminent. Bond leaders privately advised Kruger to climb down and avert war: they should have said this publicly. So the Bond made a great mistake.

#### HOW HE BECAME AN ANNEXATIONIST.

The writer then treats us to an interesting bit of autobiography. He says:—

Let me be candid here. Even after the war had started, I, like many others, never dreamt that it would end in the annexation of the Republics. I believed that as soon as President Kruger expressed himself willing to accept Sir Alfred Milner's demands there would be an end of the quarrel. And thus thought many of us, Progressives as well as Bondmen. Lord Salisbury's answer to the President's proposal extinguished such expectations. But before that I had become convinced in my own mind that the only possible end of the war was the obliteration of the two Republics. Let me say why.

# "THE ULTIMATE AIM OF THE TRANSVAAL."

A short stay there [in the Transvaal], even as a prisoner, convinced me that the Kruger idea was elimination of the English factor out of South Africa.

I was taken prisoner on the 15th October, and the battle cry then was "Tafelberg toe" (to Table Mountain). Said the Commandant to me, "Now we will not rest till the flag floats on Table Mountain. This happened on the western border. The officers taken prisoners on the eastern border, in Natal, experienced the very same thing there. During the months of Republican successes this was the common and public boast in Pretoria. This was also the great lever made use of in persuading the unfortunate Colonials to rise in rebellion and join the Federal forces. Notice well! No secret was made of the ultimate aim—the English to be driven into the sea, and one South Africa from the Zambesi to Cape Town. Kruger was going to be the first President, but would resign after a month or two on account of old age, and be succeeded by Steyn. This was the programme. In the meantime I had learnt to know, by bitter experience, the character of the Transvaal Government and Government officials, and came to the conclusion that the only possible end was annexation of the Republics. The vast majority of Colonials I knew, both English and Dutch, would most heartily decline the honour of having Transvaal rule thrust on them.

#### ELIMINATE THE HOLLANDER.

We prisoners, talking over these matters, were unanimously of opinion that annexation only could end the trouble. But what about consequent race-hatred and animosity? Well, I maintain that only total conquest and annexation can bring about peace and harmony. It is not the genuine Transvaal burgher who hates England and English rule. It is the foreign element rampant in the State, dominating the Government and ruling its Press, that engendered such hatred, fanning it into flame. I make bold to say that, as in the Cape Colony, the Transvaaler and Free Stater any day prefer an Englishman to a Hollander. The latter, therefore, depended for existence on his chance of changing the Transvaal into an English-hating country. This obnoxious and dangerous element could be removed only in the event of annexation. Lord Roberts has become convinced of this, and has sent hundreds of Hollanders out of the country.

Pacification will now very soon follow in the footsteps of annexation, I feel sure.

# AFTER ANNEXATION.

The writer then gives "a word about the future." He says: "Bury all your red tape in the bottom of the deep blue sea"; possess all South Africa, and "do it well and quickly." Make large allowances for Colonial rebels and agree to the Treason Bill of the Cape Ministry. "Do not misinterpret the attitude of the Dutch Reformed Church." "There is not a shadow of truth in the allegation that the Church qua Church is disloyal." Let there be "equal rights for the English and Dutch languages." "Make use of as many of the former officials as possible." "In every case appoint only the best men."

The writer, who glories in being an Afrikander, and is proud of the name (though at once suggesting it should be changed to Africanian), concludes by urging England to use her "best opportunity" and "make South Africa a united happy country."

# A Land of Sane and Sweet Simplicity.

It is a very attractive picture which Mrs. Hugh Fraser gives of Japan to her interviewer, Mr. Arthur Lawrence, in the September Young Woman. By her showing it is the land of inward peace, where the simplicities of homelife are highly exalted and the sordid, maddening bondage of Mammon excites only contempt. If allies we are to have among the non-Christian nations, we could hardly select better than the sons of such a land as Mrs. Fraser depicts. She says:—

That which Europeans strain after, sensation and excitement, is a foreign element, and one which is carefully avoided in that country. The absence of strain and hurry, the non-existence of "society" as we understand it, and the paramount importance of family ties and family duties, make life simple, calm, patriarchal, dull, and monotonous, if you like; but, at any rate, there is no falsifying of the values, no social ambition, no extravagance, no snobbishness. . . . The absence of snobbishness and kindred vices in Japan impresses itself very clearly upon one, and the picture I have drawn will be refuted by no one who has any knowledge. There are two characteristics of the Japanese which stand out very boldly. Home life is paramount, and the possession of money is but lightly regarded. Any one who would pretend to be richer than he is would be calmly avoided as a fool. Money is not spoken of, the absence of it is not apologised for. A person living in a poor way gives a guest all he has to offer, and is not humiliated at having to show his poverty. The rich man does not overwhelm you with his riches; he shows you one beautiful object from his collection at a time in an empty room, only beautiful through its perfect proportions, colouring and cleanli-ness. These people travel through life so lightly weighted, their requirements are so few in the material order, that they seem as independent as the swallows, and fly where we, weighed down by the commissariat for our artificial wants, can only creep. But they hold invisible things very precious: honour and self-respect, the love of their children, the harmony of the family, the privileges of patriotism, the commonwealth of learningthese are things for which they will sacrifice much, and of whose pre-eminence they would call it impious to doubt.

ONE of the most interesting papers in *Good Words* is on the chair-making industry of Buckinghamshire, by Sherrington Mills. The rapidity of output is surprising. "A single firm will turn out many gross weekly. Five thousand were made for the Alexandra Palace, in six days; 8,000 for the Crystal Palace. The record order is 19,000 chairs, finished and delivered within a few weeks to the order of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, the American revivalists."

# THE OUTGOING GOVERNMENT.

A ROUGH BALANCE SHEET.

MR. H. WHATES sends to the Fortnightly Review of September a paper which he describes as an attempt to provide the electorate with a statement of the successes and failures of the outgoing Administration. He admits that although the Government was omnipotent and the Opposition powerless, Ministers have done little to realise their promises made on the platform of last General Election. I reprint his table, prefacing it with the remark that, Ministers themselves being judges, the annexation of the Boer Republics can hardly be regarded as a success. Minister after Minister declared that he regarded such a consummation with unfeigned alarm. Here, however, is the way Mr. Whates sums up the five years' administration:—

SUCCESSES.

I. The avoidance of war among the Powers or with Turkey, because of affairs in Asia Minor, in Crete and in Greece.

II. The grant of autonomy to Crete.

III. The salvation of Greece from extinction as an independent kingdom at the hands of Turkey.

of Turkey.

IV. The settlement of the Guiana-Venezuela boundary dispute without war with either Venezuela or the United States, and without appreciable less fit torritory.

able loss of territory.

V. The establishment of relations of friendship with the United States Government and people.

VI. Overthrow of the Boer Republics and establishment of British sovereignty.

VII. The avoidance of foreign intervention in South Africa.

VIII. Treaty of amity with King Menelik whereby his neutrality in the Soudan was

IX. Defeat of the Khalifa and recovery of the Soudan.

X. Final rejection of the French pretension to a right to acquire sovereignty in the Nile valley.

XI. Pacification of Uganda and assertion of British authority in the region of Lake Rudolph as far as the Latuka Sultanate. FAILURES.

I. The non-prevention of the massacre of an incalculable number of Armenians, for whose humane government England is, with the other Powers, in part responsible under the Treaty of Berlin.

II. The non-prevention of three years of the war of extermination between Moslems and Christians in Crete.

III. The non-prevention of the war between Turkey and Greece.

IV. Ineffective resistance to the American pretension to intervene, and if intervention is declined, to settle disputes between European Powers and American States.

V. Inability to arrive at a definitive settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute, the Nicaragua Canal question, and other matters submitted to the abortive Joint High Commission.

VI. Failure to discover and prevent the criminal conspiracy resulting in the Jameson Raid

resulting in the Jameson Raid.
VII. Mr. Chamberlain's failure to bring about a pacific solution of the differences with the Transvaal Government.

VIII. Failure to prevent the invasion of Natal and Cape Colony.

IX. Gross miscalculation of the fighting capacity of the Boers,

X. Failure to forestall M. Marchand's expedition to the Upper Nile.

XI. Breakdown of the Administration of Uganda, with the resultant Soudanese rebellion, the delay in the start of the Macdonald Mission to join hands with Lord Kitchener, and the failure of that mission to reach its objective.

XII. Definitive settlement of all rival territorial claims between France and England in Nigeria and other regions of West Africa.

XIII. Overthrow of Prempeh and conquest of Ashanti, and the suppression of subsequent revolt.

XIV. Substitution of Imperial for Chartered rule in Nigeria. The capture of Benin and other extensions of British authority in the Niger Delta.

XV. Avoidance of war with Russia on account of events in China.

XVI. Acquisition of Wei-Hai-Wei.

XVII. Acquisition of Mirs Bay (Hong-Kong extension).

XVIII. Assertion of the principle of the "open door" in China.

XIX. The railway agreement (Spheres of Interest) with Russia.

XX. Establishment of good relations with Germany and finally with Russia in the China question.

XXI. Pledge of the nonalienation of the Yangtsza Valley.

XXII. Various railway and mining concessions in China, opening of inland waters to navigation, opening of new ports, etc.

XXIII. Australian Federa-

XXIV. Suppression of the outbreaks on the North-West frontier of India,

XXV. Financial and other assistance to the West Indies, by which the administrative and economic condition of that region has been much improved.

XXVI. Exaction of Compensation to the relatives of Mr. Stokes, wrongfully executed in the Congo Free State by order of M. Lothaire. XII. Neglect to make good by effective occupation various treaty rights in West Africa, the result being the loss of territory between Say on the Niger and Ilo, the loss of the Gourma region and Nikki, and a large area of the Ashanti hinterland.

XIV. Failure to prevent Port Arthur and Talienwan passing to Russia.

XV. Failure to uphold the right of British warships to visit Port Arthur.

XVI. Failure to make good the protests against French curtailment of treaty rights affecting British commerce in Madagascar.

XVII. Failure for five years to obtain a settlement from France of the claim for compensation on behalf of the relatives of the officers and men killed in the Waima affair.

XVIII. Failure to do anything to relieve Newfoundland from the burden of French treaty rights, beyond appointing a Royal Commission, the report of which has been burked. Mr. I the "C crimes a sort of the ma of his s a few abnorn "neces the 18,

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# IN VIEW OF THE GENERAL ELECTION.

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SHALL WE HAVE ANOTHER SEPTENNATE OF JINGOISM?

Mr. F. A. WHITE writes in the Westminster Review on the "Coming Dissolution." His indignation with the crimes of the present Government sweeps him along with a sort of apocalyptic fury, which seems to blind him to the matter-of-fact exigencies of practical politics. Some of his sentences run to nearly a page in length, and not a few of his statements and specifics are scarcely less abnormal. He opens by declaring the United States "necessarily a part of us," and by including their area in the 18,300,000 square miles which are "either actually or virtually ours or under our protectorate." Adding to this "the condominium of China and an overwhelming undivided influence in Japan," the writer produces a total which, he thinks, "should satisfy us." If we go in for further expansion, he prophesies ruin. He says:—

It is quite obvious that the nations of Europe are one and all becoming gravely alarmed at our colossal seven-league-boot strides to Universal Empire, and that a little more and all Christendom will turn upon and rend us as it did Napoleon.

The writer denounces the Government for the iniquity of the South African war, but predicts that South Africa will now be the United States of Dutch-Anglia (or "Duchanglia" as he spells it), "a Republic under the suzerainty of Great Britain." The Transvaal, he goes on, "must henceforth be divided into two provinces-Boerland, capital Pretoria; and Transvaal proper, capital Johannesburg." This, he argues, will offer an interesting test as to the comparative happiness to be found in the service of God and of Mammon. He inveighs against our suppression of alien Christian States, a thing unheard of since 1809. What he wants England to do is to make peace with the Boers at once "on as mildly indulgent terms as possible," What he wants and to dismiss the present Government from power. But what he expects from "our party" when returned to power includes, besides peace with the Boers, the cession of Malta to Italy, Cyprus to Greece, the Channel Isles to France (if the people vote for it), and Gibraltar to Spain. The paper concludes with a strong warning against the way the Demon of Jingoism is endeavouring to set France and England by the ears. "Another septennate of Jingo supremacy and war between the two countries is inevitable."

#### WHAT SHOULD LIBERALS DO?

A writer, who prudently reserves his anonymity, contributes to the Foringhtly Keview for September an article entitled "A Lead for Liberalism." The title is a misnomer, for so far from giving Liberalism a lead, all that the anonymous writer can do is to wail aloud for a leader. It did not need this oracle to tell us that the Party needs "masterly advocates far more than real arguments." It has neither a W. J. Bryan nor a Randolph Churchill. It is under the baronets. "It needs fibre in its leaders. It must look after the General Election elsewhere than to Lord Rosebery, who suggests every cause and shirks every battle; or to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, whose ideal is to show how the reed may shake gracefully in any wind."

It would be difficult to say how any leader could lead otherwise than by shaking in the wind, and our critic in the Fortnightly only differs from C. B. that while he says the latter shakes gracefully, his shaking is graceless, nor would many of us care for a victory if it were to be won on the lines indicated by the writer in the Fortnightly. He says for instance:—

The brutal truth is that the Liberal party in the immediate

future will have no more influence upon the fate of South Africa than upon the phases of the moon. It is precisely with respect to the settlement that the Opposition is unable to oppose the policy of the Cabinet or to offer any intelligible alternative of its own

of the Cabinet or to offer any intelligible alternative of its own.

In the present state of Liberalism, to save ten or twenty or thirty seats in the House of Commons by strengthening to the utmost the criticism of the operative statesmanship of the Government and by moderating both the mere abuse of Mr. Chamberlain and the indiscriminate excuses for the Dutch, is the best the party can hope to achieve.

What then does he advise? Merely this, to sit tight and wait for bad times. Then he thinks that Liberals may unite to offer a nation sick of Imperialism with a swagger, an Imperialism with a difference. The demand for administrative reform will be stimulated by foreign competition and bad trade. He says Liberalism will resume its predatory instincts, and after a time Liberals will once more come back to power. Such at least is the prospect dangled before us by this writer who promises a "Lead for Liberalism."

#### WHAT SHOULD CHRISTIANS DO?

In the August- *Puritan* Dr. Guinness Rogers contributes a paper headed "After the War," which concludes with this pronouncement:—

Let me say that this has been written by one who has been reluctantly led by the study of the evidence as it has been gradually developed, to the opinion that the war was really the effect of a long series of circumstances in the review of which neither party can escape blame, but that the immediate cause was the unwise action of two Presidents. But, while holding that circumstances thus forced the war on us, I not the less deplore its occurrence, and feel that for Christian men one of the duties of the hour is to repress that militarism which at present is so rampant.

#### Bygone Women in the Magazines of To-day.

An interesting feature in current periodicals is supplied by the sketches of eminent women in former times. History seems to be read nowadays with a keener eye for womanly distinction. The Cleopatras, the Joans of Arc, the Elizabeths and the Catharines no longer absorb attention. Lesser luminaries in the firmament of fame (or infamy) are studied and described. This month, for example, presents us in *Longman's* with a charming glimpse of Mdlle. de Lespinasse, mistress of d'Alembert and leader of a brilliant salon: Temple Bar recounts the attractions and (some of) the escapades of Mary Villiers, Duchess of Richmond, at the court of the Stuarts; in Macmillan's, J. J. Cotton traces the winding career of the historic beauty who began life as the daughter of Pierre Werlée, post-officer at Chandernagore, married a Government secretary named Grand, was divorced, came to Paris, married Talleyrand, became a star of Napoleon's Court, and in her fortieth year still bewitched Paris, and ended life as Princess de Benevento. A less world-wide fame belongs to the "girl graduate of Spain," whose one distinction is set forth in another Macmillan article. Donna Maria Isidra Quintina, born in 1768, had by her seventeenth year learned Latin, Greek, French, Italian, philosophy, mathematics, was elected associate of the Spanish Academy in 1784, and next year had conferred upon her by the University of Alcala the degree of "Doctora" in philosophy and litterae humaniores. This honour was bestowed upon her by royal command. The Spanish Government of 1785 seems to have been more enlightened than the authorities of Cambridge of the present day. In the end Donna Maria married a marquess, became the mother of three children, and di d when thirty-five.

#### PAUL KRUGER.

## AN INTERVIEW AND CHARACTER SKETCH.

MR. SANGREE contributes to Ainslee's Magazine for August a very interesting appreciation of the character of President Kruger. Mr. Sangree is an American Journalist who spent some months in the Transvaal during the period immediately before the fall of Pretoria. He left the Boer capital two days before the entry of Lord Roberts. The article in Ainslee's Magazine was written shortly before that event. Mr. Sangree has a very high opinion of Paul Kruger.

#### ATLAS, SPHINX AND SAINT.

If Paul Kruger died to-day the Boer nation would pass into history to-morrow. No man, or combination of men, could replace him. He alone welds together the chain of humanity that is struggling for liberty in South Africa. It is as though one mighty individual were fighting the British Empire. He is Atlas supporting the world. So long as he lives his people will

continue the war. At present he is far from moribund.

After observing Mr. Kruger in Pretoria for three weeks, and conversing freely with him, I am the more convinced that his personality has no counterpart on earth. Enemies may ridicule his religion, slur his principles, and accuse him of hypocrisy, but there he stands, a figure as adamantine as it is animated, which no one here believes will ever be cast down. He is a Sphinx surcharged with wisdom and energy, to whom 40,000 burghers look up as their Saviour. He is already canonised.

#### HIS MENTAL GRASP.

Not the slightest detail of the campaign escapes Kruger's attention. In his brain he carries the whole war. He is the commander-in-chief. He seems to know-everything. more, he holds it in his memory, and can quote the latest money market in London, the number of Boers lost in every engagement, or the minutest points of the Bloemfontein Conference with equal readiness.

#### HIS BEDSTEAD.

The war has proved a terrible strain on the old Transvaal patriot's nervous vitality. For the first time in his life he has been compelled to forego the habits of a lifetime, and Pretorians tell with wonderment how they have seen him working at one or two o'clock in the morning with his secretaries.

So exhausted has he been on several occasions that he mounted with great difficulty into the ancient Dutch bed which came out from Holland with the first Jacob Kruger. This bed is five feet from the floor and reached by a stairway. It is a ponderous affair, shaped like a pyramid, broad below and narrow at the top. A wide strip on one side prevents his honour from falling overboard. It has been Mr. Kruger's custom to retire to this couch at seven in the evening and arise at four. But with the arrival of telegrams and couriers from the front, his rest is constantly interrupted.

Not so with his working régime. Though haggard in countenance, he is never one second late in arriving at the Raad House at 9 a.m.

#### THE PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Sangree had on one occasion subjected the President to a formal interview with the aid of an interpreter. When questioning the President about the franchise, Mr. Kruger replied:—

"What does the franchise matter, anyhow? It is only a skeleton for the real Beelzebub. By documents which have been captured and which are now in my possession, I know that at the very time we were corresponding about the franchise in 1898, England had decided to wipe us out."
"Mr. Kruger," I asked, "do you hold Mr. Rhodes responsible for this war?"

"Yes," he replied. "I see the shadow of one large head and then two smaller ones near by. I find no traces of Rhodes where Milner and Chamberlain are not. These three made the war. They will not be content until they see all Africa under the British flag."

He then asked the President as to the allegations constantly brought against the Transvaal that the burghers did nothing to encourage education :-

"Tell the young man," he promptly requests the interpreter, to consult our Commission of Education. He will find that this end, Cape Colony expends a little over two pounds. Can I say more?" while our Government spends five pounds per head each year to

#### WHAT HAS THE WAR COST THE BOERS?

The most interesting statement made in the interview was that concerning the cost of the war. Mr. Kruger was pointing out that the gold industry would certainly be taxed more heavily by the British than ever it had been by the Boers. Mr. Sangree asked whether in the event of the Boer victory the same result would not happen :-

"No," said President Kruger, "our war expenses are very nall. No country on earth can maintain a war so cheaply."
"What has been the cost thus far?" I ventured. small.

Mr. Kruger hesitated at this, but after consulting hurriedly with several advisers, replied: "About four million pounds."
"At that rate, then, you can keep up the conflict in-

definitely?

"Yes, with the help of the Almighty. We are getting one million pounds out of the mines every month. With this we can buy all our foodstuffs, and as for ammunition, that we can make right here, everything from a Mauser bullet to a Long Tom shell. Fortunately, the English were kind enough to give us enough supplies at Glencoe to feed our army six months. You see we grow everything here except sugar and coffee, and they come through Delagoa Bay.

President Kruger stated that he had never had more than thirty to forty thousand men in the field of action, ten per cent. were always on leave of absence.

# HOW LONG WILL THE WAR LAST?

Mr. Sangree concludes his article by repeating the declaration made by President Kruger that the war would go on so long as he and his burghers survived :-

"How long will this war last?" I inquired of President Kruger, after he had asked me to affirm in his name that he had never contemplated blowing up the mines, nor would such action be taken even in the last extremity.

"I have no idea as to the duration," was his reply. "So long

as I and my followers live.

The interpreter explained that Kruger meant, if worst came to worst, he would go to the Zoutpansberg mountains, where the Boer nation will make its last stand. In these crags and valleys the burghers believe they can fight for ever against England. The region is almost inaccessible, and a few good shots could resist an army. It is the home of the very wildest and most provincial Boer who shares habitation there with the leopard, giraffe and jackal. The writer is informed that caves have been hollowed out there, preparatory to receiving the burgher popula-tion, and that ammunition and foodstuffs sufficient for eighteen months have been stored away.

The Transvaal artillery, which is supposed to be managed by Russian and German gunners, is really in the hands of young

#### TILL THE BITTER END.

In bidding good-bye to Mr. Kruger I asked him if he and his people would accept an asylum in America, to which he replied that it was impossible. "We are a peculiar people," he said, "and if God wills that we lose our independence then it is better we should all pass away. Wherever a Boer would live he must ever brood over his thoughts. The women will never forget that their husbands died at the English hands; the children will grow up to hate the conqueror, and wherever is such bitterness there could no happiness be. No, it is better that we die, for then each burgher can say to himself, "I have fought the good fight." I have finished my course, I have kept the faith."

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# AN AMERICAN SKETCH OF LORD ROBERTS.

In his article, "The Teuton Tug of War," in the September Harper's Magazine, Julian Ralph deals very interestingly with the South African War. No part of his article is more interesting than that in which he writes on "Bobs." Mr. Ralph, writing in Bloemfontein on April 17th, says:—

No one questions or doubts "Bobs" in the British army. His place is unique there—and in all the world besides.

ROBERTS AND HIS MEN.

In all the world besides no other man has the confidence, affection, and pride of so many men. It is not merely the private soldier who is wholly satisfied simply to be led by him. The feeling is the same among the officers. He has infinite tact, because he is in complete sympathy with every man in or above the ranks. He returns every salute; he talks to every sort of soldier; he knows them by name by the hundreds. He is more profuse in kind words and compliments than in reproof, just as he is most inclined to be gentle and kindly, yet every man knows how firm and severe he can be In those two sentences lies the definition of perfect justice, which he nearly personifies.

HIS PERSONALITY.

He makes so little show and parade that there is no plainer man among his 200,000; and yet he is always as neat as a pin; a straight-built, solidly set up, quick, nervous little man, with bright eyes under a majestic forehead and above a masterful chin. His face is so sad and gentle when it is in repose that you have to look at it again and again—and then only to add to your wonder how that can be the visage of a man who deals death for a profession, and leads to death the flower of the army he loves. Look at the same face again when he is speaking, giving orders. It is just as kindly, but the melancholy has fled, and in its place is the indefinable tracery called "command."

and in its place is the indefinable tracery called "command."

He trusts every man implicitly until he finds himself mistaken in an individual; then it is not comfortable to be in that man's shoes. He is never angry. He controls his temper as he does his appetite, for he never smokes, and drinks hardly at all. He lives, in war, as plainly as any colonel under him, to say the

#### HIS HUMILITY.

Beyond and behind and above all else that distinguishes him is this: that though he is a general among men, he counts himself, before God, a humble soldier, for, without ever intruding the fact, he is a devout Christian.

Mr. Ralph concludes his article with the following sentences: "There has been but one leader since 'Little Bobs' came. Even a name which filled the world has now been merged in his, for he alone commands—and absolutely."

THE Royal Magazine for September is above its usual average. Mr. Roderick Grey writes on "The Art of the Camera," with special reference to its use in journalism. "The War in Toyland" is an instructive article on how to create international ill-feeling, beginning with the children. "The War on Pictorial Postcards," by Clive Holland, shows one way in which our neighbours have amused themselves by our doings in South Africa. Mr. Archibald Hurd writing on "Feeding a Battleship," gives facts and figures about the victualling of the Navy, of great interest at present. Mr. Hurd says:—

Even in 1892, when there were only 71,000 officers and mer, Lord George Hamilton calculated that on these little "deals" the country made a profit of £45,000 out of its jolly tars. Since then the number of men has been nearly doubled, so that this year these ill-gotten gains will amount to certainly not less than £70,000 or £80,000.

"A Beauty Factory" is another article deserving mention. The "factory" is in America, and performs the most astonishing operations for the removal of almost every conceivable physical defect.

# EVANGELISM ON A COLOSSAL SCALE.

A SIMULTANEOUS mission conducted by the united Free Churches throughout the length and breadth of England and Wales is announced for the opening weeks of 1901, and its general idea is vividly set forth by Rev. Thomas Law to a Puritan interviewer. Mr. Law first mooted the project for London only, but as Dr. Guinness Rogers was very doubtful and Mr. Hugh Price Hughes shook his head, Mr. Law with characteristic intrepidity enlarged his scheme to include all South Britain. Mr Hughes now hails it as "the most important practical proposal ever put forward in the name of Christianity:—

to The great object of the mission," said Mr. Law, "is to lay hold of the unreached. We think that the simultaneity of it will be a great object-lesson to the whole country. The whole of the Free Churches of England and Wales will, at the same moment, be engaged in one supreme effort to bring the gospel to the people—or the people to the gospel, if you will; and the fact that they are all so engaged must produce a profound impression on outsiders as well as on the churches themselves. It will do another thing, too—it will emphasise the fact that our work is spiritual. There are many people who persist in stating that the Free Church Federation movement is a political movement, but this union of all the churches in a mission effort will remove that impression once for all."

As the interviewer observes :-

The practical unanimity of the churches is significant. For a whole week, in January or February, every Free Church preacher, from Dr. Clifford and Dr. M'Laren downwards, will be a missioner. Dr. Parker is entering most heartily into the work, and he will preach the opening sermon of the London Mission in the Guildhall. Among those who have already placed themselves at the disposal of the National Committee are Dr. Monro Gibson, Dr. Mackennal, Mr. Price Hughes, Dr. G. S. Barrett, Dr. Horton, and the Revs. J. H. Jowett, Silvester Horne, R. J. Campbell, Archibald Brown, Thomas Cook, E. Davidson, F. B. Meyer, Campbell Morgan, Thomas Spurgeon, and a host of other leaders. They will be allocated to the great centres of population.

The movement is divided into three: a ten days' London Mission beginning January 26th; a ten days' Town Mission beginning February 16th; and a Village Mission beginning March 2nd.

#### The Secret of Common Dreams.

MR. H. G. HUTCHINSON roused no small curiosity by his first essay towards a "Science of Dreams," published some months ago in Longman's. He called attention to the dreams which are common to most men, such as the falling dream, the flying dream, or the dream of being insufficiently dressed, and suggested the need of explanation for these uniformities of sensation in sleep. In the September number of the same magazine, he supplies "a second essay in dreams," and reports a vast array of correspondence called up by the previous paper. From the experiences described to him, he adds to his list of common dreams, perhaps, "the dream within a dream" the dream that one is dreaming; certainly the dream of strange and beautiful scenery and the dream of hearing distinctly a voice in the room. Coming to explanations of these common elements in dream-life, the writer discards the suggestion that they are reminiscences of our arboreal ancestry or anthropoid life. He says, "We ceased being monkeys some time ago." The falling dream, he conjectures, might be explained "if any quaint trick were to be played by our circulation, or any other influence, on our optic nerves during sleep, so as to give us this impression of things moving upwards past us." A similar trick on the optic nerves might show things passing us horizontally, and so give the feeling of flying.

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# COUNT MOURAVIEFF AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

SOME REMINISCENCES AND AN APPRECIATION.

To the Contemporary Review for September, Mr. W. T. Stead contributes an article upon "Count Mouravieff and his Successor," which is chiefly interesting because of the reminiscences, with which it abounds, of his interviews with the Count in bygone years. Count Mouravieff, Mr. Stead declares, was never the real head of the Russian Foreign Office, and the human mainspring of that great department was Count Lamsdorff, who now reigns as the director of Russian foreign policy at St. Petersburg. Nevertheless, although Count Mouravieff was little more than the titular figure-head, he was a factor always to be reckoned with, if only because he was the official mouthpiece and favourite Minister of the Tsar. He spoke both in 1888, when he was Bismarckian, and in 1899, when he was more Francophile, with a genial abandoh and sometimes with an audacious candour that he learned from his great exemplar the German Chancellor.

# HIS VIEWS ON FINLAND.

Count Mouravieff, for instance, did not hesitate in talking with Mr. Stead to ridicule the absurdities of the system of censorship over which his own brother presides, and he appears to have been equally frank as to the lamentable impolicy of the Bobrikoff regime in Finland. Mr. Stead says:—

Count Mouravieff did not in the least attempt to conceal his belief that the attempt to increase the Finnish military contingent on the eve of the Peace Conference was a bitise. Of course he held the doctrine, common to all Russians and most Imperialists everywhere, that the liberties of Home Ruled communities must be and should be subordinate to the supreme interests of the Empire; but he ridiculed the pedantic folly which insisted upon levelling up the Finnish contingent to the exact standard of the military levy that prevails throughout the Empire. "We have too many soldiers already," he said; "our difficulty is not men, but money to pay for them." The Finnish Diet "won't vote the money for the extra levy," and as Russia certainly did not want the men without the money, he spoke cheerfully about the prospect of dropping the whole business. But, of course, it was not in his department, and the Foreign Office is naturally the most sensitive to the universal sentiment of indignation that has been occasioned throughout the world by the Bobrikoff régime in Finland. No theoretical gain in the eyes of pedants of auto-cratic symmetry can possibly outweigh the disadvantages, political, moral and economical, which result from the impolicy of depriving the friends of Russia of what has hitherto been their one great object lesson as to the possibility of maintaining the freest possible political and religious institutions under the protection of the Russian Crown. It may please General Bobrikoff and his backers to describe the Tsar in Finnish official documents as the Emperor of Russia and no longer the Grand Duke of Finland. But the peaceful and contented loyalty of the Finns to their Grand Duke was worth so much to the Tsar that it was no wonder Count Mouravieff regarded with alarm the festering discontent fostered by the régime of Bobrikoff.

#### A NEW KIND OF OPEN DOOR.

We have also in the same article Count Mouravieff's explanation of the misunderstandings that took place over the cession of Port Arthur, and Sir Ashmead-Bartlett will probably note with shuddering horror the Count's suggestive little dissertation on the art and duty of leaving judicious loopholes by which diplomatists can find a convenient exit from difficult situations. "In diplomacy," said Cour.t Mouravieff, "it is never well to be too absolute, and you should never shut the door quite close. There should always be allowed a little outlet by which you can re-open negotiations. In diplomacy there is a great art in leaving doors open."

#### THE COUNT AND ENGLAND.

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Mr' Stead claims for Count Mouravieff no small share in the pacific settlement of the Fashoda question. He was so faithful to Russia's French ally as to point out to the French, with painful accuracy of detail, their unpreparedness for war. The French listened to him as a friend, and his counsel gave them the moral courage to take a most painful step. It is probable that Count Mouravieff would have greatly enjoyed arranging an International Intervention on behalf of the Boers, but this was rendered abortive by the refusal of the German Emperor to fall into line. Two years ago Count Mouravieff told Mr. Stead that sooner or later there would perhaps be in China a complete revolution, and an unexampled smashup of the State. "We stand on the watch and wait events. If only the railway were completed, and Port Arthur converted into a Gibraltar, Russia might await the great catastrophe with comparative equanimity."

#### COUNT LAMSDORFF.

Of Count Mouravieff's successor, Count Lamsdorff, Mr. Stead says:—

Count Lamsdorff is in the prime of life. For many years past he has had in his hands all the threads of the Russian foreign policy. A friend and pupil of M. de Giers, he resembles his teacher in many respects. He is a man of peace, but he is also a man of iron will, indomitable industry and quiet persistent perseverance. He is unmarried. His only spouse is the department in which he has spent all his waking hours. Society has no charms for him, but he is idolised by his subordinates, who regard him as the incarnation of the tradition and the storehouse of all the information of the Russian Foreign Office. He is a man who appreciates too highly the importance of establishing confidence ever to allow his tongue the liberties indulged in by Count Mouravieff. With M. de Giers, he said to me once, admiringly, a word was a deed. It was Count Lamsdorff who, first of all Russian Ministers, emphasised his conviction of the greatness of the character of the present Emperor. It was Count Lamsdorff who first took up M. Basili's suggestion as to an international conference for the arrest of armaments. And it has been Count Lamsdorff who, during the whole of Count Mouravieff's tenure of office, has been, under the Emperor, the real director of the foreign policy of Russia.

#### Russian Story of St. George and the Dragon.

RUSSIAN sacred pictures are described by Mr. Ernest W. Lowry in the Sunday Magazine for September. The Chinese trouble, having put new life into the story of St. George and the Dragon, will shed fresh interest on this Russian version of it:—

Another very popular household eikon is that which shows St. George in the act of slaying the Dragon. Its meaning is told in an old legend, passed down among the peasants. The inhabitants of the pagan city of Troy worshipped nothing but gold and silver, we are told, so the Lord made the watercourses to run molten gold instead of water, with the result that these two products were soon transposed in value. After a time He took pity on the misery and thirst of the people, and made a deep lake in front of their town; but as a punishment he placed therein a monster dragon, who demanded from the people a maiden every day in exchange for water. Soon the supply of the former ran short, and all the maids in the place were sacrificed to the monster, except the king's daughter. When her turn came to follow her sisters, and she was placed by the lake side, the dragon came up to devour her, as he had done her predecessors; but St. George descended from heaven on a milk-white horse, and after the exciting conflict depicted in the eikon slew the dragon.

Will the lovers of dark meanings see in the worshippers of gold and silver the modern concessionaires, and in the maidens the missionaries?

XUM

# FAULTS IN OUR FLEET.

MR. ARNOLD WHITE'S INDICTMENT.

"SHALL Britain be Ladysmithed?" is the ejaculation which heads Mr. Arnold White's paper in Cassell's. It is written throughout in the alarmist vein. He urges that not invasion, but starvation, is the danger which would follow the defeat of our navy. "Sea power to Britain is only another word for existence-food, corn, wine, and raw material." She "can only exist for a part of six weeks without sustenance from outside." Mr. White goes on to ask how far Britain is prepared to face France and Russia in alliance. (1) The Channel Fleet is not, he says, a Channel fleet when war breaks out; it becomes the second division of the Mediterranean squadron. (2) To prevent the junction of the French fleets hailing from Brest and Toulon, we need a mobile boom across the Straits of Gibraltar com-posed of torpedo-boat destroyers. Yet "not a single torpedo-boat destroyer has been laid down by the Admiralty during the present year." Their plea of waiting for improvements in marine propulsion on the turbine principle Mr. White will not allow. (3) To meet the dash of the Russian fleet from the Dardanelles on Port Said and Alexandria, we have not battleships enough in the Mediterranean; we should have to fall back on light vessels-torpedo-boat destroyers, and second and third class cruisers. (4) Parliament has freely voted money for an increased navy, but millions of it have not been spent. Mr. White's figures are: sums toted in 1897-1899, £23,735,221; sums utilised, only £19,113,281; sums lapsed, £4,621,940. During the same three years France and Russia have together spent £19,440,000 on their fleets, or about £320,000 more than (5) The three admirals' standard required that British battleships should be as five to three, so that allowing for mishaps at least four to three should be the proportion in actual encounter. "We do not possess ships." (6) "The British Navy does not possess an adequate supply of cruisers ":-

Such fleets as we have, however, in the course of a few days would be merely floating iron; floating and futile, because immovable forts, unless attached to them were swift colliers able to steam with the fleet, and with hatches cut to fit the positions of the hatches of the vessels they are required to coal; floating machine and repairing shops; ammunition ships; store, water condensing, refrigerating, hospital, and laundry ships. Where is this fleet of auxiliaries? It does not exist. The politicians hope to be able to improvise it in time of war. No doubt a great deal can be done by the loss of precious days and weeks, but in the next naval war eight and a half minutes during the first twenty-four hours may mean more than thirty years a week

The victualling of our Mediterranean fleet is at present left to the unofficial bumboat men shipped at Malta.

These are six counts selected out of Mr. White's indictment.

# "BLACKWOOD'S" CRITICISMS.

Blackwood devotes a long article to the statement of "Some Needs of the Navy." The chief point urged by the writer is the importance of sending more of our ships to sea. Of the 114,000 officers and men on the active list, only 50,000 are in sea-going ships. The officers and men ashore or in harbour ships are in danger of vegetating, and in case of sudden emergencies the newly commissioned ships would be manned by strangers to each other, to their officers and to their ships. This rawness, when a swift blow needs to be struck or parried, a pears to the writer a serious detraction from our naval

efficiency. He also deplores with Mr. White the necessity of supplementing the Mediterranean Squadron from the Channel Squadron. He calls attention to the odd arrangement which gives the commanding officer of the sea-going Channel fleet no authority over his base ports, which are under the control of commanders-in-chief who reside ashore. This divided responsibility has one among many results. For instance—

the special place of assembly of our seagoing fighting ships at home—Portland—is absolutely devoid of all facilities for repairs of the simplest kind, and the coaling arrangements, both there and elsewhere in home waters, are such as no commander-inchief abroad would tolerate for a moment at a port over which held sway.

The writer recommends that, as at stations abroad, so in the home waters, the active service affoat should take precedence of and exercise authority over the more sedentary service at home.

# FRENCH NAVAL POWER

AS SEEN BY A FRENCH NAVAL EXPERT.

In the August Revue des Revues M. Masson-Forestier delivers a discourse on the French Navy, taking as his text the words "Speed is but Weakness." At the height of France's pride in her swift navy, a male Cassandra arises, and pours cold water on her enthusiasm. France stops her ears, but when M. Normand, himself the first authority on and designer of rapid vessels, raises his voice to protest against them, it is hard not to listen. The French fleet, in the opinion of this expert of experts, is so inferior that it is well-nigh impotent. "Speed is not necessary, save to the fleet which aspires to exercise dominion over the seas." Speed, therefore, is of importance to England, and to England alone, because without quick vessels she could not rapidly collect her scattered naval forces. To France speed is useless. Beyond a certain point an additional knot per hour is no wise worth the fabulous sums it costs. "A high-speed vessel like our Feanne d'Arc costs the price of two vessels of equal fighting force but only half speed. On the day of battle, the two would sink the Feanne d'Arc in a twinkling. Victory, in short, belongs to the athlete whose loins and fists are the most powerful, not to him who gets away most quickly." Besides, the mechanism of very fast vessels being delicate as that of a watch, the least thing puts it out. Six reasons are then given why these highspeed vessels should not be of service in the hour of need. We quote the following :-

Speed enables a nation to force battle upon a foe who wants to flee. Well, does anyone seriously believe that in case of a contest with England (and is she not the only foe we have to fear?) we ought to take much into consideration the contingency of English admirals flying in terror at the mere sight of a tricolor?

The speed of a fleet is regulated by the slowest and not by the quickest vessel, and during a naval battle movements must always be slow.

"Only in France," says M. Masson-Forestier, "are M. Normand's ideas despised." The French populace

has got speed-at-any-price on the brain.

As for starving England out by capturing her liners, why, for years past, he says, "the English have had regular contracts with certain foreign shipowners, chiefly American, transferring to the latter the full rights of an English ship in case a state of war came about. Should a French cruiser then board a Cunarder, the captain will merely hoist the star-spangled banner. "Now, Sir, fire on the American flag if you dare." "Should we fire?" asks M. Masson-Forestier.

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# TWO PICTURES OF MODERN ITALY.

ENORMOUS PROGRESS.

THERE is a cheerful paper in the Nineteenth Century by Mr. Dalla Vecchia upon the situation in Italy. In everything except in politics Italy is doing well. The nation, he maintains, is richer and more prosperous than ever it was before. Even the assassination of King Humbert has done wonders in waking Italy from a long sleep. It has also given her a king much more resolute and determined than King Humbert. Enormous progress, he says, has been made in thirty years in every branch of national life. Industrial Italy is now almost self-supporting, whilst in other matters he has an excellent report to make :-

As to agriculture there is great progress. Scientific im-ovements are visible everywhere. Lands for centuries left provements are visible everywhere. desolate are now in full cultivation. In some provinces agricultural products have increased to four times their previous bulk. The working classes are better housed, fed, and paid. Parliament has passed several social reforms for their benefit; a pension for old age, and a college for the orphans of workmen killed at their work, are among the reforms passed at the desire of King Humbert himself. I have recently travelled from one end to the other of Italy, after many years of absence from that country, and everywhere I noticed great progress. The aspect of the cities bears marks of great improvement. Milan and Turin can, no doubt, vie with the finest capitals in the world. The only disappointing thing I observed, amid such a marvellous improvement, was the state of political education.

"NO EUROPEAN NATION SO CRIMINAL."

In great contrast to Mr. Dalla Vecchia's article is that which Professor Fiamingo contributes to the Con-temporary Review on "Italian Anarchism." He declares that everywhere in Italy there is profound malcontent, and dissatisfaction with a Government which extracts twofifths of the whole earnings of the country in taxation :-

There is not an Italian who does not attribute the terrible and profound financial calamities of his country to the mistaken action of the Government, and the chorus of condemnation against this Government, which appears to be doing its best to impoverish 35 millions of inhabitants, and to restrict in every possible way their personal liberty, is every day becoming more pronounced, and almost threatening in its intensity. It is difficult now to meet a young Italian of a certain degree of culture who does not style himself a "literary anarchist," or at least a " Marxian Socialist."

This is rather serious considering what the Professor says as to the fact that brigandage is a secular Italian institution. No nation in Europe is so criminal as Italy. For one homicide that takes place in England, twenty occur in Italy. More than one-third of the one hundred and fifty regicides committed during this century in Europe and America were the work of Italians. Italian anarchism is simply a transmutation of the secular Italian brigandage under the influence of modern civilisation. Italian anarchists are men of an epileptoid temperament under the influence of a veritable hypnotic delusion almost amounting to auto-suggestion with regard to their mission as apostles of political murder.

A VIVACIOUS sketch of the "Corsican at Home," by Mr. Charles Edwardes, appears in Macmillan's for September. He reports that the Corsicans, observing the rapid development of Sardinia, are almost sighing for Italian rule in preference to the French. He recommends the employment of honest native functionaries in place of the imported French, and suggests that agricultural industrialism might complete the work, which education "The island has begun, of extirpating brigandage. ought to be one of Europe's most popular playgrounds."

# THE PICTURE-BOOK OF THE STARS.

THERE is a very interesting paper in the Nineteenth Century by Mr. E. Walter Maunder, an assistant at Greenwich Observatory, entitled "The Oldest Picturebook of All." It is the picture-book of the stars. Every one who has looked at an astronomical map is familiar with the wildly imaginative figures which are supposed to be represented by the constellations of the stars. It is known that forty-eight of these dated back to very remote antiquity. Mr. Maunder describes the ingenious method by which a Swede of the name of Schwartz living at Baku at the end of the last century, succeeded in locating the place where this earliest of all picture-books was first invented. After describing in detail the various steps by which the origin of this celestial picture-book was discovered, he sums up the result as follows :-

This oldest picture-book of all was designed nearly five thousand years ago by a people dwelling somewhere between the Ægean and the Caspian, which domesticated the bull, the sheep, the goat, the dog, and the horse; which hunted the bear, the lion, and the hare, and used the bow and the spear. Yet a people not merely nomadic, but either maritime themselves or at least acquainted with the ocean and with navigation. They had made not a little progress in Astronomy, for they had determined the length of the year and had carried the science of observation so far that they could recognise the position of the sun relative to the various ecliptic groups of stars. religion involved the erection of altars and the rite of sacrifice. They were acquainted with stories of the Fall and of the Deluge substantially the same as those preserved to us in the early chapters of Genesis, and they devised many of the constellations to give appropriate and permanent record of them, no doubt because they were included, as with ourselves, in their sacred history. The people was an organised one, having some definite and recognised authority, whether king, priest, patriarch, or council does not appear; but of that authority the work of constellation-making received beyond doubt the express sanction.

A "Suppressed Kipling."

THE Young Man for September sketches the life story of Rudyard Kipling. The writer mentions that the poet's Christian name was taken from a little place in the Potteries called Rudyard, where his father and mother became engaged. The following figures illustrate the immense vogue his writings have obtained :-

His books-something like thirty volumes-have had a constant and uninterrupted sale. His last volume of short stories, "The Day's Work," has broken the record for such a book with a sale of nearly 70,000. 40,000 copies have been sold of "The Courtship of Dinah Shadd," 30,000 of "Many Inventions," 40,000 of each of the "Jungle Books," 30,000 of "Soldier Tales," 40,000 of "The Seven Seas," and 30,000 of "Captains Courageous." Every book he writes is a gold mine to Kipling, with a varying output, of course. His short stories bring him from £200 to £400 each, and for many of them he receives ultimately over £1,000....Somebody has reckoned that Mr. Kipling makes £12,000 a year by his books, the sale of which is steadily increasing. It will be surprising news to many people to know that Mr. Kipling has written at least one book which has not been published. It was written after the publication of Plain Tales from the Hills," and was a collection of short stories similar to these, entitled "Forty-Five Mornings. stories similar to these, entitled "Forty-Five Mornings," It was accepted, set up in type, printed, and prepared for binding, when Mr. Robert Barr read it. "It is equal to 'Plain Tales,'" was Mr. Barr's opinion. But this was not enough for Mr. Kipling. "As good will not do," said the author. "It must be better, or it won't be published." And published it never has been. The type was distributed, the printed copies destroyed, and the MSS. probably thrown into the waste-basket, in which, Mr. Kipling himself has told us, a great deal of what he writes finds its cradle and its grave.

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# PORTO RICO; THE BEAUTIFUL ISLAND.

MR. ALBERT W. BUEL contributes a most interesting article to the Engineering Magazine on the industrial development of the island of Porto Rico.

#### TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Mr. Buel says that it would be impracticable to build railways in so hilly and small a country. At present all transport from the interior has to be done on roads which are nothing more than mountain trails. As the island is nowhere more than forty miles wide, and the heaviest traffic will always be towards the coast from the interior and therefore down hill, a trolley line would have little chance against good roads. Mr. Buel makes the following suggestions for the improvement of transport in the island:—

First, construct improved highways direct from all points in the interior to the coast by the shortest practicable lines. Second, construct a highway round the island and near the coast. Third, complete the belt-line French railway. Fourth, improve the harbours of San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez and Jobobs, or Naguabo.

#### FERTILITY AND PRODUCTION.

The chief products of the island to-day are sugar, coffee, and tobacco. Mr. Buel thinks that with proper conditions the sugar crop could be doubled. The tobacco is not so good as Havana tobacco, but that is chiefly due to the different way in which it is treated. The improvement in handling will follow the introduction of the tobacco in the United States market, after which there would be an increase in the demand and production. The coffee is, in the opinion of experts and epicures, the best in the world:—

It is now a large crop, but the island is capable of producing many times as much. . . . The orange flourishes, and is not in danger from the frosts that have played such havoc with the groves in Florida. It is confidently believed that the Porto Rico orange crop will in a few years be a leader in the orange market.

#### EDUCATION.

The article is chiefly devoted to the lines of development that would show immediate or quick results; but, says Mr. Buel:—

The eventual and proper development of the island, however, can only be attained by that long line that has a generation as its unit of time—Education. The United States Military Government found the island practically without a school system.

Mr. Buel then proceeds to lament what the American insular board of education has done. They have built one school house, whose only redeeming feature seems to be that it is not fireproof, and may therefore shortly disappear:—

They have accomplished the introduction of American non-Spanish-speaking teachers for Spanish-speaking children, and the substitution of English for Spanish; the appointment of almost illiterate American adventurers to such positions as district superintendents, and the appointment and retention of intemperate men to responsible positions in charge of the schools. It is right and proper enough to introduce English, but the change of language should have occupied several years instead of only one.

Mr. Buel sums up his article, which is illustrated by lovely photos of the island, as follows:—

That Porto Rico is susceptible of wonderful improvement and industrial development is as self-evident to anyone who sees it as that it is one of the most beautiful, lovely, and fertile spots on earth. But nothing can move until the political status of the island is settled.

## SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR TIME.

MR. MURRAY GUTHRIE, M.P., contributes to the Nineteenth Century a paper on the South African war hospitals which embodies the evidence he has already given before the Royal Commission. It is very unpleasant reading.

#### MR. BURDETT-COUTTS CONFIRMED.

He confirms Mr. Burdett-Coutts' statements and adds others of his own even more gruesome. In Pretoria he declares that practically no attempt was made by the authorities to buy necessaries needed for patients. They were short of everything, indeed, for the successful treatment of typhoid and dysentery cases. Half the men were lying in the clothes they had worn for the last three months, and were covered with vermin. Mr. Guthrie says that the Government and Lord Roberts made no difficulty about supplies:—

I am therefore compelled to argue that the deficiency of doctors, orderlies, and nursing sisters was due to a lack of foresight, and that the blame rests on the heads of the Medical Department in South Africa. This being so, one is reluctantly brought to the conclusion that the local military medical authorities were unfitted for the task they had to perform—a task, I admit, of the greatest difficulty and magnitude, and one which I do not think their previous training in any way fitted them to cope with. There was apparent at headquarters, where most of the sickness prevailed, an obvious lack of energy and organisation; initiative was non-existent. Had the Royal Army Medical Corps had at headquarters some man of capacity and determination who would have grasped the whole problem and worked it out in time, I believe there would have been no occasion for a Royal Commission.

#### A REVOLUTION NEEDED.

Surgeon-Colonel Francis H. Welch, writing in the Fortnightly Review upon the care of sick and wounded in war, says:—

One point is absolutely certain, and that is that nothing short of a revolution in the attitude and action of the War Office (especially its military section) will avail if future good is to come out of present evil, and the Royal Army Medical Corps to be so organised, systematised, and worked as to render the experience of the years since 1858 but a memory of the past; and we may further dogmatise and assert that nothing but a corps thoroughly prepared for war in every sense, with an efficient reserve, will meet the wants of the sick and wounded during war and reduce their hardships to those which are unavoidable, besides curtailing the great devastating disease factors to a minimum of potency.

#### HOSPITALS DEFENDED.

Mr. H. C. Shelley writes in the Sunday Strand on "Hospitals on the Veldt." He has but recently returned from the front. He has traversed the whole field from base to the very forefront of the battle line, including Modder River, Magersfontein, Bloemfontein, and Kroonstad. He says:—

My memory of all those scenes is still fresh, and I have no hesitation in declaring that Mr. Burdett-Coutts's charges—though in some very few instances true—are in almost every other sense untrue.

He was at Wynberg base hospital before and after enteric had made its appearance, but there was no fault to find. He has talked with officers and men, wounded and well, but has heard no word of complaint. He argues:—

Is it not a convincing proof of care and attention that the percentage of deaths among enteric patients has been so abnormally low—lower, indeed, than in well-equipped hospitals at home?

He concludes by asserting, "All that was possible for the fallen heroes of war was accomplished."

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# AN AUSTRALIAN ESTIMATE OF LORD HOPETOUN.

In the July number of the Australasian Review of Reviews Mr. Fitchett pays high tribute to the character of Lord Hopetoun, who has been appointed first Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth. dwelling upon the momentous importance of the choice of first Governor-General, Mr. Fitchett says :-

The first Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth must make his personal influence felt over a continent. He must be trusted by all the colonies, but belong to no one of them. He must be a man of infinite tact, absolutely unselfish, and of perfect equipoise. His personality, in a word, will be or ought to be—one of the subtlest of the forces knitting the States of the Commonwealth into genuine unity. Lord Hopetoun, happily, is known to have all the qualities needed for this great office. His wealth and rank, his high place in the Queen's household, and the personal regard which the Queen is known to entertain for him, give him the social prestige his post needs. His personal character makes him universally trusted. Queen never had a more absolutely unselfish and loyal servant. He has the great advantage of knowing Australia and Australians perfectly, and has pleasant relations with the Australians perfectly, and has pleasant relations with the leading men of every colony. When in Victoria, Lord Hopetoun was regarded with a respect, through which ran a curious note of something like personal affection. His simplicity and naturalness of character, his crystalline sincerity—and even his look of physical fragility—all contributed to produce this feeling. He was held in the profoundest respect; and yet in the popular feeling there was an odd strain of what can only be described as a protecting impulse towards Lord Hopetoun. No caricaturist ever thought of towards Lord Hopetoun. No caricaturist ever thought of sprinkling him with a drop of satiric ink. Lord Hopetoun, it may be added, has really fine intellectual gifts, with a modest unconsciousness, on his own part, of their existence, which gives them an added charm. He does not pretend to be a speaker; yet when he talks, there is a certain thrill in his voice, a directness in his logic, and a look of frank sincerity in his face, which produce all the effects of eloquence without any of its pretensions. Lord Hopetoun, too, is a very wealthy man; and no one need expect to be a successful Governor-General of Australia who is not prepared to spend three times his official salary in maintaining the splendour of his great post.

Query: is it altogether a wise thing or altogether a right thing that the choice of Governor-General should be restricted to the very few persons who are able to incur so large an expenditure out of their own pockets. Is this not merely a somewhat aggravated form of that plutocracy against which democracies are always warned to be on their guard? The only corrective or palliative for such a system would be the formation of a special fund by patriots of the Empire who would supply the wherewithal to employ the ablest statesmen of the Empire to fulfil the higher duties of the State without being disqual-

ified because of an empty purse.

ADMIRERS of De Quincey and his work will be interested in an article on "The De Quincey Collection in the Moss Side Public Library," which Mr. W. E. A. Akon has published in the August number of the Library Association Record. The formation of special collections and especially collections of local interest-in our public libraries is much to be commended. In the present instance, there is a local reason for the choice of the subject, for tradition says that not only was De Quincey born and baptised in Manchester, but that his childhood was passed at The Farm, Moss Side. Most of De Quincey's writings appeared originally in the pages of different magazines; and though the author died in 1859, the publication of his articles extends from 1800 to 1891. The library of Moss Side is therefore to be congratulated on the completeness of its collection, there being only a very few gaps to fill up.

## SHALL BRITAIN BECOME A REPUBLIC?

THE Editor of the Cosmopolitan writes in the current number an article entitled "Republic of the United number an article entitied Republic States of Great Britain," in which he forecasts a change States of Great Britain. "Many from Monarchy to a Republic in Great Britain. "Many careful students of affairs," says Mr. Walker, "feel confident that England, shocked by the course of affairs in South Africa and the horrible conditions prevailing under British rule in India, is in process of awakening. again, "It is only a question of time until England the Republic shall take the place of England the Monarchy. But only a great shock, mixed perhaps with such a menace as is found in the international situation of this hour, could induce that mental activity which must precede change." The great shock is to come from the discovery that the British Army can never be a success while it continues to be organised on a social basis, and while promotion is secured by favouritism. Mr. Walker thinks that the investigation of the defects of the Army will lead to a discovery of the weaknesses of a form of government which must be ever "at the disposition of such political adventurers as Chamberlain, Rhodes and Company."

THE QUESTION OF INDIA.

Butthere is another argument in favour of the overthrow of the present form of government. Mr. Walker says :-

While the attention of Englishmen is attracted to the shortcomings of its governmental system in South Africa, a still more terrible governmental tragedy is being enacted in India. The official reports make the deaths of a single week in the Indian Empire greater than those of the entire Boer war. "Not our fault," the apologists hasten to add. But with the granaries of the Americas bursting with overproduction, and the banks of England overflowing with capital, the world will not dismiss the matter so lightly.

The writer continues :-

The verdict of the disinterested historian will be that England should have dropped the attempt at administration when it proved for successive years so disastrous to the common people. There is no more reason for British rule in India than for British rule in Japan. India, if left to herself, would to-day possess a government equal in intelligence to that of Japan.

THE COMING OF THE REPUBLIC.

These are subjects for profound thought by Englishmen. From thought will come dissatisfaction, and from dissatisfaction will spring, in the end, the English republic, just as dissatisfaction with George III. was the prompting of the American republic.

Mr. Walker unfortunately does not give his opinion as to how the new republic should proceed with regard to India, or on the question of the army. As far as colonies are concerned, it must be confessed that up to the present time the two great republics of the world have not been conspicuously successful.

"JUSTICE to England" is the heading Mr. J. Holt Schooling gives to his plea in the September Pall Mall Magazine for a redistribution of seats throughout the United Kingdom. At present Ireland has 103 members in the House of Commons, Scotland 72, and England and Wales 495. The population in 1901 would, Mr. Schooling reckons, require the figures to run: Ireland 70, Scotland 71, England and Wales 529. The number of registered electors would require Ireland to have 73, Scotland 68, Wales 30 (as at present), England 499. Judged by contribution of revenue to Imperial service, Ireland should have only 19, Scotland 68, England and Wales 583. London at present has only 61 members against Ircland's 103, whereas the population-standard would in 190°, by Mr. Schooling's reckoning, assign 80 to London and 70 to Ireland.

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#### AFGHANISTAN AND ITS AMIR.

In the August Forum, Sultan Mahommad Khan, chief secretary of Afghanistan, writes as one having authority on "the present status of Afghanistan." The writer summarises the principal changes which have come about during Amir Abdur Rahman's twenty years' reign, "changes which have made Afghanistan what she is to-day." Formerly, "Afghanistan was not only an open field for the land-grabbing propensities of her foreign neighbours, but every Afghan chief looked upon himself as an independent ruler." The present Amir has changed all that; he rules supreme over a strong consolidated kingdom with well-defined boundaries. He has trebled the size and importance of his dominions :-

The government of Afghanistan owes no national debt or war indemnity to any nation in the world; hence no one can say to the ruler of Afghanistan that he must pay his debts or war indemnities before being allowed to buy or make war materials, or to undertake any military preparations whatsoever.

#### HIS ANTI-RUSSIAN FEELING.

The Amir has no foreign ambassadors, and "no Power on earth has any right to force him to make concessions for the formation of railways, etc.," a reform to which he has a great objection. In the event of a Russian attack on Herat, much pressure is being put upon him to construct a railway from Kandahar to Herat; but the Amir, "acting upon the principle of a bird in the hand being worth two in the bush," prefers to get as much money and war material as possible from England before any such Russian attack on his country. "In the first place, he is a little doubtful as to the amount of help he would get at such a time!" Also he prefers that his country should be defended by his own troops of "born warriors," and by none other. The Amir does not love his brother Russian :-

He often says that the policy of all Oriental Governments, as well as that of India, is to keep out of the way of Russia; the policy of Russia being to take only that piece of a country where she finds the people are keeping out of the way. Furthermore, when Russia occupies the new province she at once declares peace; but these promises of peace last only till the newly occupied place is strongly fortified and ready to send reinforcements to the next place Russia wishes to annex, with or without treaties. The Amir thinks that his is the only Government in the East which rather prefers the policy of keeping in the way than out of it; holding on strongly to every inch of land, even to the point of death, rather than trying to evade Russia, In other words, his Government stoutly refuses to retreat, or give way to Russian advance. The Amir believes that Russia keeps on massing her large forces near his borders with the idea that he, like the late Amir Shere Ali Khan, fearing the near neighbourhood of vast bodies of Russian troops on his borders, would give way to Russian designs. But the Amir thinks that he knows better.

#### HIS POSSIBLE SUCCESSORS.

So ably has the Amir ruled that his death—and he has already been at its door several times—is looked forward to with much apprehension by Afghan patriots. The title to the Afghan throne is based upon election by the nation, nomination by the previous sovereign, and hereditary succession; but Abdur Rahman succeeded "simply owing to his own sagacity and the support of the people, and he has every intention of securing that his eldest son shall reign after him. There are other claimants to the throne, but Sultan Mahommad thinks none of them powerful enough to be really dangerous. After her experience with Shah Shujah, he does not think England will meddle again in Afghan succession questions. The Russian candidate, however, cannot be disregarded. Russia "has always been working and intriguing to place

her own candidate on the Kabul throne, failing possession of Kabul herself":

The Russians had quite thought that the present Amir, who was sent by them in 1880, would look upon himself as a friend of Russia in preference to England. The Amir, however, is more friendly to his own interests than to those of anybody else; and he is shrewd enough to play his own cards well and to know from which of his two powerful neighbours he can expect the

Russia is now keeping another cat to let out of the bag, whenever an opportunity arises, in the person, namely, of Ishak Khan, the late governor and viceroy of Turkestan. Amir's first cousin, son of the late Amir Azam Khan, whose father also ruled Afghanistan, though for a short time only. He rebelled against the Amir in 1888, and ever since his defeat has resided in Russia. The Amir has not certainly succeeded in cutting off and separating Ishak's followers from him, though he is working toward that end. The Russians give these followers a handsome allowance and all sorts of hopes and promises.

To the ordinary observer of the circumstances, three things are in favour of Ishak Khan: (1) his father, Azam, was Amir; (2) he was governor and viceroy over nearly one-third of Afghanistan; and (3) he showed considerable strength in opposing the Amir's armies in 1888

# THE AMIR AS SOCIAL REFORMER-

The Amir has greatly improved the social life and conditions of his dominions :

At the present time English, German, and French gentlemen, and English ladies, go about the land in safety without any escort or bodyguard. Every person in the land has some escor or bodyguard. Every person in the land mas some occupation by which he may earn his living; in fact, labour is more expensive at present in Afghanistan than it is in India. There is a saying that Satan finds mischief for idle hands; and it was owing to their lack of occupation that in past times the Afghan people fell into the habit of taking each other's property

So many new industries and enterprises have given employment to hundreds of thousands of people once idle; and crime has consequently enormously decreased. Two reforms are very suggestive :

The Amir made a law that all prisoners of war, prisoners for debt, as well as those imprisoned for some other offences, who were anxious to be released from prison, might learn some kind of work, with the understanding that when they became competent their sentences would be remitted, and they would be employed in the Government service.

The Amir has also made a law, unknown before in Afghanistan, with regard to life imprisonment, sending people who deserve this punishment into such remote parts of his dominions as are sparsely populated, giving them land to cultivate.

# -AND EMANCIPATOR.

The Amir has also established Courts of Justice and police stations in every town; but telegraphs, like railways, he will not have, apparently for political reasons. He has greatly raised the status of women, who before his reign were regarded very much as property. In 1883 he passed a law declaring that no widow should be forced to marry any one against her will, whereas formerly she was forced to marry the brother or next male relative of her husband. Girls were also often fraudulently married under age without their consent; but these and other abuses

are now stopped. Slavery also is a thing of the past:

Though there are still slaves in the houses of some of the chiefs and of the nobility, yet the slave-trade, which was practised in Afghanistan before the Amir's reign, is entirely

Only prisoners of war and the children of slaves are still in bondage. Some of the highest officials in the Amir's service-his most confidential courtier, for instance are slaves. Even the late treasurer was so till his death. These, Mahommad Khan says, are only a few of the beneficial changes wrought by Abdur Rahman.

# OUR BROTHERS IN MID-AFRICA.

POSSIBLE PASSENGERS ON THE CAPE-TO-CAIRO LINE.

The first to go over the Cape-to-Cairo route is, according to the testimony of the President of the Royal Geographical Society, Mr. Ewart S. Grogan, a youth of twenty-five. His narrative of this exploit appears in the Geographical Journal for August, and forms a series of picturesque glimpses of the African interior. He begins with a few words descriptive of the Gorongoza country of Portuguese East Africa. He says:—

The quantity of game in all this country is incredible. Crossing the great plain just as the waters were falling and the new grass growing up, we saw over forty thousand head of game, mainly blue wildebeste, from one point; and during our stay of five months, besides many fine heads of buffalo and various species of antelope, we shot seventeen lions and captured alive five cubs, three of which are now disporting themselves in Regent's Park.

#### LOWEST IN THE HUMAN SCALE.

But it is the human fauna which supply the most interesting pictures in Mr. Grogan's story. Here is a type of humanity which Mr. Rhodes' railway ought soon to bring within easy access of civilised curiosity, as its home lies to the south of Lake Albert Edward:—

When exploring with a small number of followers, I observed some ape-like creatures leering at me from behind banana palms, and with considerable difficulty my Ruanda guide induced one of them to come and be inspected; he was a tall man, with the long arms, pendant paunch, and short legs of the ape, pro-nouncedly microcephalous and prognathous. At first he was terribly alarmed, but soon gained confidence, and when I asked him about elephant and other game, he gave me the most realistic representations of them and of how they should be attacked. I failed to exactly define their social status, but from the contempt in which they were held by the Waruanda their local caste must be very low. The stamp of the brute was so strong on them that I should place them lower in the human scale than any other natives I have seen in Africa. Their type is totally distinct from the other people's, and, judging from the twenty to thirty specimens I saw, very consistent. Their face, body, and limbs are covered with wiry hair, and the hang of the long powerful arms, the slight stoop of the trunk, and the hunted, vacant expression of the face made up a tout ensemble that was a terrible pictorial proof of Darwinism. The pigmies are of similar build, but have the appearance of full-grown, exceedingly powerful men compressed, and with much more intelligent faces. The pigmies are to these ape-like beings as the dog-faced baboons are to the gorillas. Probably they are, like the pigmies, survivals of former inhabitants of the country, the difference in their type depending on the surroundings in which they have had to struggle for existence. type of pigmy is a magnificent example of nature's adaptability, being a combination of immense strength, necessary for the precarious hunting life they lead, and compactness indispensable to rapid movement in dense forest where the pig-runs are the only means of passage.

#### A FEAST OF HUMAN VULTURES.

The Mboga country affords the writer a scene which suggests that table manners are in as rudimentary stage as the tailor's art in those regions. Mr. Grogan had shot an elephant:—

The Balegga who inhabit the hills to the north, and who were suffering terribly from the effects of the long drought, looked upon me as a great institution, and swarmed down in hundreds for the meat. A weird sight it was. Stark naked savages, with long greased plaits of hair hanging down to their shoulders, were perched on every available inch of the carcase, hacking away with knives and spears, yelling, whooping, wrestling, cursing and munching, covered with blood and entrails; the new-comers tearing off lumps of meat and swallowing them raw, the earlier arrivals defending great lumps of offal and other

delicacies, while others were crawling in and out of the intestines like so many prairie marmots. Old men, young men, prehistoric hags, babies, one and all gorging or gorged, smearing themselves with blood, laughing, and fighting. Pools of blood, strips of hide, vast bones, blocks of meat, individuals who had not dined wisely but too well, lay around in bewildering confusion, and in two short hours all was finished. Nothing remained but the great gaunt ribs like the skeleton of a shipwreck, and a few disconsolate-looking vultures perched thereon.

These African diners may not be desirable messmates, but, after all, the worst horrors reported by Mr. Grogan are the atrocities perpetrated by Belgian troops on British territory, raiding tribes under our protection, killing the men and carrying off women and cattle. The writer has convinced himself by inquiries from neighbouring tribes of the truth of these grave charges.

#### A RACE OF GIANTS.

As a foil to the pigmies may be set the Dinkas, who occupy the region west of Bahr-el-Jebel, whom the writer thus describes:—

The Dinkas have enormous droves of cattle, which they value very highly; they never kill them for food, but from time to time tap the blood, which they drink greedily. They are of colossal stature; some of the herdmen I saw must have been very nearly seven feet, and in every settlement the majority of the men towered above me, while my boys seemed the merest pigmies by their side. They smear themselves with a paste made of wood-ash to protect themselves from the bites of the mosquitoes, and the long lines of warriors threading their way in single file through the marsh appear like so many grey spectres. They are absolutely nude, considering any sort of covering as effeminate. Their invariable weapons are a long club made of bastard ebony, a fish lance, and a broad-bladed spear, and the chiefs wear enormous ivory bracelets. The southern Dinkas cut their hair like a mop. Both bleach it with manure.

Mr. Grogan and his party narrowly escaped massacre by these Dinkas, who treacherously and without warning

Such are some of the human ingredients in the mid-African crucible, into which will be thrust ere long the mixing rod of the Cape-to-Cairo railway.

# The Negro Problem in the Southern States.

THIS is the subject of a moderate and thoughtful paper by General Grosvenor in the August Forum. General Grosvenor says that the practical, though not the avowed, object of a large body of Southerners is undoubtedly the disfranchisement of the negro. "Offices of every kind shall be held by white men alone," and the coloured men shall have no voice in choosing the white men to fill these offices:—

Great art has been used to make it appear that the disfranchisement contemplated in the new formula of political rights is applicable alike to the white and the black; and, literally speaking, that is true.

This disfranchisement movement the writer considers especially dangerous to the South. There the negroes have once tasted liberty and know its value, and resent its removal; "and no men enjoyed citizenship mere deeply than did the enfranchised slaves of the South." Although "no people ever developed the elements of good citizenship with such remarkable rapidity as did the coloured people after emancipation," disfranchisement will probably stop all such progress, and the coloured man will recede much faster than he advanced. White men need never fear the domination of the blacks. The writer's remedies are patience, hope, and the education of the negroes.

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# LABOUR AND CAPITAL AT THE ANTIPODES.

MORE COLONIAL EXPERIMENTS.

THE Australasian Review of Reviews for July says :-The statesmen of the colonies are trying with splendid courage to solve the vexed problem of the relations of labour and capital. and so make industrial peace one of the permanent conditions of Australian society. Two different sets of experiments are being tried, with equal courage and skill. In Victoria the ideal sought is to establish a minimum wage in each trade, a wage determined not by the employer and his scale of profits merely. The workman, and the area of his needs, are taken into account. A wages board is elected for each trade brought under the operations of the Act. It consists of representatives of employer and employed in equal proportions, with a chairman—usually a citizen of some distinction—belonging to neither party. The Board fixes the minimum wage in the trade; its rate of wage under the Factories Act becomes legal, and can be enforced by process of law. To pay less than the rate fixed by the Board is a legal offence. This system still belongs, as yet, to the region of experiment. It does not apply to the whole area of industry; it is attended with much incidental cruelty to old, or less expert, workmen. Public opinion is in a mood of doubt about the experiment, and a Royal Commission is to sit and take evidence as to its working.

The New Zealand scheme, which is attracting much attention in other countries, is one of compulsory arbitration. There is a Board of Conciliation in each district to which trade disputes may be submitted, and a Court of Arbitration to which an appeal lies, and whose award has the legal validity of a judgment of the Supreme Court. New South Wales proposes to follow the New Zealand example; and Mr. Wise, in a speech of unusual eloquence and force, submitted to the New South Wales Assembly a Bill which embodies the principle of compulsory arbitration. His Bill omits the New Zealand district boards of conciliation, and creates a Court of Arbitration consisting of a judge of the Supreme Court and two lay associates, nominated respectively by the parties to the dispute. The court is clothed with large powers, and is based on the recognition of the trades

The court will have power to direct an employer to employ a member of a trades union in preference to a non-unionist; the first time in history that trades unions have been clothed in this manner with legal sanctity! Mr. Wise holds that when labour is strongly organised it can be compelled, under heavy financial penalties, to obey an award of the Court of Arbitration.

New Zealand proposes to amend its system at various points and to enlarge its area. Domestic servants, for example, are to be brought under the operations of the Act; and a strange social prospect is opened up by the spectacle of a Court of Arbitration, with a bewigged judge at its head, being clothed with powers to decide how many hours a domestic servant must work, what wages she is to get, and in what sort of a kitchen she is to cook. It is difficult to foresee how the eight hours' system can be applied to family life; unless, indeed, each New Zealand household is to be provided with a double staff of servants. Domestic servants, in a sense, are the class that least of all needs the protection of a court of law. The demand enormously outruns the supply.

# MIR AND ARTEL.

"ARCTIC CO-OPERATION" is the rather chill title of an excellent paper in Gentleman's, by Ernest M. Lowry. He provides much salutary reading for the Russophobist. He

Arctic Russia is an ideal land for the social reformer; no one owns estates, the land is either Tundra, the free wandering ground of the Samoyede and his reindeer, forest, or communal holding; indeed, in the whole Empire, under 2 per cent. of the population hold land on the strength of any personal title. The land—the basis of a taxation by no means light—is made over by the Government for division among the peasants, to over one hundred thousand self-governing communes. This "Mir," as the

commune is called, shows us that the political organisation of the autocratic Empire has, as its base, self-government, and is securely founded upon most democratic principles. All men are, ipso facto, members of their village Mir, and have equal right of speech and vote in its assemblies.

#### CO-OPERATION IN THE RUSSIAN BLOOD.

Each Mir develops its institutions in its own way. "In one all are hard-working 'Old Believers,' steady and grave"; in another, they will be idle and dissolute:—

Sometimes a commune will maintain a school, but too often the illiterate vote outweighs that of those anxious to introduce so wise a measure, for the educated man has no more powerful voice in the assembly than his unlettered brother. The salaries of an unqualified doctor, "Feldsher," a midwife, and others are generally voted by even a renegade Mir; while some will undertake the sinking of wells, and even the purchase of agricultural implements for the common weal. There is no doubt that the communal system is popular among the mujiks themselves, since settlers on the Free Siberian allotments and convicts adopt it of their own free will, wherever they may find themselves. Co-operation is a part of Russian peasant nature; the mujik cannot act alone, he must always be in common with his fellows.

HOW RUSSIAN WORKMEN COMBINE.

Of this fact the "Artel," or peasant co-operative society, is a good example. Workmen in all kinds of employment unite into these societies, live in one common house, share one common table, elect one starosta, or leader, who chooses the work the rest will undertake, and to whom are paid the wages of all. He pays the outgoings for material, rent, and keep, after which he divides the profits. The Artel, collectively, is responsible to the employer for the default of each and every member; it cannot, therefore, be wondered at that contractors and other employers of labour prefer to deal with the collective Artel rather than with the individual workman.

Mr. Lowry mentions roadmakers, carpenters, snowclearers, women-dockers, fire-watchmen, bank-guards, as formed into Artels.

To its members, such associations guarantee higher and more certain wages, cheaper keep-for all board together-and more assured employment, and some proportionate reward for energy, skill, and labour. To the employer-through direct interest better and more regular workmen, fixed wages for a definite undertaking, and saving in expenses through dealing with one leader instead of with each man. A Russian Artel will, for the sake of its members, accept only a good and steady man; the loafer finds no place in its ranks.

How universal, and how ingrained in peasant character, is this formation of unions, may be judged from the fact, that when a few prisoners find themselves cast together, they straightway form an Artel, and elect a head; and in the old days of marching to Siberia, so great was the faith placed in these associations by convoy officers, that on the starosta promising that no attempt to escape should be made, they have been known to allow the men to take off their leg irons; for if a man did bolt, the Artel managed to find some old runaway to take his place, and so save the officer from blame.

"Each for the other" is "the accepted maxim of every business." Mr. Lowry asks :-

Even in this land of freedom of press and of speech, is there not something in the way of Socialism which we might learn from the frozen north of autocratic Russia?

The effect of Mir and Artel on the social future of the Russian people suggests to the English mind a nobler fear than fills the breast of the Russophobe. In the ethical struggle for existence between rival races, what chance will a people have to which competition has become a second nature, against a people with whom co-operation is instinctive and habitual? Social reformers would do well to ponder all that is involved in these two Russian words.

#### THE COAL QUESTION.

MR. A. D. PROVAND, M.P., writes on "The Coal Problem" in the National Review. He first seeks the cause of the present famine prices, and finds that "while there was some increase in export and also in domestic consumption, the chief reason of the advance in price and of its maintenance must be ascribed to the increased use for manufacturing purposes." He next estimates the average rise in price to be 6s. a ton, and the output last year to be 220 million tons, which yield a total increase in cost to consumers and exporters of £66,000,000. Of this total he reckons that less than eleven millions and a half went to the miners, and that more than fifty-four millions and a half went to mine-owners and middlemen.

#### THE DANGER-POINT IN PRICE.

Passing to future prospects, Mr. Provand points out that "nearly the whole of our export trade is based on coal, and when we cease to have it cheap enough for manufacturing purposes the trade will pass from us and go to countries which possess cheaper coal." He does not anticipate serious competition from any country save the United States. In seventeen years (1883-99) production of coal in the United Kingdom increased 40 per cent., in the United States 120 per cent., while in the United Kingdom the pitbank price per ton has risen since 1887 from 4s, 9\frac{1}{4}\text{d}. to 7s. 6d.; it has fallen in the United States from 6s. 8\frac{1}{4}\text{d}. in 1885 to 4s. 8\frac{1}{4}\text{d}. This leads to the next inquiry:—

The real points to ascertain are what quantities can we produce, and for how long, on terms which will enable us to increase our manufacturing industries at such a rate as will secure employment to our population and gradually raise our standard of living and comfort.

#### NOTICE TO GLASGOW TO QUIT!

Some alarming estimates are quoted :-

Mr. Foster Brown, in a paper read before the Society of Arts last year, looks upon fifty years as likely to see the expiration of our cheap coal. This is confirmed by Mr. Longden in his Presidential Address to the Mining Engineers. On the other hand, men' with practical knowledge speak of coal-fields where a quantity equal to our present total annual cutput may be worked for another 250 years. Claims of indefinite quantities at workable depths are made in regard to Yorkshire, Cannock Chase and other places. The coal-fields of Ireland are referred to as being able to furnish a large annual supply. The most serious of all the statements is made by Mr. R. T. Moore, Mining Engineer, of Glasgow, who has an intimate knowledge of the Scottish coal-fields. He has estimated that the cheap workable coal of Lanarkshire will be practically exhausted in about seventeen years. The industries of Glasgow and the surrounding districts support about a quarter of the whole population of Scotland, and these have been created by this coal.

Touching on proposed remedies for dear coal, he shows that an export duty on coal would be fatal. Coal forms 28½ out of 43 millions of tonnage exported in the year. Railway rates might be cheapened to the American standard. But the estimates of the Royal Commission of 1871 having proved seriously incorrect, Mr. Provand asks for a new Royal Commission to ascertain the facts and prospects as now before us.

#### TRADE ON THE WANE.

In the Nineteenth Century Mr. Benjamin Taylor, writing on "The Burden of Coal," discusses the problem of what should be done to relieve the excessive pressure of the increased price of coal. He says that the rise in coal is bringing a very bad depression in trade:—

It is crushing the life-blood out of our industries, for we have the fact, more serious than the woes of the householder, that the cost of production is going up, while the prices of finished products are coming down. One cannot imagine a worse economic position than a combination of advancing costs and lowering prices. Trade is on the wane, after a burst of prosperity extending over three years, only temporarily clouded by the great engineering strike of 1897-8.

## THE EXPORT OF COAL.

Examining the various proposals put forward to check the drain upon our resources in the way of fuel, he scouts the suggestion to prohibit the export of coal. He says:—

Such a proceeding would be suicidal, for it would destroy the best part of our maritime commerce. Coal is practically the only commodity we have to send away in any quantity sufficient to provide ou ward cargoes for the ships needed to bring foreign foodstuffs and material for our mills and factories. It constitutes something like four-fifths of the entire weight of sttff we export. Without it our ships would have to go away in ballast to obtain supplies of wheat, and cotton, and iron ore and timber. Ballast costs money, whereas coal pays for its carriage. To stop, or even to arbitrarily restrict, the export of coal would be to so ehormously increase the freight-cost of our imports as to raise both the cost of living and the cost of industrial production. We should quickly lose both our shipping and our foreign trade, and without the foreign trade half our factories would be idle.

Nevertheless he admits that something must be done, and he finds the most helpful means of overcoming the threatened coal famine by improved methods of consumption. Only one per cent. of the heat value of coal is used in the ordinary fireplace, and only ten per cent. in the ordinary steam-engine:—

Relief in the future, then, will be obtained in economical consumption, reduced absolute consumption, increased percentage of production, reduced cost of production, and utilisation of deposits at present unavailable. The reduction of consumption will be, as has been said, by economy and by the use of other power generators. One of these is oil fuel, of which comparatively little use has yet been made.

# Index to the Periodicals of 1899.

ALL writers and students to whom the Annual "Index to Periodicals" can be of service are reminded that the tenth volume dealing with 1899 is now ready and may be obtained from the REVIEW OF REVIEWS Office, or through a bookseller. An enormous amount of labour has been put into this work to make it a serviceable and reliable book of reference for all who have occasion to get up current and other subjects. Frequent reference to itabsolutely new; it is therefore well to see what has already been written, and what is already known on the subject, whatever it may be -e.g., in the case of the Wallace Collection, which is for the moment to the fore. Quite as much may be learnt from the articles written in 1897 (which have probably been forgotten by the ordinary reader) as from the current articles on the subject. It is to enable all who desire to get together material on any question whatsoever that the Index has been designed, and those who have once used it for such a purpose will find it an indispensable guide. Vol. III. (1892) is now out of print; but Vols. I., II., IV., and V. (1890, 1891, 1893, and 1894) may still be had at 5s. net each, or 5s. 6d. post free; and Vols. VI., VII., VIII., IX., and X. (1895-1899 inclusive) at 10s. post free per volume.

THIS year's edition of Mr. F. T. Jane's "All the World's Fighting Ships" has been improved in many respects. Photographs have largely replaced the old penand-ink drawings of important ships. The number of plans has been largely increased and many minor changes have been made which increase the usefulness of this cosmopolitan naval annual.

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# tions on the Continent occupy a unique position for the combination of accurate information and acute observation, contributes to the Contemporary Review for September, an admirable paper on "Old Age Pensions in Denmark." She has been in Copenhagen, studying the working of the Danish system, and her report, based upon the evidence of the best authorities, is that the system works well, and can easily be amended so as to work still A SUCCESS. Her verdict is that with all its faults the Danish law is

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN DENMARK.

A GOOD REPORT OF THE SYSTEM AT WORK.

MISS EDITH SELLERS, whose writings upon social ques-

a measure that is doing much good in the kingdom in which it is enforced, and has increased very considerably the sum of human happiness. The distinction which is made between Old Age relief and Pauper relief is so clearly defined in Denmark, that no stigma whatever applies to the receipt of the former. Many who would rather die than accept Pauper relief, accept Old Age relief gladly. Under the Danish law the local authorities have a right to grant relief to persons over sixty, who have never been convicted of crime, and who since they were fifty have neither received pauper relief nor been found guilty of vagrancy or begging. The State defrays half the cost of the Old Age Pensions; the pensioners themselves make no contribution.

# THE AMOUNT OF THE PENSION.

Owing to the fact that the Old Age relief has diminished the Pauper relief, the net cost to local authorities of the working of the system is practically nil:-

In Copenhagen the average old-age pension is £6 19s. a year for one person, and £8 12s. for a family—the man and his wife, as a rule; in the trading towns it is £7 15s. for one person, and 69 1s. 9d. for a family; and in country districts it is £3 11s. 10d. for one person, and £5 4s. 4d. for a family. In judging of the amount of these pensions it must be remembered that the pensioners, in case of illness, receive in addition medical advice gratis, as well as medicine and whatever else the doctor chooses

#### WHAT IT COSTS.

In the Old Age homes, the cost per head is rarely more than is. a day, and averages rather under itd. The old people are allowed pocket-money of 4d. per head per week. The expenses of administration in the largest institutions amount to one-fifth of the expenditure, while in some of the Old Age homes it hardly reaches one-twentieth. The cost of Old Age relief and pauper relief per head to the population is 5s. Id. less in Copenhagen than the cost of pauper relief alone in London. The Old Age relief in 1897 rose to £232,747, but this rendered possible the reduction of pauper relief by £111,000 a year, so that the actual cost to the nation of the new system, which has been in operation since 1892, is only 120,000 a year. This sum is distributed among 39,000 persons, who have 15,000 other persons dependent upon them. The result is most satisfactory. With only one exception every Dane to whom Miss Sellers applied for in-formation, official and non-official, declared that it has added materially to the well-being and general comfort of the respectable poor, and that, as a class, they are happier and more contented now than they were before the law was passed. They are no longer haunted as they used to be by the fear of becoming paupers in their old age.

#### AFTER EIGHT YEARS.

Miss Sellers declares that the worn out workingclasses are undoubtedly better cared for in Denmark than in any other country she knows, and muc's better than in England, France, or Germany. Although the law offers no encouragement whatever to thrift, or places a premium upon unthrift by enacting that the relief granted must be sufficient for the support of the person relieved, so that the less a man has the more he receives, the odd thing is that this appears to have done very little harm, for the working-classes in Denmark are no less thrifty now than they were before the law was passed. Many facts, indeed, point to an increase rather than a decrease of thrift.

## HOW IT MIGHT BE AMENDED.

Mr. Jacobi, the head of the Poor-law Department at Copenhagen, has framed an Amendment Bill which, Miss Sellers thinks, affords a right solution of a very difficult problem. Here is her summary of the way in which this Danish expert proposes to amend the law :

The law, as it stands, enacts that, to be eligible for old-age relief, a man must be without the means of providing himself, or those dependent on him, with the necessities of life; but it leaves to the local authorities the duty of deciding what are the necessities of life; and what means a man must have in order to procure them. Herr Jacobi proposes that this shall be changed; that a certain standard shall be fixed; and that all whose means fall below this standard shall be regarded as being without the means of providing themselves with necessities; and therefore, if they fulfil the conditions with regard to age and respectability, as being eligible for old-age relief. He fixes the standard, for a single person, at an income of £20 per year, or property worth £222; and for a married couple, at an income of £26 13s. 4d. a year, or property worth £296. This is for Copenhagen alone; in smaller towns and in the country, the standard would be

Then, the law in its present form leaves the local authorities free to decide the amount of the relief they grant, decreeing only that it must be sufficient for the support of the person relieved. This, too, must be changed, Herr Jacobi insists. In his Bill he proposes that the pensions henceforth granted shall be fixed in amount and on a sliding scale. Should it become law, a pensioner, if a single person, would receive when between 60 and 65 years of age, £3 6s. 8d. a year; between 65 and 70, he would receive £6 13s. 4d. a year; between 70 and 75, £10 a year; between 75 and 80, £13 6s. 8d.; and when above £0, £16 13s. 4d. a year. The pension of a man with a wife would always be 40 per cent. higher than that of a single person of the same age. This scale of pensions, it must be noted, is for Copenhagen alone. These pensions are to be granted inde-pendently of any savings the recipients may have made, providing the pension itself, together with the income derived from the savings, do not amount to more than £22 15s. 6d. a

year for a single person. In fixing the minimum pension at £3 6s. 8d. a year, Herr Jacobi is, of course, not blind to the fact that no human being could possibly live, in Copenhagen, on such an income. His contention is, however, that the average pensioner is, at sixty, quite able to do a certain amount of work; and that if he be not willing to do it, and thus eke out his pension, he must accept pauper relief, unless, indeed, he have savings to fall back upon. As for the persons who at sixty are physically incapable of working, he has framed a special clause for their benefit; they are to be allowed to rank five years in advance of their age-to claim a pension of £6 13s, 4d. at sixty, and of £10 at sixty-five. He also proposes to leave intact the pensioners' right to free treatment in case of illness, and to admission to an old-age

home when too feeble to live alone.

"MT. CHAMBERLAIN, extinct volcano," is a line which catches the eye in a map of Central Africa in the Geographical Journal for August. Will politicians seeking for a place in charts governmental be tempted to exclaim, Nomen est omen?

#### A NEW SCHEME OF OLD AGE PENSIONS.

MR. W. D. MACGREGOR advances in the Westminster Review his plea for universal old age pensions. He declares against the attempts at discrimination suggested by the Select Committee of last year. He turns the flank of the criticism that protests against putting deserving and undeserving on the same level by saying that at present we discriminate in favour of the least deserving, and it is time the more deserving had their share as well. He argues:—

The nation would then be virtually acting as an insurance institution, providing for the members who attained old age. The nation might very reasonably say: "We are no longer going to provide only for those who, in the prime of life, waste their substance in riotous living, and who afterwards, in their illness or old age, become burdens on their neighbours. We may continue to provide workhouses for the improvident and unthrifty people, but we shall also provide somewhat for the old age of those who, in their prime, have been providing for others. We shall place all on an equality, so that the unthrifty shall not have an advantage over the thrifty. We shall arrange old age pensions for all. The man who cannot live on his pension supplemented by what he has or can earn, will have to go to the workhouse as at present, and his pension will go to maintain him there; while the man who has saved a little for his old age will get a pension that will help him to live outside the workhouse."

## INCREASING WITH AGE.

But while, according to the writer's scheme, pensions should be provided for all, the amount of the pension should vary with the age of the pensioner:—

If pensions of 1s. 6d. per week were payable to all persons 65 to 70 years of age, 2s. 6d. to those 70 to 75, 3s. 6d. to those 75 to 80, and so on, adding 1s. per week for every five years of age, it would mean a great amount of added comfort to aged persons, while the cost of the scheme would be sufficiently great to tax the abilities of a Chancellor of the Exchequer in finding the money.

We fear that the writer would find the working classes disposed to regard 1s. 6d. a week at 65 as a pension pour rire. But the total cost would, he reckons, not go beyond £14,000,000.

# HOW TO FIND THE MONEY.

His plan of raising this sum is certainly novel. He objects to imposing a heavy tax on large salaries, or even a light duty on imported corn. This is his suggestion:—

As the pensions would be available by every one who attained the given age, it would be fair that the insurance premiums, as we might call them, should be paid by every one. A tax on foods and drink would be a means of taxation by which every one would pay, and that, too, pretty equally in the proportion in which they would share. It would have this further advantage, that it could be easily collected at a minimum of expense. If taxes of Ios, were levied on each head of cattle slaughtered or imported for consumption, Is, on each sheep and pig slaughtered or imported, Is, on each cwt. of beef and bacon imported, Is, per cwt. on fish, Is, per cwt. on wheat and wheat-flour, both home-grown and imported, and 6d, per ton on all coal mined in Great Britain, you would have a series of taxes to which every one would contribute, and which would be easy of collection. Taxes of these amounts would not appreciably raise the prices of the several commodities, so that people would make their contribution to the pension fund almost without knowing it.

He calculates cattle would yield £2,127,200; sheep, £793,025; pigs, £183,476; imported beef, bacon and hams, £495,805; imported fish, £122,486; wheat and wheatflour, imported and home-grown, £5,578,965; coal, £5,053,248, making a total of £14,354,205.

In the Revue de l'Art for August, the series of articles on "Art at the Paris Exhibition" is continued—painting, metal-work, sculpture, etc.

#### ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

In the first August number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. Dastre writes one of his informing scientific papers, this time on the popular subject of "Antarctic Exploration."

For various reasons the exploration of the region surrounding the South Pole has not attracted so much general interest as that of the region surrounding the North Pole; nevertheless, the Antarctic offers an extraordinary field for the naturalist, the geologist, the meteorologist, and the geographer. Much was done between the years 1774 and 1843 by Cook, Dumont d'Urville, Bellingshausen, Wilkes, Ross, and others, and then there followed an interval of some duration. The Belgian expedition, under the direction of Commandant Gerlache. has scarcely returned to Europe after two years of exploration than three more expeditions are announced, which will start next year. Of these three the German expedition intends to attack the Antarctic at the south of the Indian Ocean, on the line of the meridian which passes through Siam and Sumatra; the English expedition will make for the south of the Polynesian Sea. while the Scotch explorers will make for Graham's Land. M. de Gerlache's expedition operated to the south of Palmer's Land, so that the Antarctic will have been attacked from four separate sides. All these enterprises are not intended solely to increase our geographical knowledge, but it is proposed to study also the geology and the fauna and flora. A comparison of the magnetic, meteorological, and oceanographic observations of the four expeditions should lead to many new and important discoveries in regard to the circulation of the atmosphere and the pressure of winds and storms. Geographers admit in general the existence of an Antarctic continent, having as its centre the South Pole, which is unlike the North Pole in being the centre of firm ground, which is of course covered with ice. This is mere theory, but so far no fact has been adduced to contradict it

It is curious to observe in the Southern Hemisphere how soon the continents stop towards the South Pole. Africa ends between the 34 deg. and 35 deg. parallel of latitude; Tasmania between the 33 deg. and 34 deg.; and it is only South America which reaches the 56 deg. parallel, and even that is more distant from the South Pole than Scotland is from the North Pole. the 56 deg. parallel the explorer meets with icebergs and small islands as far as the Polar Circle—that is to say, the 70 deg. parallel; beyond that, however, he finds land reappearing, and the further he gets the larger are the areas which appear to be covered by land, so that the hypothesis of a Southern Continent is a very plausible one-indeed, one savant, a Mr. Lothian Green, suggested that the solid part of the globe resembled a triangular pyramid, the apex of which is the South Pole, and the base rests on the glacial sea of the North, while the sides of the pyramid are formed into depressions as the beds of the oceans. He explains this alteration of the primi-tive spherical form of our globe by the theory of progressive cooling, resulting in a contraction. Thus, a balloon when it is being emptied exhibits depressions and upheavals, the effect of which is that of a rough pyramid. However, the validity of these and other theories will, no doubt, be tested before many years are over. Meanwhile, M. Dastre promises us an article on the discoveries of the Gerlache expedition in the domain of Antarctic fauna and flora.

In the *Temple Magazine* for September the most interesting article is one on "The Working Girls' Clubs in London," contributed by Mrs. Hirst Alexander.

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#### EXPOSITION GOSSIP.

EDWARD INSLEY contributes a gossipy article on "Paris in 1900 and the Exposition" to the current number of Harper's Magazine. When dealing with the national exhibits he deplores the apathy which has made Great Britain "the disappointment of the Exposition;" he can find nothing but praise for the German exhibits.

#### THE AMERICAN PAVILION.

Some of Mr. Insley's remarks on the American Pavilion are worth quoting. He says :--

Our own national pavilion does not arouse much patriotic enthusiasm. Its interior is the barest and most uninteresting of any building in the entire Exposition. A barn before the harvest, an audience-hall at dawn, an empty Bourse after tradinghours, at least suggest the idea of occupancy and utility, which it does not. The exterior, however, is fascinating. It makes one feel at home. It embodies our art and architecture as well as our political entity. It is the happy slapdash combination of the good and the bad which we see in the statuary decoration of some of our beautiful American parks. And as in their case, the severest comments do not come from laymen. But it does us no honour in the eyes of the critical European public.

# AMERICAN GIRL v. FRENCH POLICEMAN.

At the opening of the United States pavilion on May 12th, the Paris police made the acquaintance of the American Girl, to their discomfiture. The behaviour of crowds differs in all countries, and in no way more than their respect for authority. The French sergent de ville is accustomed to being obeyed by women at least. Ten thousand persons, mostly Americans, pressed upon the police lines from all directions . . . It had been announced that the ceremonies in the building would be public. What right had these French police to keep them out of their own building anyway? The lines of spring gowns and dainty hats surged more and more upon forbidden ground. The police protested, gesticulated, implored, all but wept. They dared not handle this crowd roughly, and the crowd knew it. "Well, I'm going in," said one young woman resolutely. And she went, The rest followed. The American girl swept the French police out of her way with a disdain and imperiousness that left them helpless and stupefied.

#### THE EXPOSITION TRANSFIGURED.

Mr. Insley's description of the illumination of the Exposition is very striking:—

When the Exposition is illuminated for a fêtz de nuit, it is seen at its best. Even that artistic perversion the Porte Monumentale may be forgiven when its towers of purple lights are blazing at the entrance to a wonderful embowered avenue aglow with orange lights. Gorgeous colour effects are obtained by interlacing the limbs and boughs of trees with electric wires, making a more beautiful "City of Lanterns" than that of which Lucian dreamed. Encompassing and framing the picture is the azure dome of a starry sky; for background, green verdure and white walls, with hints of towers, spires, and minarets, and occasional glints of gold; cutting it in twain, the dark river, washing past a serried line of grey palaces which rise from the water's edge. An electric lattice-work of pure carboniferous light, like wires strung with diamonds, sews criss-cross lines of gleaming white fire in and out through and through, the whole glorious tableau. The glistening outlines of the Eiffel Tower, the aigrette of a mighty tiara, shoot up gracefully toward heaven, crowned with a single wondrous jewel, a search-light whose broad gliding ray carries the eye far out into limitless space.

The writer makes the following apology for the impossibility of dealing adequately with so vast a subject:—

The limitation of this sketch to the space of a magazine article reminds me at this point most forcibly of what I heard a woman say to her daughter in the Beaux-Arts Palace the other day: "Mary, don't you stop to look at things, or we won't see anything at all."

# IS THIS THE LAST PARIS EXHIBITION?

To judge from the opinion of a Frenchman, quoted by Mr. Stead in his Cosmopolitan article on the Paris Exposition, this must be answered in the affirmative:—

There are many reasons—some good, some bad. One which may not occur to foreigners is the extent to which exhibitions increase the mischievous attraction which Paris has always had for the provincial. Whenever there is an exhibition in Paris, special efforts are made to bring to the capital hundreds of thousands of hard-working country folks who but for the exhibition would never have left their native fields. Paris itself is quite powerful enough a lodestone without the added attractions of a great World Fair. The gaiety, the brilliance, the glamour, of the prolonged fâte add a hundredfold to the natural attractiveness of the city. The provincial becomes discontented with the dull round of rural life. Some fine day he leaves his plough or his shop and comes to Paris to try his fortune. What we want is not to increase the charm of the city, but to lessen its fatal fascination for the countryman.

EUROPE'S GAIN, FRANCE'S LOSS.

Then there is yet another reason, which weighs most with the thoughtful who really decide such matters in the long run. How is it, they ask, that each successive exhibition has already resulted in destroying a French monopoly in some industry? Ten years ago French silks commanded the market of the world. But in 1889, the Russians who came to our exhibition conceived the idea of utilising all that we taught them in the art of silk culture. They returned to their native country and set to work to develop silk. What is the result? To-day Russia is beating France in the silk market. Russians are everywhere ousting French silks with their own, and they would never have known how if we had not taught them. You object that other nations send their exhibits and that we can if we choose learn as much from them as they learn from us. But no Frenchman thinks that. It may be conceit. Perhaps also conservatism has something to do with it. a matter of fact, the French exhibits at a Paris exhibition are naturally more complete than the exhibits of any other nation. It is now the turn of Germany or of England. If they hold the next exhibition in Berlin or in London we shall go there to learn from them.

Mr. Stead, commenting upon this French opinion, thinks that possibly it is rather an exaggeration of the unpopularity of the Exposition.

THE IDEAL CITY.

He goes on to speak of the suitability of Paris for the holding of such world shows :--

No other city in the world is so ideal a place for the holding of an international exhibition as Paris. If it were for nothing else than the glorious vista which begins with the Louvre and ends with the Arc de Triomphe, Paris is and must ever remain one of the great shrines toward which the pilgrims of humanity bend their steps. The city itself is a permanent exhibition. It may not be altogether an ideal capital of civilisation, but no other city combines so many elements of interest and preserves so many great memories of the past in a casket of such unequalled charm.

A NOVEL step in the development of the model village is described by Frank Parker in the August Puritan. Besides all its other advantages—in tree-lined streets, in picturesque cottage homes, in the absence of publichouses, in a host of social and recreative agencies—Port Sunlight is to have "a spiritual director," who will have "full control and oversight of the religious and social work of the community." The work will be "entirely undenominational," self-governed and congregational. The man chosen for the post of undenominational rector of the village is Rev. S. Gamble Walker, who has resigned his Wesleyan ministry in order to take up the work. £25,000 will be spent on a new church to accommodate about fifteen hundred. Needless to say the initiative in this movement came from Mr. W. H. Lever.

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#### SOME NOTABLE NEW INVENTIONS.

THE month's magazines register several strides forward in man's campaign of conquest over his material environment.

200 MILES AN HOUR ON LAND.

Mr. H. J. Shepstone describes in the August Harms-worth's Mr. H. S. Halford's patent gradient railway which promises to yield a rate of 200 miles an hour by train, and makes a journey of fifteen minutes from London to Brighton conceivable. The inventor has already worked out the idea in a model 50 yards in length:—

The permanent way is laid upon girders. There are six girder sections in the model, each 25 feet in length. These girders are supported upon rams moving the supporting columns as pistons. These rams are the terminal points of sections, and are made to rise and so cause a gradient down which the train runs. It will be seen, therefore, that the train is made to travel by greatition obtained by breathing are then proved.

by gravitation obtained by hydraulic or other power.

The automatic rising of the rams as the train proceeds is obtained as follows. At a point about five feet from the completion of the first graded section one of the levers in the trolley above the rail cleverly depresses a lever, called an actuator, automatically admitting the water pressure below the piston of the column in front of it, which naturally begins to rise. The ram does not reach its full height until the train has passed the rising column. This is repeated at all remaining columns, with the result that the train is continuing its run at an ever-increasing speed.

The time taken to cover the whole distance of 50 yards is 26\(\frac{1}{2}\) seconds, made up as follows:—Starting section 8 seconds, second section 6 seconds, third section 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) seconds, fourth section 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) seconds, and the last section 2 seconds, or one quarter of the time required to cover the first section. Directly the rams are passed they commence to fall very slowly, but, of course, have not sunk appreciably until the train has passed.

The initial cost of such a railway would be enormous, but the working expenses would be small:—

Mr. Halford claims for his system the following advantages:—
(1) That it is the quickest and fastest system in the world;
(2) that there are no boilers to explode, no smoke or smell, and no dirt; (3) no running off the line; (4) no dangerous level crossings; and (5) a minimum of wear and tear.

# A FLYING SHIP ON ITS TRIAL TRIP.

Pearson's, which is honourably distinguished for its early records of new and surprising inventions, gives prominence to two notable novelties of this kind in its September issue. Gustav Levering tells of the first voyage of "the ship that flies," as he calls Count von Zeppelin's air-ship. This is his description of the first ship to navigate the aerial sea:—

In appearance, Count von Zeppelin's air-ship resembles a huge cigar, pointed at both ends; it is made chiefly of aluminium. Its length is about 415ft. The diameter of the cylinder is 40ft., and the total depth of the structure, including the gondolas in which the passengers are to sit, is rather more than 80ft. The framework of this huge cylinder consists of aluminium bands, twenty-four in number. The interior of the cigar is divided by sixteen vertical ribs into seventeen compartments, each of which contains an independent balloon, made of material which the manufacturer calls "ballonin."... The balloons now used have retained hydrogen gas for five weeks without sensible loss. The capacity of the cigar is 11,000 cubic mètres... The total weight of the ship, including its crew, is estimated not to exceed 20,000lbs... Four screws or propellers attached to the sides of the cigar are actuated by two Daimker motors of 15 horse-power each, and are capable of turning at the rate of 1,200 revolutions per minute. These propellers are made with blades of aluminium... The steering apparatus consists of four rudders connected in pairs.

The writer depicts the sensation felt by the crowds at

Friedrichshaven on Lake Constance on July 2nd, when they saw the monster air-ship ascend with propellers revolving 1,200 times a minute, to a height of 1,300 feet, and after rising and sinking and circling at the will of the inventor, who had a tiny crew with him on board, return in safety to the lake after having flown a distance of six miles. The result was satisfactory, but further improvements are promised. Some of the aluminium portions will be replaced by a new and lighter substance called magmalium.

THE ICE-BREAKER AS POLAR DISCOVERER.

As the air-ship makes its way through the tenuous atmosphere by its lightness, so Admiral Makaroff's icebreaker, the Ermack as described by Earl Mayo in the September Windsor, forges its way through vast strata of solidified water by sheer weight. The Russian Admiral assured the Irish nobleman that "the future of Arctic and Antarctic exploration, including the discovery of the Poles, will depend mainly on the use of powerful ice-breakers." Nansen having found it possible to build a ship strong enough to withstand the pressure of the ice, the ice-breaker turns his defensive into an offensive. The construction of the ice-breaker has been described before in our pages. Earl Mayo adds the description of the Ermack's progress through Arctic ice, The vessel has gone through the thickest ice of the Spitzbergen region, as thick as any, in the Admiral's judgment, that lies between us and the North Pole. Here is the story of how she went through a Spitzbergen floe:—

At the first impact the ship's speed did not slacken perceptibly, but it was noticeable that the bow began to rise slowly into the air as though she were being lifted from below by a giant hand. The ice showed no sign of yielding, and the ship moved on, going more and more slowly, until perhaps nine feet of the glistening surface usually below the water-line was exposed to view. At length she seemed to stand still. Her engines had not ceased their efforts; the screws were whirling at their highest speed and churning the water at her stern; but progress had decreased until it could hardly be observed by the eye. She was pressing upon the ice with a weight of 900 tons, and it was still firm. She even slipped back a few inches. It seemed as if she were going to fail. Then, suddenly, a crack which, beginning below the surface, had not before revealed itself, appeared in a long, irregular line extending from the ship's side. Sharp reports like the barking of quick-firing guns were heard. The whole field trembled as though moved by an earthquake shock. A great strip of it, a mile across and weighing in the aggregate thousands of tons, detached itself from the principal mass and moved slowly off. After remaining poised motionless for some minutes, the Ermack now darted forward swiftly, like a living thing. Giant ice boulders, detached by the shock, plunged into the water, while others rising from great depths sprang into the air, looking as green as emeralds and as clear. They fell back into the water, and were crushed by the flying screws as in the jaws of a monster. Proceeding in this manner, the Ermack made her way through ice-ridges that sometimes rose to a height of eighteen feet above the surface of the water and extended to a depth of nine fathoms below.

So with feet of steel the modern man may trample

So with feet of steel the modern man may trample through the fields of Arctic ice to the North Pole.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

"Talking along a beam of light" is the lucid title which Mr. C. M. M'Govern gives to his account in the September *Pearson's* of Mr. Hayes' Radiophone. It is, roughly speaking, a telephone, in which the rays of a searchlight play the part of the connecting wire. This is the writer's graphic way of explaining it:—

the writer's graphic way of explaining it:

At the sending point—let us suppose it is a lighthouse—is a sound-proof telephone box. On the table in this telephone box there are four ordinary transmitters instead of the single transmitter in common usage, and the four pairs of wires that run

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from these transmitters extend to the back of an ordinary searchlight placed just outside the box, the wires first passing through a small "knife switch" and through a small "resistance box and regulator" on their way to the searchlight.

Supposing the person it is desired to talk to is the captain of an incoming steamer which is some two miles away : There is an ordinary telephone box in the pilot-house of the ship, where instead of the "wire" telephone receiver there hangs on the wall of the box a circular, concave mirror, in the centre of which is fixed a small glass bulb-shaped like the glass of a thermometer the glass bulb being half filled with carbonised filament. The small end of this glass bulb penetrates through to the back of the mirror, where it fits into the end of an ordinary phonograph ear-

tube, whose opposite ends are placed in the captain's ears.

The searchlight at the sending station is now thrown upon the mirror in the pilot-house, the person in the land station talks in a loud voice, and immediately the captain hears the voice as clearly and distinctly as if it were at his elbow instead of a mile or two away-it makes no difference whether he is near or far ; the light used is the same, and the conversation is as intelligible whether the ship is still, or steaming farther or nearer. There is no bell to ring in order to tell the captain that the person in the lighthouse wishes to speak to him; he sees the lighthouse fixing its searchlight upon his pilot-house, and he knows that that is the signal for him to answer "Hello."

The inventor is Mr. Hammond V. Hayes, of Boston, Mass., "one of the most modest inventors" the writer has ever met. He says that the scientific basis upon which the radiophone works is that "varied heat waves can be transmitted in a beam of light to a receiver capable of reproducing delicate sound vibrations with accuracy." His distinctive work has been the evolution of the little glass bulb with the carbonised filament. He explains the marvel thus :-

With each infinitesimal variation in the intensity of the radiation (caused by speaking into the transmitter) which reaches the glass bulb, there is a corresponding variation in the heating of the filament, and in consequence there is a corresponding variation in the expansion of the air in the bulb-its degrees of heat being so much varied. Certain sounds-words and syllables—produce one sort of expansion of the air in the bulb, while certain other words and syllables produce other sorts of expansion, and thus every vibration through the transmitter, whether by the human voice or by an instrument like a telegraph key, or a cornet, is reproduced upon the receiver.

Neither bright sunlight nor thick fog affects the transmission of the heat ray which conveys the message.

Bearing in mind the new voice-magnifier, wherewith a pupil of Edison proposes to make his voice distinctly heard from the top of the Eiffel Tower all over Paris, we are evidently approaching a marvellous era of multitudinous inter-communication.

Mr. Frank Ballard, in the Young Man, describes "the latest and greatest astronomical observatory" at the lake of Geneva in Wisconsin, where stands the Yerkes telescope, 75 feet long, with its lenses of 40 in. diameter, its movable floor, and its dome of 65 ft. and 150 tons, "the largest movable roof ever constructed."

"SOME Neighbours on the Veldt" is the title of several interesting glimpses of South African life which Miss J. H. Spettigue gives us in the September Sunday at Home. She sketches the varied services held at "the undenominational church"—an agency of racial as well as religious blending. One remark about a gentleman with whom she stayed is very significant. She says :-

A better reproduction of the most courtly type of John Bull could not have been seen, but all the same he was a member of the Bond. He did not choose to be "snuffed out" of politics in the colony, he said, which he should be if he did not join it. Against influences like these Lord Roberts' quarter-of-amillion soldiers are in the end powerless.

## THE SUBMARINE BOAT.

"THE submarine has arrived "-at least this is the opinion of Mr. Kimball, who deals with the subject in a well-illustrated article in the September *Harper's Magazine*. The writer considers that "the most practical dimensions for submarine torpedo-boats are about 70 to 80 feet long, and 12 feet diameter"; this size of boat is easily steered and is not clumsy. The present French submarines are considerably larger, but the tendency is to reduce their size.

## THE DIFFICULTIES OF DESIGN.

The principal difficulties met with to-day in designing a submarine torpedo-boat are as follows: providing for sufficient stored power of a kind that can be economically expended in driving her when submerged; devising a good method of directing her toward an object constantly changing its position; installing an efficient armament; retaining a fixed centre of gravity and fixed weight in spite of exhaustion of stores and movements of weights; modelling her to meet the physical requirements of crushing strains and the tactical requirements of handiness; ballasting and trimming her so that she will have sufficient stability, and at the same time move readily in obedience to both horizontal and vertical rudder efforts.

#### THE MOTIVE-POWER.

Steam and gas-engines have to give way before the advantages of electricity drawn from storage cells. This motive-power does not consume the air; in fact, it does not need air to work :-

The Holland, an American boat, uses a gasoline-engine for surface and stored electricity for under-water work. Her surface radius of action is a good eight hundred miles, and her sub-merged one about fifty. The large dynamo is run by her gasengine to store electricity when the boat is on the surface, and when going under the gas-engine is thrown out of gear, and the dynamo is used as an electric motor, taking current from the cells it has stored.

### DRAWBACKS OF THE SUBMARINES.

The chief difficulties in designing a submarine can all be satisfactorily met except those of propelling power under all conditions, and of field of vision when submerged. She will be deficient in speed until a now unknown power be found, and she cannot retain her invisibility below the surface and at the same time see her enemy without some discovery in the property of light that it is difficult to imagine. Although a submarine can be perfectly lighted by means of the storage cells, and perfectly ventilated by pumping the vitiated air overboard and renewing the supply from the compressed-air tanks, she will be uninhabitable for long periods owing to the cramped quarters; and the duties of the crew are so severe that the men must be relieved frequently.

#### THE PROGRESS OF THE SUBMARINE.

The submarine has arrived. The recognition of her capabilities within her limited field of usefulness cannot be much longer delayed. France has grasped the idea of the effectiveness of the type in general, and has so far developed it that she has a dozen submarines on her naval register, and has provided for thirtyeight all told. When she has employed them for coast defence sufficiently to make their potential felt, it will be apparent that she will be able to send her whole cruising fleet against an enemy's ships, ports, or lines of communication. Other civilised nations will then be forced to follow her lead, just as they did in the matter of surface torpedo-boats. Germany is yielding to the pressure of progress, and is to have a competition of submarine models at Kiel during the current year. Russia is at work on submarines, but her results are wisely kept secret. England discredits them as much as possible, for the same reason that she discredited surface torpedo-boats when they appeared. policy is quite correct, since, as the strongest power at sea, she should in every way try to prevent the appearance of craft that will so greatly limit the effectiveness of her present fleet.

Mr. Kimball thinks that England will provide submarines.

## TWO VIEWS OF THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

(1) IN NORTH CAROLINA.

REV. J. M. BACON has been fortunate enough to witness three eclipses, and describes his experiences in the September Pearson's. Norwegian Lapland in 1895, Central India in 1898, and North Carolina in 1990 were the three—most diverse—scenes. In the Arctic circle, he tells us, the party of astronomers "owned to a certain strange, overmastering feeling akin to awe," while the lower animals showed signs of grave perturbation. The eclipse in India similarly affected birds and beasts. At Wadesborough in North Carolina, this May, the approach of the shadow created great disquietude. Cocks crew loudly; the woods and fields emitted sounds of wild life heard only at eventide; night-birds stole out. But just before the total darkness a solemn hush fell, attended with a sense of strange chill. Then :-

The next moment, to those who could look upwards, the outline of the moon was revealed against a background ethereal, indescribable, and as yet but dimly visible. This was the first glimpse of the corona of 1900, and then the great shadow swept down on all beholders. This sudden leap into darkness is often accounted the most appalling feature of the eclipse. With the

speed of a cannon shot the blackness rushes on.

A dozen miles to the south-west the broad valley below us sloped up towards the faint far sky line, but the mighty shadow leaped this gap in a few seconds, shrouting, swamping, blotting out the world. It was as though an intangible, but real and awesome presence, were around us. The sky directly overhead, which a little while before had been the deepest purple, was dusky now, toning down through hues of olive to orange tints on the far horizon; and half-way towards the zenith there hung the entire black body of the moon, while around it was displayed the silvery sheen of the corona. . . . Less conspicuous than the corona, but yielding nothing in wonder and beauty, are the ruby jewels now seen around the margin of the sun's limb. These solar prominences, as they are termed, betray themselves in a spectroscope as up-rushes mainly of glowing hydrogen from out of the sun's atmosphere, outbursts so stupendous that they have been known to attain a height of 200,000 miles in an interval to be measured by minutes only. . . .

One and a half minutes is sure all too brief an interval in which to grasp, in every detail, a spectacle so subline and fleeting as the eclipsed sun... Then with a flash, the light returned, flooding all the landscape. The transition was, as always, sudden, almost electric, and forthwith from the neighbouring hill, where thousands of onlookers had collected, uprose a shout, wild, spontaneous, and exultant. One last quick glance caught the rear of the great shadow flying with incredible

velocity over the hill-tops into the north-east.

(2) IN ALGIERS.

Mr. Edmund Verney describes the same event as seen from an observatory in Algiers. He says:—

Some five or ten minutes before totality the sunlight seems changing in quality; colour goes out of everything, the air is sensibly colder, flowers begin to close their petals, some martins, who have their nests under the eaves of an observatory, make their preparations for going early to bed, the shaggy observatory dog coils himself up finally for the night, and presently the planet Mercury shines out brilliantly near the sun. There is a hush, a chill, a silence, and then, quite suddenly, comes the moment when the sun is wholly hidden. This is what we beheld: a solid disc of utter blackness, the like whereof one never thought to see in the heavens. Above and below the disc (more above than below) were quivering fan-shaped rays, like spun-glass in moonlight, stretching away into space some three, four, or five times the sun's diameter, while at the lower edge of the moon we saw a narrow rim of golden orange and flame colour, with glowing points of deep red like burning metal. This was all. It seems little enough when put into words, but the effect was surpassingly solemn. The molten coronium, so little seen, and in one part only, while extremely vivid, was less striking than we had expected; but what were the great pale

rays stretching far away into the sky?

The minute of a total eclipse is the shortest minute in life. We dared not for one moment remove our eyes from our glasses; suddenly, in an instant, from the lower part of the moon, shot the first ray of returning light. With dramatic suddenness the world was again bathed in floods of sunshine; one great sigh of relief went up from the many on the hill-top, as the moment of

The temperature sank during totality 4 degrees on one station and 12 on another. The different effect produced on Arabs, Kabyles, French, and Jews is humorously

described.

## STORY OF THE DELAGOA BAY ARBITRATION.

MR. MALCOLM MCILWRAITH contributes to the Fortnightly Review for September a lengthy article describing the ins and the outs of the protracted arbitration on the Delagoa Bay Railway. This arbitration, which lasted nine years, and the pleadings and evidence of which fill some forty volumes of print, had long been a stumbling block for arbitration. Mr. McIlwraith is careful to exculpate the arbitrators from the charge usually brought against them of spinning out the arbitration in order to put money in their own pockets, but he cannot exempt them altogether from blame. He admits that-

the Portuguese Government and its advisers were determined to contest every possible point, either of fact or law, and to fight the matter, inch by inch, to the bitter end. But after making every allowance for such considerations, there can be little doubt that the case might easily have been concluded in about half the time it actually occupied. The pleadings were long enough, in all conscience, but even they came to an end at the close of 1894, and one year longer should have amply sufficed for every-thing that there then remained to do. In short, if international arbitrations are to become effective and popular, as a substitute for more coercive measures, the Delagoa Bay case should be regarded as a shining example of how not to arbitrate.

Two points upon which he lays special stress may be

It is a mistake to submit an international dispute to a too exclusively national tribunal. In the present case the Swiss element predominated far too greatly. With three Swiss judges, three Swiss experts, and six Swiss counsel engaged in the case, the matter was reduced to the level of an ordinary Swiss lawsuit, and the natural result was that purely Swiss methods and procedure, which were not always suitable to litigation of this character, were somewhat slavishly followed throughout. Except for the settlement of some comparatively insignificant question of procedure, the arbitration tribunal never held any sittings in court, and the main issues of the case were never orally pleaded before it at all. Neither Mr. Underdown, the leading English counsel, nor the solicitor who had had charge of the English Company's interests from the outset (Mr. Capel Slaughter) ever had an opportunity of appearing before the Arbitrators, or even, I believe, of making acquaintance with them, in their official capacity. This impossibility of getting into touch either with the opposing counsel or the judges themselves, exercised a baleful influence on the *moral* of the combatants, and was probably responsible for a good deal of the rather derogatory bickering and irritating recriminations which disfigured some of the pleadings.

MR. ROYLANCE KENT, writing in Macmillan's on "a new political era," quotes a saying which aptly if profanely shows how the glib statement, "We are all Democrats now," appeals to the less educable order of Conservative: "A Tory squire of the old school is said to have summed up the matter thus-' Parties are now divided into Liberals and d-d Liberals."

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## THE STRANGE STORY OF A GREAT GIFT.

THE Hertford House Collections form the subject of a fascinating paper in the Pall Mayazine by the late Charles Yria rie. It is a veritable romance with the added charm of reality. It is a strange intermingling of aristocratic eccentricities, of international amenities, of art-accumulations, and of munificent generosity. The occasion of the narrative is given in the opening sentence:—

Lady Wallace, widow of Sir Richard Wallace, who inherited most of the wealth of the late Marquess of Hertford, bequeathed the Marquess's Art collections, now in Hertford House, Manchester Square, to the British Nation.

## THE COLLECTOR'S FATHER.

Hertford House, to begin with, was the French Embassy—a fact suggestive of the happy blending of French and English life which its art-treasures attest. The third Marquess of Hertford—the original of Thackeray's Lord Steyne—preferred a home in the real France to one on the spot which had been diplomatically a bit of France in England. It came to pass thus:—

This Marquess of Hertford served in the British army during the wars of the First Empire; he was taken prisoner, carried to France, and incarcerated at Verdun. Subsequently he gave up living in England, and abandoned his London residence. He had married a celebrated actress, Marie Fognani; . . . and under these circumstances Lord Seymour elected to live abroad, dividing his time between Paris and Milan. . . He was enormously stout, extremely headstrong, and indifferent to public opinion. He lived according to his fancy, and soon became notorious throughout Lombardy for his eccentricities, travelling about in a large post-chaise, with parti-coloured postilions, his carriage crammed with showy women, the delight of the gaping crowds. This nobleman was possessed of much wit, and was a great patron of art and literature; he was also on intimate terms with Rossini, and extremely generous in all his dealings with artists.

## THE MARQUESS, THE VESTRY, AND THE DRAINS.

Such was the father of the great art-collector, and the parentage makes the character more explicable. This is the writer's account of the man who became in 1842 the fourth Marquess of Hertford:—

The third Marquess died in 1842; and his son Lord Richard Conway Seymour, hitherto known as Lord Varmouth, succeeded to his hereditary honours as fourth Marquess of Hertford. He was born about the year 1800, was educated in England, and before attaining his majority entered the British army. He was well informed, bright, quick and intelligent, but somewhat of a sceptic; a brilliant conversationalist. . . He prided himself on his refined politeness, but, as the French say, the Devil was not the loser. When in 1842, at his father's death, he took his seat in the House of Lords as fourth Marquess of Hertford, he made his maiden speech, and disappeared not only from the political horizon but from England. The dispute between the Marquess and the parochial authorities is well known, for it became a tradition at Court and in Town. He occupied at that time a big house in Piccadilly, opposite Hyde Park, Hertford House not being in a fit state to receive him. A discussion arose between him and the vestry on the question of drainage; the Marquess obstinately refused to give way, left the staircase of his new house unfinished, closed the shutters, declared the place uninhabitable in order to avoid paying the rates, and abruptly quitted London. From that day forward the young nobleman became a thorough Parisian.

## A LORDLY PLEASURE-HOUSE.

He bought a pleasure-house in the Bois de Boulogne, "a perfect gem of the Louis Sixteenth period," first built for the Comte d'Artois:—

Later on he was enabled, through the friendliness of Napoleon III., whom he had known during the latter's exile

in London, to increase the small holding by successive purchases; and when the great transformation scene of the Bois de Boulogne took place, he fitted it up and arranged it in such a manner that Bagatelle ceased to be a mere pavilion and pied-à-terre, and became almost his permanent abode, and a residence, on a small scale, fit for a prince of royal birth. . . . This we may call the first collection.

## ART-TREASURES WORTH £3,500,000.

He fitted up besides two residences in Paris, one for himself and one for his brother, Lord Henry Seymour. "the type of the English Parisian":—

Here in Paris, gradually and by daily purchases, he brought together paintings, furniture, bronzes, porcelains, miniatures, snuff-boxes, jewellery, a thousand elegant trifles by the artists of the eighteenth century; snuff-boxes on which Blarenberg had painted a hundred minute figures; fans, comfit-boxes, etc.—in a word, all those charming frivolities which are the delight of connoisseurs. . From 1842 to 1870, till the eve of the declaration of the Franco-German war, which is also the date of his death, he spent his days accumulating art-treasures.

death, he spent his days accumulating art-treasures.

It is quite evident—the great public galleries of Madrid, Paris, London, Dresden, Munich and Berlin excepted—that the collection at Hertford House ranks as one of the finest in the world. But its chief characteristic lies in its variety: it seems as though, with the exception of the antique, mediæval and primitive schools, everything were included.

These collections were valued in 1890 by a committee of experts at three and a half millions sterling.

#### A FORTUNATE LEGATEE.

One of his most trusted purchasers was Mr. Richard Wallace, "who, twenty years his junior, was brought upunder the care of the Dowager Marchioness of Hertford, widow of the third Marquess." In 1870 the eccentric Marquess died. His title and his entailed property, which "was not very considerable," passed to a cousin:—

The French property, however, as well as the unentailed English property and all his securities—which represented an enormous total, he devised with spontaneous liberality to Mr. Richard Walkace, who, according to the tenor of the late Marquees' will, "had attended him so devotedly during his long illness."

#### A HERO OF THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

Here is romance enough, with unspoken suggestions of more. But a totally new element enters with the advent of war and siege:—

The war of 1870-71 breaks out: Sir Richard finds himself shut up in Paris with his wife and son—the latter a Frenchman, a lieutenant in the Cuirassiers of the Guard, and staff officer to General Vinoy, who commanded the 13th Army Corps, and who, after gallantly striving to rejoin MacMahon before Sedan, escaped the general disaster by his masterly retreat on Mezières, and returned to Paris, where, on the retirement of General Trochu, he became Governor and Commander-in-chief. Richard Wallace's conduct during the siege of Paris is well known, and has made him famous. He carefully watched events, encouraged and assisted the population, spent a million francs (£40,000) in charitable deeds, and took part in the re-victualling of the capital, earning honours from the Government and the blessings of the people. . . . Desirous to reward an English personage, whose generous action during the war had reflected credit on his nation, the Government, in the person of Mr. Gladstone, at that time Prime Minister, proposed that Her Majesty should confer a baronetcy on the Marquess' successor, thenceforth Sir Richard Wallace. His wife, who was of French origin, became Lady Wallace, and his son George, the French captain, an English subject. Paris became for him but a place of repose, . . . but having soon after been elected a Member of Parliament for the County of Antrim, Sir Richard's permanent domicile was necessarily in England. Thenceforth the fate of the collections was decided, and at the close of the year 1871 it was settled that everything was to be sent to England.

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## "THE DEEP POWER OF JOY" IN ART.

MR. MARCUS STONE, R.A., expresses himself to Mr. Arthur Mee, in the September Young Man, on the pains and pleasures of his art, in a striking and salutary way. Mr. Stone thinks that "the artist has reason to envy most people, because most people can become masters of their craft, and he cannot." The man who hoes turnips, even the banker, the lawyer, can feel he has attained. But "the artist has no exact test of achievement." Nevertheless, Mr. Stone goes on to say, the artist "loves his work because it is difficult."

His strictures on the kind of art which loves to portray moral garbage are severe and healthful. Of "the sordid meanness of life in contrast with its grandeur and gla-

mour," he says :-

"It may, of course, be painted very well. But I am going to venture an opinion with which most people will disagree—I am going to say that the mean side of life is painted for the reason that it is so easy. I think it is very, much more difficult, both in literature and painting, to picture joy than sorrow. You will find that the great masters in literature leave you with a great emotional joy, and a great glow of sympathy. The poorer practitioners like killing their heroines of consumption, or harrowing you with murder and bloodshed. These things are simple, and not at all difficult. Red paint is cheap. It wants the consummate master to paint or write something light, and yet impress you . . . It is very easy to move somebody by painting or writing of ugly things, but I don't believe that realism of this sort is an evidence of force. To me it is rather an evidence of weakness."

"But there are great pictures and great books which depict

the ugly side of life?"

"Yes, no doubt; but the greatest achievements of art have always been in the other direction. All the great works of the greatest masters have been in that direction. They have not shirked the serious element, but I think the greatest achievements have been in a sort of noble joyfulness—not a frivolous joy. I have always found that that has been one of the evidences of the great master in literature and art. Nobody could make you cry of joy as Thackeray and Dickens could."

"Red paint is cheap." There is a world of criticism in that jet of scorn. It is refreshing to find so frank an avowal of faith in what Wordsworth calls "the deep

power of joy."

## THE IRON DUKE AND THE IRATE PAINTER.

In the "Pleasant Pastels from Spain" which Mrs. M. L. Woods is contributing to Cornhill, she deals this month with portraits by Goya. In them she finds reflected with clever realism the artificial and immoral Spanish Court life of a hundred years ago. She blames his age, not him, for the stiff pose and affected mien of his portraits. She observes, by the way, that though we abhor the unnatural carriage of the old Spanish dames, which was something of a strut, "one hopes that Nature is not altogether responsible for the gait of our modern young Englishwoman, who hurls herself along the street like a loose-jointed lout in petticoats." She closes her interesting study with the following story of the passage between the painter and Wellington, who had recently entered Madrid in triumph from his victory at Salamanca:

In the Quinta, then, waits the proud, irascible Spanish painter, accustomed to be treated by kings and nobles with a deference at that time not accorded to genius in England, his temper, too, hardly improved by his terrible infirmity—deafness so hopeless that he could not hear a cannon fired at four paces from him. To him enters the haughty, uneducated Briton, busy doubtless, grudging the hour which was all Goya required to sketch in a portrait, and regarding the painter-fellow as a kind of tradesman, bound to supply goods

as per order. Alava, Wellington's Spanish friend, was there, and also a young man, Goya's son. When Goya had worked at the sketch awhile, he showed it to the Duke. Obviously Wellington was no more competent to give an opinion on a picture than Goya was to plan a campaign; but this does not seem to have struck him. He called the thing a daub, emphasising his uncomplimentary remarks with gestures and desiring Goya's son to repeat them to the painter. The son declined to do so, and, together with Alava, endeavoured to reason with the strange art-critic. In vain; El Lord's contempt only became more vocal. Meantime the deaf man watched, with thunder lowering on the massive brow, a stormy out-thrust of the big under-lip, the very mane of him electric with rage. Now El Lord clapped on his hat, and haughtily, without further civility, prepared to depart. Then the storm burst. A brace of loaded pistols happened to be upon the table: Goya seized them and leapt towards the Duke. Wellington's hand flew to his sword; Alava just succeeded in hurling himself between them, while the son struggled with his father, endeavouring to tear the pistols from his hands. So in towering wrath the victor of Salamanca was hustled out of the house of the yet more infuriated painter.

The writer asks in conclusion whether there was not something in the remark of the elder Wellesley; "My brother Arthur is an ass!" She adds:—

The demeanour of the Iron Duke in Madrid, among friends and allies, was foolish with a folly easily pardoned by Britons, because, as has recently been said, it is so fatally common among them—the folly of Contempt.

## A Plea for the Poor Hunted Microbe.

MR. MAURICE L. JOHNSON heads his paper in the Westminster Review "Microbes: are they inherently pathogenic?" and proceeds to answer the question with an emphatic negative. He quotes a paper read by Mr. George G. Bantock, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., in the March of last year, in which the doctor presents facts to show "that the modern doctrine of bacteriology is a gigantic mistake," and "that these various bacilli play a beneficent rôle in the economy of nature." The writer proceeds:—

As Dr. Bantock and other eminent authorities assure us, the germs which have come to be regarded as the causes of the most virulent diseases are constantly found swarming in perfectly healthy people, and as their decrescence is frequently attended with unfavourable results, there is good ground for believing them to be necessary and beneficent. But the misconceptions in regard to them seem to have arisen from the mistaking of an effect for a cause. For example, the Klebs-Löeffler bacillus has been looked upon as the cause of diphtheria, while it is universally admitted that it is continually present in perfectly healthy mouths and fauces. But, of course, when an individual contracts diphtheria, all the microbes of his system, including this denizen of the fauces to which the diphtheritic stigma has been attached, must participate in the contamination, and acquire the diphtheritic diathesis; so when, under such conditions, it has been taken and injected into animals, and they have developed diphtheria, the false assumption has arisen that this microbe, harmless enough when taken from a healthy person, was the cause of diphtheria, because it induced the disease when taken from a diphtheritic patient, any other microbe or emanation from whom would have possessed the same pathogenic property.

Dr. Foster Palmer is cited as saying that "the pathogenic microbe is powerless to cause disease in a healthy organism." Whence the writer deduces the moral that we should be more careful about maintaining the general health of the system than in hunting down the poor microbe, who is only harmful when coming from and entering into diseased or impaired organisms.

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# THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

## THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE September number naturally gives prominence to the Chinese problem. Mr. Joseph King Goodrich writes from Kyoto under date of July 24th on Japan's present attitude to China. He gives in full the message sent by the Emperor of China on July 11th, imploring the Emperor of Japan to make common cause with him against the Western Powers, and the Mikado's reply insisting first on the suppression of the insurgents and the rescue of the Legations. The general feeling in Japan is to consent to undertake a greater share in the work of pacifying China than the other Powers, after they find their inability and begin to lean on Japan. The writer laments that the United States did not back up the reforming efforts of the Chinese Emperor three years ago, and three months ago did not send troops and menof-war to be ready for an emergency.

Dr. James Dennis contributes a defence and an appreciation of missions in China. He argues that the animus of the Chinese is anti-foreign rather than anti-Christian, and due to the hustling aggressiveness of the foreigner in all departments of enterprise, crowned by political encroachments. He denies the frequent statement that missionaries were forced on China by European cannon; missionaries were in China a thousand years before the treaties were made; the treaties only safeguarded interests already there. And by Imperial decrees Christianity has been declared a recognised and tolerated religion in China. Missionaries are there by violation of no compact. The writer reckons Chinese Christians to

number some one million and a half.

Does Jamaica contain a lesson in Colonial government?" asks Julius Moritzen, and answers, "Yes; how not to do it." He puts the blame on the Home Government, and remarks: "The Transvaal is not the only spot on earth where the name of Joseph Chamberlain is unbeloved." The elected representatives of the people have been overruled by the Colonial Office, and Jamaica is practically a Crown Colony. Nevertheless the writer declares: "Jamaica has no desire for annexation to the United States. Whatever may have been former attempts in that direction, the inhabitants of the island are to-day as British as those of Great Britain." It is a very interesting account which the writer gives of Jamaican trade and prospects: and valuable to those who would understand the new situation introduced by the United States as a West Indian Power.

The National Prohibition Party and its candidates are sympathetically sketched by Edward J. Wheeler. The Party is one of the eight minor parties that are entering into the Presidential contest. This is its eighth attack. At the last it gained only one per cent of the votes cast, and at an earlier time a quarter of a million votes. This time they expect to get half a million or even one million votes. John Granville Woolley, the eighth Presidential candidate, is a converted drunkard. The change took place in 1888. He is a magnetic speaker, a liberal Christian, an Endeavourer, but an unbending Prohibitionist. on a religious basis is his demand. His party counts on an increase in the vote because the canteen questionwhether the War Office should provide drink for United

States soldiers-has come into prominence.

## THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE September number is chiefly notable for Mr. Adrian Hofmeyr's "Afrikander Reflections," Mr. Proyand's essay on the "Coal Problem," and the estimate by "Ignotus" of "Japan's Improved Position in the Far East," all of which claim separate notice.

#### WHAT GERMANY IS AFTER.

Sir Rowland Blennerhassett surveys the foreign policy of the German Government, by which, he urges, the foreign policy of England must be influenced. The main object, he says, of a large and increasing school of German politicians is to form a coalition against England to destroy her naval supremacy. The most obvious means to this end is an alliance between Germany and France:—

I am inclined, however, to think that the basis of a Franco-German alliance would be that France and Germany should enter into a customs union with Belgium and Holland . . Military and naval conventions between France and Germany on the one side, and Belgium and Holland would follow. . . .

English supremacy at sea once overthrown, Germany by alliance with Holland would dominate the ocean, and France would be supreme in the Mediterranean, with a vast Colonial Empire centring in North Africa. To face these possibilities-

We may form firm alliances, but those alliances to be firm must be the outcome of interests, and I venture to hold the opinion that England could combine her interests with those of Italy and Russia rather than with the interests of any other of the Great European Powers. The keynote of her international policy should be perseverance in the work of Imperial Federation.

#### AMERICAN MILITARISM AT MANILA.

Mr. John Foreman inquires, "Will the United States withdraw from the Philippines?" and argues strongly for an affirmative answer. It is no rosy picture he gives of the effect of the American occupation. He says:—

Within a fortnight after the capitulation of Manila the drinking saloons had increased fourfold. According to the latest advices there are at least twenty to one existing in the time of the Drunkenness, with its consequent evils, is rife all over the city among the new white population. The orgies of the new-comers, the incessant street brawls, the insults offered with impunity to natives of both sexes, the entry with violence into private homes by the soldiery, who maltreated the inmates and laid hands on what they chose, were hardly calculated to arouse in the natives admiration for their new masters. Brothels were absolutely prohibited under Spanish rule, but since the evacuation there has been a great influx of women of ill fame, whilst native women have been pursued by lustful tormentors. During a certain period after the capitulation there was indis-criminate shooting, and no peaceable native's life was safe in the suburbs.

He reports that Filipinos are bent on independence, and only a large permanent army of occupation will keep them down. He drafted terms of self-government under an American protectorate, which he submitted to the High Commissioner of the titular Filipino Republic: and received this answer :-

Señor Agoncillo told me that he agreed prima facie (1) to the appointment of an American Resident, (2) to the concession of an island in perpetuity, and (3) to the repayment of the twenty million gold dollars with interest; but although he objected to the American control of the Customs he suggested no alternative form of guarantee.

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#### A WARNING NOTE FOR BRITISH TRADE.

Mr. A. Maurice Low, in his American Chronicle, reports what an English traveller—an acknowledged authority in his line—had said to him after visiting most of the great American manufacturing establishments:—

Until a few months ago consumption exceeded the supply, but the tide is about to turn, if it has not already turned, and when there is an unmistakable ebb it will be a bad day for England. What we dread in England more than anything else is hard times in the United States, not because it means a diminished market for English goods in America, but because it means flooding the English and foreign markets with American goods.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

"Royal Artillery" cries for the abolition of compulsory Church Parade in the Army. Apparently it is the parade rather than the going to the church which the soldier dislikes, for he is stated to attend numerously the free evening service. The House of Commons, now departing Parliamentary life, is severely judged from the ladies' gallery by "Grille." She finds its record most disappointing both in legislation and in leadership. The schoolboy's view of schoolmasters is humorously set forth by R. G. Hawtrey, who sketches an ideal master for boys.

## THE ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.

THE August number contains several interesting articles, one of which, on the industrial development of Porto Rico, is noticed elsewhere.

## CHINA IN REGENERATION.

Mr. John Foord writes on the opportunity now opened up in China for industrial development. He says:—

The cataclysm which has rendered impossible the perpetuation of the power of the Empress Dowager and her knot of reactionary advisers has opened up China to the world no less surely than the disappearance of the Shogunate marked the beginning of the new era in Japan.

He mentions the great increase that has been made in American trade with the Celestial Empire during the last few years. British trade is, of course, first in magnitude, but, says Mr. Foord:—

For all essential purposes, American and British interests in China are identical, no less in the matter of railroad construction and equipment than in the general field of commerce. Neither British nor American manufacturers want anything more in China than a fair field and no favour, and the promoters of no enterprise appealing to British or American capital are bound by any conditions as to the market from which they are to draw their materials.

He thus describes America's position with regard to China:-

The absolutely disinterested position which the United States Government occupies in relation to the greatest of all the problems now before the civilised world almost necessarily renders the side which it may take in the settlement of China's future the most powerful one. It has only to speak with sufficient decision and show its readiness to act with sufficient resolution to have its decision respected.

## PARISIAN TRANSPORT.

Mr. Henry H. Suplee contributes a descriptive article upon local transportation at the Paris Exposition and in Paris itself. He says that it was realised that the existing facilities would be quite unequal to the demand for transport during the present exhibition, and numerous preparations were made for improvements. As a matter

of fact, however, none of these improvements has been completed in time excepting those within the exhibition grounds, and the visitor has to manage as best he can with the existing and totally inadequate means provided.

#### MOTOR VERSUS LOCOMOTIVE AND HORSE.

Mr. Fred M. Maynard writes an interesting article on the possibilities of heavy motor vehicles for road service. He says:—

Railways must always prove the cheapest medium for rapid transport over long distances, but below forty miles the terminal charges are so great in proportion to the cost of haulage that promising scope is afforded to any system of road carriage that can by one straightforward journey dispense with such terminal charges. Thus has it been gradually recognised that an enormous field exists for an intermediate form of transport, which, while independent of fixed routes, should possess greater latitude, and shew in use economy superior to that of the horse.

Mr. Maynard demonstrates by the aid of examples that the motor-wagon is within certain limits the most economical of all systems of land carriage. Nor is the saving in working expenses the only recommendation of the new waggons. The streets will be better paved, as cobble-stones will have to give place to asphalt or other silent road covering:—

But with cleaner streets the cost of scavenging will be enormously reduced, and, owing to the absence of that pulverising action of the horses' roofs, a corresponding saving in the expenditure for maintenance and repairs of the road surfaces will be the natural result.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. George H. Hull writes upon the industrial depression and the pig-iron reserve, showing that the abnormal prices of iron are the direct cause of business stagnation. Mr. Waldon Fawcett continues his series of papers on the shipbuilding yards of the United States. Mr. Hugo Diemer gives his third paper on the commercial organisation of the machine shop. Sidney F. Walker gives an interesting account of the use made of electricity in coal mines in Great Britain, and Mr. W. D. Ennis writes on the future of power development. The magazine contains the usual review of the Engineering press all over the world.

#### FEILDEN'S, MAGAZINE.

WITH the August number this magazine celebrated its birthday, and in consequence is even more attractively got up than usual. None of the articles except the one on the Simplon tunnel would be read with much interest by the man in the street.

## THE LONGEST TUNNEL IN SWITZERLAND.

An article by "Our Special Commissioner," illustrated by photos and diagrams, describes the great tunnel twelve and a half miles long, which is being bored through the mountain from Brig in Switzerland to Isella in Italy. It differs chiefly from other tunnels, which have been made through these mountains, in that instead of one large boring, which will take two tracks, it consists of two parallel tunnels, each large enough to take a single track. At present only one is to be used, the other acting as a ventilating tube. The two tunnels are connected by cross galleries every 200 yards. The tunnel will be ready for traffic in 1904. Mr. Brandt, the engineer who designed the machinery and directed the work, died of apoplexy, without seeing the completion of his work. It is a peculiar coincidence that the engineer of the St. Gothard Tunnel, Louis Favre, died in the same way.

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## THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE Contemporary Review for September is much the most interesting of the September reviews. I notice elsewhere several of the more weighty articles, but there is hardly a dull paper in the number.

THE EVIDENCE OF DESIGN IN HISTORY.

I do not know who Mr. William Larminie is, but his paper is a portent in its way, for he boldly maintains that the history of the world for the last four thousand years affords evidence of the existence of an All Ruler who is the intelligent disposer of events. I have not space in which to follow him in his rapid and sometimes brilliant exposition of the course of human Instory, but the following passage will explain how it is that I am inclined to early Mr. Larminie as a kind of Paley Redivivus:—

If it be possible for us to believe that a ship without steam, without rudder, or without pilot, could accomplish such a voyage in equal time, or in any time, we may likewise hold it probable that the barque of human civilisation has sailed so far insafety on its tortuous and dangerous course, without knowledge, without choice, and without guide.

## THE COLONIAL OFFICE MYTH.

Mr. C. de Thierry devotes sixteen pages to an exposition of the reason why the Colonial Office is so universally distrusted outside those realms. "Only in these islands," he says, "is the Colonial Office regarded as potential to effect the solution of Imperial problems. Everywhere else it is regarded as a centre of red-tape." Mr. de Thierry says:—

The Colonial Office is a power nowhere in self-governing Colonies and is not a success in Crown Colonies; and this for four reasons: (1) The character of the Colonial Office; (2) lack of Ministerial responsibility; (3) the attitude of the people of England towards the Colonies; (4) the attitude of the Colonies towards the Colonial Office.

There have been twenty-nine Colonial Secretaries in the sixty years of the Queen's reign. One and all of them seem to have incurred the general condemnation of the Colonists, who, Mr. de Thierry declares, regard the Colonial Office as a monument to English indifference to Imperial development and colonial opinion.

THE CAUSES OF THE CAPE REBELLION.

Mr. Frederic Mackarness, in his paper upon this subject, brings into clear relief the hard case of the unfortunate Dutch Colonists of the Cape. None of them ever drew sword against the Empire, excepting in districts where the British authority had ceased to exist, and when they were, according to international law, bound to render obedience to those who ipso facto had superseded the existing Government by the power of the sword. Mr. Mackarness maintains that the only cure for the present evils is in the adoption of the policy of conciliation such as that which worked so well in Canada. When the Outlanders in Johannesburg conspired to overturn the Government, Mr. Chamberlain made use of that fact as an argument in favour of their enfranchisement. the Dutch Colonists of the Cape were forced to support an invasion from the Republics, Mr. Chamberlain makes that an excuse for demanding their life-long disfranchisement. Fortunately he was overruled in this, but Mr. Mackarness has reason when he thus describes the policy adopted by the present Government :-

By the abandonment to the invaders of whole districts of colonists allied by blood and feeling to those invaders, rebellion was almost invited. By the sweeping administration of martial law, its prolongation beyond any necessity for it, and its consequent application to illegal purposes, disaffection has been fomented. By the proposed disfranchisement of voters over large areas there will be inflicted a punishment carefully

calculated in the eyes of the black races, themselves enfranchised, to brand with a political stigma one of the dominant European races, and that one which is numerically and electorally proponderant in the Colony.

## MR. RICHARD CROKER.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow, in a very interesting and brightly written paper on "What I saw at Kansas City" when Bryan was nominated, brings out very clearly the extent to which Mr. Croker has succeeded in creating anew the old Kingship under the forms of American Democracy:

The German Emperor in the robes of the Black Eagle radiates no more power by smile or frown than does His Majesty King Croker holding audience in the bedroom of a Kansas City hotel. The Kaiser is limited by a constitution; Richard Croker is less trammelled, his power is complete, he governs a community vastly more rich and populous than was the whole of Præssia when Frederick the Great ascended the throne, and his treasury is full. There is not a crowned head in Europe that does not envy Mr. Croker; there is not a crowned head west of Warsaw whom Mr. Croker cannot afford to pity. Royalty has much in common the world over. But in that list I can recall few, very few, who made me feel more of the majesty encircling a king than did Richard Croker in the midst of his Tammany ccurtiers.

Mr. Croker received the homage of his courtiers as Queen Victoria submits to the ordeal of a Drawing-Room. "His manner was restful and had in it something hypnotic":—

Of excitable and perspiring politicians Croker alone seemed cool and indifferent; yet of them all it was he who kept the most machinery in action. Others did the shouting, but he selected the shouters. He, the most important single man at the Convention, made not a single speech, never mounted the platform; only a very few saw him at all.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Calderon gives a rather mournful account of the position of Russian trade in China. He says that neither official Russia nor private Russian enterprise can compete in cheapness or efficiency with English, Japanese, German or Norwegian cargo lines. "While the Russian Empire neglects the Russian individual for the sake of its large schemes, the Russian individual equally neglects the Russian Empire for the sake of his small schemes." He thinks that with the Russian character, its incapacity for combination (an odd accusation to bring against the nation which invented the artel), and the disinclination for picking up small profits, things would not improve even if Russia owned the whole of China. Hannah Lynch describes and denounces M. Barrès's "Appel au Soldat." The way in which she handles him can best be understood by reading the following quotation:

To discover what a vile and villainous thing humanity may become, we need only study certain kinds of "men of letters." Their pretentiousness, their absence of anything approaching decent feeling, are only overtopped by their subtle blackguardism. Beside them the hou ebreaker, the street ruffian, the common cutthroat, are men with some of the dignity of mankind about them.

The spirit of the vacation has evidently reached even Blackwood. The September number is of the open air, airy. Sir Herbert Maxwell depicts his "Valley of Enchantment"—Romsdal in Norway—with all an angler's enthusiasm. Mr. C. H. Hanbury Williams gives a graphic description of his adventures in pursuit of wild geese in Manitoba. The relative claims of golf, old and new, are discussed. "How we escaped from Pretoria," by Captain Haldane, is an exciting tale of hairbreadth scapes, yet suggesting that this was but a glorified version of the boy's game of hide and seek. "The Needs of the Navy" claim notice elsewhere.

## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THIS is a good average number. Several of the articles are noticed shortly elsewhere.

SUGGESTED REFORM IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Mr. Edmund Robertson, Q.C., M.P., in a paper on "Business Principles in the Public Service," writes in a somewhat professorial style on the difference in the way in which the national business is conducted, and the business principles applied by an ordinary firm. In the course of his inspection he makes various suggestions, one of which is as follows :-

I am strongly convinced of the desirability of submitting the Navy, Army, and Civil Service Estimates to separate select committees, before whom the responsible permanent officials might be called to explain and defend their proposals as the accounting officers explain and defend their accounts before the Public Accounts Committee. The gist of the thing is that a select committee should sit upon the Estimates both before they are voted and after they are executed, with the power of calling before it for examination the officials responsible for proposing them and for administering them.

Mr. Robertson reminds us that the pension system costs the country every year seven and a-half millions, of which three are absorbed by military and two by naval men, and two and a-half by the Civil Service.

## A VINDICATION OF THE STAFF COLLEGE.

Colonel Lonsdale Hale, writing on the Staffwork in the war, makes the best case he can for the institution in which he spent seven of the happiest years of his life. The Staff College has been at work forty years. Of thirteen divisional generals only three passed through the college. Out of 460 generals and Staff officers now in South Africa only 120 passed through the Staff College. Colonel Hale says :

The Staff College has, with all its shortcomings, been of great value to the Service generally. It has been the only institution where officers have been able to study the higher work of the profession, or, in fact, to learn what the work of that profession is and how it should be carried out.

Nearly one thousand officers have graduated at the college since it was instituted. The roll from 1858 to 1887 compiled by General Clive gives some 600 names. In it we find the names of some well-known men—Lord Cromer, Sir Evelyn Wood, Sir John Ardagh, Sir E. H. Collin, and that born leader of men, the late Herbert Stewart; but there are not many of this type.

But notwithstanding these merits it has not been popular in the Army.

## STATISTICS OF SUICIDE.

Mr. R. A. Skelton writes an essay cramfull of figures for the purpose of ascertaining the causes and characteristics of suicide. It is the result, he says, of a general and growing sense of malaise. Suicide is increasing in every country in Europe. It reached its highest point in Saxony in 1881-84, and is at its lowest in Ireland. The percentage is sixteen times as great in Saxony as in Ireland. Four men commit suicide for one woman. Norway has reduced her percentage of suicides by onehalf as a result of reducing her percentage of drink by three-quarters.

The most suicides occur in the hottest months. Girls between fifteen and twenty commit suicide more frequently than boys of the same age. But while old men often take their lives, old women very seldom commit suicide. He thus sums up the result of his examination of the effects of marriage and divorce on suicide :-

 Marriage tends to restrain suicidal desire.
 The influence of widowhood is not sensibly different from that of celibacy.

(3) Divorce is highly conducive to suicide.

(4) Difference in civil condition affects male more than female

#### THE TRADITIONAL BRITISH SAILOR.

Mr. W. J. Fletcher describes the Jack Tar of the novelist and the stage, and laments that the sailor is usually caricatured rather than described in literature. Mr. Fletcher says :

Lct us say between 1750 and 1805—our ships were notoriously and admittedly inferior to those of France and Spain. Class for class, our enemies' ships were larger, sailed better, carried their guns higher out of the water, and accommodated larger crews than ours.

Nevertheless, owing to the superiority of our personnel, the British Navy triumphed over all its rivals. Mr. Fletcher says of the sailor :-

They drew him and wrote of him as a grinning zany, a brawling ruffian, a blatant boaster, or a maudlin sentimentalist. No doubt he was each and all of these things on occasions; but he was something more. Prickly to handle, difficult to rule, he was unconquerable when well led. He knew and kept the laws of the sea, while often ignorant and defiant of the laws of the land. Faithful to his friends, he was terrible to his foes, yet merciful in victory. He was content to live like a dog and die like a hero for poor pay and the chance of prize-money.

#### CONFUCIANISM.

Professor Max Müller begins a series of papers on the religions of China, with an account of Confucianism. Professor Max Müller says :-

Confucius himself would have most strongly protested against any of the doctrines of his religion, as taught in the Five Kings and the Four Shûs, being ascribed to him or to any superhuman There is no other founder of any religious or philosophical system so anxious to hide his own personality. Confucius calls himself a transmitter only, not a maker, believing in and loving the ancients. When speaking of himself he says: "At fifteen I had my mind bent on learning. At thirty I stood firm. At forty I had no doubts. At fifty I knew the decrees of heaven. At sixty my ear was an obedient organ for the desired without transgressing what was right." Confucius died in 478 B.C., complaining that among all the princes of the Empire there was not one who had adopted his principles, not one who would obey his lessons. He was not an active reformer, so that while alive he scarcely produced a ripple on the smooth and silent surface of the religious thought of his own country.

#### OUR ALLIES AT WATERLOO.

Sir Herbert Maxwell devotes a paper under this title to an attempt to convince John Bull that he would never have won Waterloo if it had not been for the Prussians. He also vindicates the Dutch, who supplied one-third of the actual combatants. When Napoleon left Paris on June 12th to stake everything on a battle with Wellington, the latter had only 93,700 men under his command. Of these, 32,000 were Germans, 29,000 Dutchmen, and only 31,000 British.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Bradley Martin, Jun., in a somewhat pedantic, schoolboy fashion, sets forth the reason why he thinks that America would do well to annex the Philippines. Mr. Langton Douglas writes on the Maiolica of Siena, and Sir Wemyss Reid gives us his usual notes on the news of the day. It is odd to find a chronicler, usually so sane, carried away by the usual delusion as to the "humane" and "forbearing" way in which we have carried on the war in South Africa. If some day the same humanity was to be shown to British patriots defending their country against foreign invasion, Sir Wemyss Reid would be one of the first to discover the immensity of his mistake.

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## are Paul Adams, who wrote "La Force," and Lieutenant-Colonel Patry, who wrote "War as it is." THE ACHILLES HEEL OF OUR NAVY.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

I HAVE noticed elsewhere the more important articles

in this review. One of the leading features of the Sep-

tember number are the two literary papers. In the one

Mr. William Sharp describes, analyses, and criticises the

dramas of D'Annunzio. The other in which Mr. Frederick Lees gossips pleasantly concerning the various writers

who have contributed to modern French romance stories

of war. Among these writers on war to whom he gives

a leading place are Messrs. Paul and Victor Margueritte,

sons of General Margueritte, who was killed near Sedan. They are telling the story of the war of 1870-71 in three volumes, "Le Désastre," "Les Troncons du Glaive," and

"La Commune." Among the other authors mentioned

Mr. Rollo Appleyard, in a paper entitled "We are always ready," points out how very imperfectly provided we are with men to drive the engines of our great battle-

The true measure of the Navy is the Navy List; and the Navy List shows that the engine-rooms of our Fleet are even now deplorably under-manned. It is certain that, in consequence of under-manning in the engineer branch, a great proportion of our effective ships, if suddenly called upon, could not be added to the fighting line. The evidence in proof of this statement is irrefutable. It is high time for a truce to this thoughtless policy. We must insist upon the reconstruction of the engineer personnel, and the adjustment of its numbers, training, rank and pay. The danger cannot be over-estimated; for the efficiency of the engineer branch is the cardinal necessity in the efficiency of the Fleet.

## THE STAGING OF SHAKESPEARE.

Colonel W. Hughes Hallett, replying to Mr. Beerbohm Tree, who had vindicated a gorgeous setting of Shakespeare's plays, declares that the result of the elaborate setting has been to practically destroy the effect of Shakespeare's plays :-

What man under five-and-thirty can remember having been really moved by the acting of Shakespeare? But is the case hopeless? Let us not say it. Let us rather hope that before long the reaction may come, that in the production of the poetic drama managers may put acting first, and acting second, and acting third, relegating scenery and costume to a purely ancillary position.

## GORDON'S CAMPAIGN IN CHINA.

Colonel R. H. Vetch begins the publication of a series of papers in which Gordon tells the story of his operations in China against the Taipings. Colonel Vetch says :-

The notes, now for the first time published by permission of Miss E. M. Dunlop, General Gordon's niece, and of the Committee of the Royal Engineer's Institute, were written by Gordon, for the information of his brother officers, and contributed to Vol. xix. of The Professional Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 1871. These papers at that time were not published, but were printed for the use of the officers of Royal Engineers only. Gordon's contributions formed No. xiii. of the volume, and was entitled, Notes on the Operations Round Shanghai in 1862-63-64, by Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Gordon, C.B., R.E.

## ARE THE ENGLISH AN INFERIOR RACE?

Mr. George Gissing, who has been contributing to the Fortnightly for some months past a series of travel papers under the title of "By the Ionian Sea," describes incidentally his experiences at a café in the coast town of Catanzaro. He says:—

I could not but fall into a comparison of this scene with any similar gathering of middle-class English folk. The contrast was very greatly in favour of the Italians. Among these repre-

sentative men, young and old, of Catanzaro, the tone of conversation was incomparably better than that which would rule in a cluster of English provincials met to enjoy their evening leisure. They did, in fact, converse—a word rarely applicable to English talk under such conditions; mere personal gossip was the exception; they exchanged genuine thoughts, reasoned lucidly on the surface of abstract subjects. The choice of topics and the mode of viewing them was distinctly intellectual. These people have an innate respect for things of the mind, which is wholly lacking to a typical Englishman. One need not dwell upon the point that their animation was supported by a tiny cup of coffee or a glass of lemonade; this is a matter of climate and racial constitution; but I noticed the entire absence of a certain kind of jocoseness which is so naturally associated with spirituous liquors; no talk could have been less offensive. From many a bar-parlour in English country towns I have gone away heavy with tedium and disgust; the café at Catanzaro seemed, in comparison, a place of assembly for wits and philosophers.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. W. B. Yeats writes at some length concerning Irish Witch Doctors, and Mr. J. F. Taylor takes advantage of the indignation expressed at the acquittal of Sipido in order to remind Englishmen of the enthusiasm with which they welcomed the release of Bernard when tried for providing explosives to blow up the Emperor Napoleon.

## The Lady's Realm.

THE Lady's Realm for September opens with a most beautiful picture of R. T. Wyatt's "Huntress," the marble original of which belongs to the Queen. There also some fine illustrations of the Queen's Gardens. In the sketches of General Ian Hamilton and of Princess Ludwig of Bayaria there is little to command attention: one wonders why the portrait of poor King Otto should have been given. Miss Edith Leverton gives a great deal of information about Paris ateliers for lady students, among other items, the fees for attendance. One of the teachers most sought by English women spends every summer in England with a sketching class. The cult of the cat in its recent accelerated developments is sketched by W. M. Elkington with many pictures of notable pussies and their mistresses. Of more serious value is an article by Robert Bell on ladies' papers a hundred years ago. He says, "One might describe the ladies' magazines of those days as strategical manuals concerning the attack and defence of feminine virtue." Poetry and music were plentiful; fashions not so prominent; foreign and home news were regularly supplied: otherwise the subjects were much the same as now.

## Harmsworth.

Harmsworth for August possesses much variety of interest. Mr. Shepstone's account of the railway with trains running 200 miles an hour requires separate notice. Mr. Arthur Birnage describes the sand castle competitions which enterprising seaside municipalities are getting up to attract children and their parents. Mr. Wintle tells of a new apparatus for treating the horse surgically and turning him over on any side for operation. The Great Swiss National Athletic Festival at Chaux-de-Fonds supplies Mr. E. Spaley with an effective theme for pen and camera. The Church Army comes in for sympathetic description, as also the crack shots at Bisley.

THE principal articles in the Leisure Hour are one on "Dublin Castle" and another on the Hon. A. J. Watt, Postmaster General of Victoria, the youngest Cabinet Minister in the Empire. The other articles hardly require notice.

## THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE September number rises very much above the Westminster average. There is no less reforming ardour, but panaceas are less obtrusive. Militarism and Jingoism form the chief enemy, but do not exclude constructive proposals. Mr. F. A. White's vehement blast of warning against another Septennate of Jingoism succeeding the coming Dissolution has been noticed elsewhere, as also Mr. W. D. Macgregor's scheme of Old Age Pensions and Maurice Johnson's defence of microbes.

## WAR NOT THE ONLY SCHOOL OF VALOUR.

War "is the foundation of all the high virtues and faculties of men." This saying of Ruskin rouses Mr. Walter J. Baylis to ask, "Is War a Blessing?" His conclusion is:—

Surely life is difficult enough under ordinary conditions, and furnishes sufficient opportunities for the display of both physical and moral courage, without our going afield to create new opportunities. This cannot be disputed, at any rate, so far as moral courage is concerned; while as a school for physical courage we have the lifeboat service, the fire brigade, the fever hospital, the slums and alleys of our great towns, and the chastising of bullies, besides polar expeditions and the exploration of other distant and dangerous regions. We have mountaineering, ballooning, and, last but not least, opposing the present war, which requires considerable courage in some company! Pace John Ruskin, we cannot believe that it is absolutely necessary that nations should be either manslaughterers or cowards.

Nora Twycross follows with a paper on the clergy and the war, wherein she rebukes the Jingo parson, but does not forget the faithful among the faithless found. She is inclined to think "there is a deeper feeling of revolt against militarism than has ever been cherished before."

## THE FOLLY OF CONSCRIPTION.

"The Case against Conscription" is vigorously stated by Mr. A. W. Livesey. He observes that the privileged classes have never taken the initiative in increasing our navy, they have only poured cold water on those who insisted on a big fleet, but have always been eager to increase the army, even to the extent of introducing conscription. The fleet, Mr. Livesey says, is not a standing menace to our liberties, and adds no power to the ruling classes. His general contention he thus sums up:—

It has been shown that, whilst the establishment of a colossal standing army, or of conscription, must inevitably sound the knell of English liberties, on the other hand, those classes of the community who imagine that they would derive solid advantages from such a retrogressive measure are living in a fool's paradise; for, like all other classes, they would suffer both directly and indirectly from it, the military classes themselves, even, being sufferers with the rest of us. Moreover, it has been shown that all rapid advancement in civilisation and the arts is made in times of peace; whilst the military spirit, and military organisation and habits of mind, are antagonistic to all such progress, and by causing a marked limitation of the producing powers of a country (which means inferior nourishment and worse physical conditions for the masses) indirectly lowers the vitality and energy of a race, constituting a serious diminution of its ultimate chances in the international struggle for the survival of the fittest.

The assumption that a colossal army is necessary for purposes of Imperial defence is denounced as absurd.

## LIGHT FROM "DARKEST ENGLAND."

Mr. Wm. H. Hunt offers General Booth's Hadleigh Colony as "an interesting industrial experiment" in the quest after a remedy for urban congestion and rural depopulation. He quotes figures from the report for 1899, which give "a grand total for the colony of £42,166 2s. 7½d. on the expenditure side, and £40,786 18s. 11d. for income, or a total deficit on the year's working of £1,379 3s. 8½d. In 1898 it was £855 os. 11d. on an expenditure of £37,612 11s. 5½d.; and in 1897, £750 4s. 10½d. on an expenditure of £35,113 os. 5d." General Booth "has been dealing with unproductive land by means of unskilled and incompetent men; and yet he has come within measurable distance of making the enterprise pay." Mr. Hunt asks, what might not be done with good land and accustomed labourers? True, he grants, the Salvation Army has the inestimable advantage of disinterested and devoted administrators. But, he argues, we have no right to suppose that disinterested administrators would be wanting were the experiment to be made on a national scale. This is an article to remember when social legislation recommences.

## "FREEDOM, JUSTICE, VITALITY."

The three laws of social activity are declared by Leonard M. Burrell to be Freedom, Justice, Vitality. These, he finds, necessitate:—

(1) Free competition as to land, the single tax on its values, and laws as to its use. (2) Freedom in work and trade limited by laws as to kind and quality in productions. (3) Education which shall fit men to follow different industries when competition forces them to change their occupation, and which shall teach them that desire governs activity, and that reason and morality govern desire. That is, I advocate freedom limited by justice, and directed by wisdom.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

The murder of sleep by night noises in towns is the theme of a plaint by Mr. George Trobridge. He advocates the suppression of steam hooters in factories, and of traction engines moving by night; the moderation of railway whistling; the use of wood pavement for granite; and the prohibition by the police of night rowdyism.

Harriet McIlquham calls to mind Cornelius Agrippa and his lectures on the nobility and pre-excellence of women

## THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE August number of this magazine contains many articles of interest. With those of Mr. Walker, Mr. W. T. Stead and Miss C. A. Crecvey we deal elsewhere. Mr. Frank R. Roberson's article, "With Boer and Briton," is a curious mixture of personal details and jumbled incidents. There seems no guiding motive in the article, which is otherwise interesting enough. The ideas expressed in Mr. Roberson's closing sentences will probably find many opponents. He says:—

The prevailing feeling in South Africa is that the war has been a godsend. It has given the British arm an experience it could not otherwise have attained. It has taught the Boer much, enlarged his horizon, and will eventually lessen his hatred of the individual Englishman and increase his own comforts and liberties.

William F. Howe writes upon "Some Notable Murder Cases," and arrives at the conclusion that in nearly every case the murderer himself betrays his crime in one way or another:—

The murder done, the murderer becomes a man without a country, a man without a friend, nay, more—he is a man without a God. Every man's hand is against him and his hand is against every man. His foes are they of his own household. His conscience becomes the avenger of his crime; he is forced to join the hue and cry society raises to protect itself.

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## THE FORUM.

BESIDES the articles on Afghanistan and the Negro Problem in the Southern States, noticed elsewhere, the August Forum contains a hopefully-written paper on "The Present and Future of the Philippines," by Mr. F. F. Hilder, who, of course, views their condition purely from the American expansionist standpoint. On the whole he finds great cause for satisfaction in the Philippines. In no case will America, having once put her hand to the Philippine plough, be persuaded to turn Fack. He recommends the replacing of volunteers by regular American troops, and the enlistment of native soldiers; the substitution of clergy whom the people can trust for the friars whom they hate and distrust; the improvement of all communications, and universal education. Much has already been done, especially educationally. "To the credit of the Americans the school-house follows the flag." It is, indeed, mainly to the Filipino children that the Americans must look if they are ever successfully to govern the Islands. These children are taught both Spanish and English, although Spanish is the medium of instruction. They are extremely bright, capable, and persevering, and altogether show all the elements of firstrate citizens. The article concludes with a rose-coloured forecast of the future possibilities of Manila.

#### THE SHADOW OVER ITALY.

In contrast to this is a depressing article by Mr. H. R. Whitehouse, late secretary of the American Legation at Rome, on "Some Italian Problems." Italy, though the most heavily-taxed nation in Europe, has not money either for her army and navy or for her schools and laboratories:—

There is not a public library in the kingdom which can afford to keep abreast of the times. Even the State Archives are in many instances allowed to moulder and decay in damp vaults for want of funds to provide suitable storage.

Luxuries are either very little taxed or not at all, while necessaries pay exorbitantly. Continual political and commercial jealousies exist between North and South. Northern Italy, with 48 per cent. of the wealth, pays hardly 40 per cent. of the taxes; Southern Italy, with 27 per cent., pays 32 per cent. There is no statesman who could tackle the extensive reforms so urgently needed; and the writer's only remedy is that the people of Italy—"the intelligent professional and middle classes"—should take the matter into their hands.

#### UNITED STATES V. RUSSIA.

Mr. John Charlton's article on "Canada and Imperialism" is instructive if somewhat Jingo. He says:—

The devotion of Canada to the interests of the British Empire is not entirely one of sentiment. Material interests also play a prominent part; for Great Britain is almost the exclusive market for Canada's food products, and furnishes a market for two-thirds of the total exports from the Dominion. Self-interest forbids that Canada should suffer this market to be destroyed or seriously cuttailed.

America's tariff has repressed not only Canada's trade but also her affections. Canada has therefore transferred both to Great Britain. So highly does she appreciate Great Britain's "lenient and generous" treatment of her colonies, that not 10 per cent. of the Canadians (outside the Province of Quebec) are anything but thoroughly loyal to everything British. Imperial Federation, however, Mr. Charlton regards as neither likely nor essential to Imperial unity.

to Imperial unity.

Mr. Charles C. Conant's second paper on "The United

States as a World-Power" deals with America's advantages in competition for commercial empire. These advantages he rates very highly. For the coming world-conflict he singles out Russia and the United States as pre-eminently fitted, and each has something to learn from the other. Both start with two vitally necessary articles in plenty—unexhausted coalfields and adequate supplies of food. In ability for immense organisation the Anglo-Saxon peoples—and especially the Americans—are supreme. State socialism he would only tolerate so long as greater commercial efficiency can be attained under it.

Another great danger escaped by America is "the entombment of some of the highest capacity of the country in the barren service of armies." Mr. Conant unhesitatingly assures us that the cause of modern social progress is irrevocably committed to the Anglo-Saxon race. In the United States the older interests have shrivelled up before this brilliant new Imperialism.

## MR. KEIR HARDIE'S HOPES.

Mr. Keir Hardie discusses "Labour and Politics in Great Britain." He is by no means hopeful for the immediate future. The I.L.P., he tells us, mean to put forward at least a dozen candidates:—

A like number will be run by the Trades Unionists, and a smaller number by the Social Democratic Federation. In all, between forty and fifty candidates will go to the polls under the auspices of the United Labour Party; and if only a half or even a third of these are returned, they will form the nucleus of a party from which much may be reasonably expected. The Radicals in Parliament, together with the Irish Party, would probably find common ground of action with such a group; and, as a result, there would be a fighting force of, say, 120. Resolutely led, by taking advantage of every opportunity, it would steadily become a power in the land; causing the Whigs to go over in form as well as in spirit to their natural friends, the Tories, and bringing the nation face to face with the straight issue—Socialism versus Capitalism.

#### TOLSTOY'S MESSAGE FOR ENGLAND.

Mr. G. H. Perris, writing on Tolstoy's "Russia," is more appreciative of the man than of the country. We quote the following passage:—

In two details, I think, Tolstoy's teaching has even more pertinence to the English than it has to the Russian people. The first is his agrarianism—his demand that every healthy person shall do some hand labour, preferably on the land—his unbounded faith in the country life and the country people. The development of public ownership may remove some evils from our social structure; but will they do away with the bulk of them? The second point is Tolstoy's eloquent Internationalism. He sees, as some Englishmen and Americans are beginning to see, that empire is just the largest and most characteristic form which the great joint-stock company of capitalists, aristocrats, bureaucrats, and soldiers has taken in the last fifteen years, that at bottom Imperialism is the same thing whether it has a Slavic or a Saxon name. He knows what war means by experience.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. G. Stanley Hall strongly advocates the study of child life as an aid to true education. "There is really no way," he says, "through all the mazes of culture and the distractions of modern life save by knowing the true nature and needs of childhood and adolescence. The Hon. Charles Denby tells "How Peace was made between China and Japan" mainly by himself and another American. Mr. Robert Hill has a paper on Texas, "the most democratic of all American commonwealths."

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## HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

THE September number of this magazine is full of interest. Julian Ralph's "The Teuton Tug of War," William W. Kimball's "Submarine Torpedo-Boats" and Edward Insley's "Paris in 1900," we have dealt with elsewhere. Paul Leicester Ford contributes a charming short story entitled "Wanted a Watchmaker"—the study of the little ragamuffin newspaper boy is wonderfully worked out. There are three other short stories and further instalments of the three serials. Walter McClintock has an interesting article entitled "Four Days in a Medicine Lodge," illustrated with many pictures.

#### BOXERS AND THE YELLOW PERIL.

Mr. R. van Bergen in the current *Century* deals with "The Revolution in China and Its Causes." He gives some details as to the Boxers, which will be of interest to everybody. He says:—

Every resident of Peking employs a watchman or doorkeeper, and that person is, in every instance, a member of the Ta-chuan (literally, "Big Fist"), or, as it is now called, "Boxer," society. Properly considered, it is not a secret society, but bears a great resemblance to our labour-unions. Its purpose is mainly benevolent, namely, to provide for old or disabled members.

The society of the Boxers is made up of men whose physical and muscular strength has been trained purposely and from early youth, not that they may enter the athletic arena, but that they may engage in a perfectly lawful and recognised career. They are engaged as watchmen by wealthy residents, and as guards by travellers carrying a large amount of money, or to convoy specie for great distances. Such a guard or watchman insures perfect safety, for it places the property or person under the protection of the Ta-chuan union, and thieves or malefactors dread arousing its vengeance. Not a single instance is on record where a member of the Ta-chuan was faithless to his trust.

The government recognised the union, and frequently employed it to convoy treasure. The father of Prince Tuan, and grandfather of the heir-apparent, is, and has been for years, the official patron of the union.

## CAUSES OF THE REVOLT.

Mr. van Bergen considers that the opening of the railways may have been in some degree a cause of discontent among the Boxers. Satisfied, however, that this reason is insufficient, Mr. Bergen give a short resume of the aims of Japan and Russia and their hostility. The former, he says, wants only "Asia for the Asiatics"—whatever she may appear to be working for—while the latter desires to gradually absorb China:—

It is unnecessary to trace the causes of hostility between Japan and Russia; they are many, and of such a nature as to demand the arbitrament of the sword. Both nations are alive to the fact that the struggle is unavoidable; yet, at this stage, neither is inclined to initiate active hostilities. Russia desires the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway; Japan is anxious to possess a fleet powerful enough to secure her territory against invasion, and, naturally, hesitates to enter upon a contest with an overwhelming foe.

#### THE REAL YELLOW PERIL.

Though both Russian and Japanese ambitions are a source of danger, Mr. van Bergen thinks that there is yet a more potent danger:—

Another danger threatens—one which deserves immediate and anxious consideration, because here there is no probability, but certainty. Whatever be the outcome of the present chaotic condition of China, the Manchu and Mandarin are doomed together with Confucianism; and modern progress, so far as it affects the physical sociology of China, must take their places. The morrow of the restoration of order will see the world face to face with the problem of competition from untold millions of industrious, thrifty, sober, enterprising, and deft-fingered people.

## THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE August number of this magazine is very "yellow," and a batch of seven articles on the Chinese question have been noticed elsewhere. Of the remaining articles the cleverest is that by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., on "Some Absurdities of the House of Commons." Over and over again, Mr. O'Connor says, he has seen a new member enter the House, having reached the climax of his ambition; but in a few months enthusiasm has given way to deep depression. The member learns

that the great object of the House of Commons is not how to do business, but how not to do it; that it consists of men who, for the most part, unless for a couple of hours each day, avoid the place as if it were infected with the pestilence; and that, of those who remain in the House and take a part in its proceedings, the majority are wearied, disillusioned men, who have lost nerve and hope and the freshness of their energies.

Mr. O'Connor ridicules the House for beginning work at an hour when really active men have generally finished. The attendance of the House and its interest in the discussions are in inverse proportion to the importance of the subjects under debate. Small personal squabbles will often attract a large attendance, while the interests of the Empire are debated in an empty House. In the evening members dine or go out, or do anything rather than remain in their places. Big and full-dress debates with all the Ministers present are almost things of the past. It is more and more the habit for one Bill to be left in the hands of one Minister only. Those who, like Mr. Wyndham, are compelled to spend the regulation nine hours every night in the House infallibly break down. Mr. O'Connor concludes a melancholy article by saying:—

In short, if in this hour of national stocktaking, or perhaps I should call it national examination of conscience, Great Britain does not pay heed to the waste of time, of health, of careers, of efficiency which takes place in the House of Commons, it will fail to extirpate one of the causes that are devouring the best energies of the rulers of the Empire.

Mr. Booker T. Washing debates the question whether Education will solve the race problem in America, and concludes that it will. Mr. H. G. Wells writes appreciatively on Stephen Crane, and Mr. W. A. Peffer discusses whether America has not always been imperialistic. Nominally she has not, but practically she has, is his conclusion. What is now called Imperialism "is only mirage in the heated air of politics—and it will entirely disappear when the snow flies again." "British Strategy in South Africa" and "The Presidential Election" are the only remaining articles.

## Pearson's.

THE September number is very good. Its way of popularising science is noticed elsewhere in citations on Count von Zeppelin's air-ship, Mr. Hayes' radiophone, and Mr. Bacon's three solar eclipses. Marcus Tindal tells how the British took the Taku forts in 1859-60, and remarks on the similarity of that campaign to the one now proceeding. A capital that moves is Mr. Herbert Vivian's description of the nomadic headquarters of Menelik the Abyssinian King. As soon as his capital has burnt up all available wood fuel in the neighbourhood, the inhabitants move on to a new centre. The structures, of which photographs are given, are naturally of no very durable kind. The difficulty of photographing cats and dogs is indicated by D. T. Timins, but shown by excellent portraits of the four-footed pets to be not insuperable. The pictures are as usual very good. The reproduction of M. Normenbruch's "Meditation" is beautiful.

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## CORNHILL.

THERE is plenty of readable matter in the September number, but very little that lends itself to purposes of quotation. Mrs. Wood's story of the Spanish painter Goya and the Duke of Wellington has been treated elsewhere in these pages.

A remarkably vivid account is given by C. Dimond H. Braine of elephant hunting in Siam. The wild elephants are beaten up from the jungle, and then decoyed by tame tuskers into the corral with its paling of stout teak logs. The days set apart for selecting and securing a certain number of elephants form a sort of Derby Day to the people of Bangkok, even though the

scene of the sport is fifty miles distant.

Mr. F. G. Aflalo discusses the food of fishes. He laughs at the common fancy that fishes live by the big ones eating the small. He reckons that "while small fishes are intermittently devoured under favourable conditions, the regular food of even the so-called predatory fishes probably consists of minute entomostraca." As to whether the salmon, in ascending rivers from the sea for spawning purposes, feeds or fasts while away from salt water, he leaves an open question, suggesting that possibly in any case the salmon is during that interval a very irregular and uncertain feeder.

Mr. W. E. Garrett Fisher is impressed with the fact that no anthologist has yet "collected the repasts given by our poets and novelists into a new 'Almanach des Gourmands.'" He offers hints for repairing this omission, and gathers them under the heading "Feasts in Fiction." He gives Thackeray the palm among all literary gastronomists. He cites also Miss Ferrier, Charlotte Brontë, O. W. Holmes, T. L. Peacock, A. H. Clough, Dickens, Fanny Burney, Miss Austen, Stevenson, Balzac, and

Fielding

The journal of a tour in the north of Europe in 1825-26 by Charles Earle, is presented in parts by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. C. W. Earle. Earle was in St. Petersburg when Nicholas I. succeeded Alexander I., and it is strange to be reminded by his diary that the accession of the new Tsar was resisted by the Moscow regiment. Artillery and cavalry dispersed the mutineers, with much slaughter. Next day the survivors were pardoned and their regimental colours restored to them. Earle seems to have been badly bitten with Russophobia. He identifies the Russians with barbarism, and declares, "What they aim at is universal dominion in Europe, and the annihilation of our power in the East." He thinks that the only bulwark that could be erected against Russian aggression in an else divided Europe would be an alliance between France and England. This he conceives to be hardly possible in view of recent wars. In visiting the Crimea he hazards the singular prophecy that Russian policy and Turkish impotence "will make this country, probably at no very distant period, the battlefield of Europe." This prediction is the more singular that the Crimean war when it came found the alliance between France and England, of which he had despaired, an actual fact.

The story of Sir Thomas Troubridge, ill-starred friend and comrade of Nelson, is told by Mr. W. J. Fletcher as an illustration of the persistent bad luck that occasionally

dogs the footsteps of the ablest and bravest.

Mr. MacDonagh recalls the duel which Dan O'Connell fought with a merchant, D'Esterre, who took this method of vindicating the honour of Dublin Corporation, which the great advocate had assailed. It ended fatally for D'Esterre, but bestowed upon O'Connell immense popularity and undying remorse.

Longman's.

Longman's distinctly exceeds its average in the September number. Mr. H. G. Hutchinson's "Second Essay in Dreams," which is noticed elsewhere, does not quite correspond to the hopes raised by the first essay, but

contains valuable facts and suggestions.

"Kingship in the Nineteenth Century" is too great a theme to be satisfactorily dealt with in a short paper; but C. B. R. Kent has the merit of opening up the subject and suggesting fruitful points of view. He considers that "the age of loyalty, if not gone like that of chivalry, must certainly be waning." Yet he points out that monarchies are more numerous than in the days before the Revolution, and sums up the gist of his essay by saying that:

Though the principle of kingship has, in spite of some manifestations of absolutism, lost much of its original source of strength, yet it is being refounded upon so strong a basis of practical utility, that it seems as likely as ever to endure, shorn somewhat of its splendour, and in an attenuated shape.

The third to appear in S. G. Tallentyre's charming gallery of "The Women of the Salons" is Mademoiselle de Lespinasse, illegitimate daughter of the Comtesse d'Albon, mistress of d'Alembert, "the most brilliant and sympathetic leader of the brilliant Society of France before the Revolution," but, above all, the genius of womanly passion. He says:—

She stands out, too, as one of the most extraordinary social figures of the most remarkable social epoch the world has seen. She rises from nothing. She has no money. ("It is only the bored and the stupid who need to be rich," says she.) She has very bad health; and her lover, though he speaks of her as having that in her face beside which beauty is a "cold perfection," speaks not the less frankly of her laideur. Yet as long as the Salon is remembered, so long will be remembered the woman who ruled hers by the power of exquisite sympathy and the most womanly genius that ever woman had.

Scribner's Magazine.

WITH the article on "The Slave Trade in America" we deal elsewhere. This number is full of interesting articles and, as always, beautifully illustrated. The two pictures accompanying Jacob D. Cox's interesting story of Tito, the coyote, are charming and wonderfully clever. Walter H. Wyckoff has a long, well-illustrated article entitled "With Arctic Highlanders," which will be concluded in the October number. Frederic Ireland tells of his hunting experiences in British Columbia—not only has he shot his game with rifle but also with camera, which lends much interest to the sketch. There are two stories, besides an instalment of J. M. Barrie's "Tommy and Grizel." W. D. Howells' "Personal Retrospect of James Russell Lowell" and Major-General Cox's "Chickamauga Crisis" are both of interest and of value.

## Gentleman's.

Gentleman's for September is unusually interesting. We have quoted elsewhere Mr. Lowry's sketch of Arctic Co-operation and Mr. Verney's story of the eclipse as seen from Algiers. Mr. J. Taylor Fyfe gives much curious information about the old Song-schools of Scotland, notably of Aberdeen, which had its "Sang Master" as early as 1483, and in 1256 required "four singing boys" from the grammar school to attend service at St. Nicholas' Church. They are said to be an institution peculiar to Scotland. A paper on Mediæval West Pyrenæan Women, by A. R. Whiteway, shows that Basque women enjoyed a footing much more nearly equal to men than was accorded by the Roman Law. A pathetic and humorous chapter in the history of imposture is supplied by Albert Hyamson's account of the false Dauphins of the Temple.

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### CASSIER'S MAGAZINE.

THERE are several interesting articles in the August number.

AN OLD SLOOP-OF-WAR.

Chief-Engineer B. F. Isherwood, of the U.S. Navy, writes on the old U.S. cruiser Wampanoag. She was specially built to prey upon the commerce of the Southern States and to prevent blockade-running. Such vessels, of which she was the best and fastest type—

had to be able to keep the sea indefinitely, and to maintain their supplies and their small expenditure of coal from the prizes they might take. They were intended to destroy every prize, landing the crews as early as possible. They were to cruise in the great tracks of commerce, and were not intended to bombard towns; nor were they to fight, unless the conditions were such that battle could not be avoided. They were entirely too useful otherwise and too valuable to be risked.

OPENINGS FOR MECHANICAL ENGINEERS IN CHINA.

Lord Charles Beresford delivered an address before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers some months ago, and a summary of the address is printed in this month's Cassier's. It is illustrated with interesting photos, which, however, cannot be said to refer to the text in any way.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.

Rear-Admiral C. C. Fitzgerald, R.N., contributes an interesting and descriptive article on the growth of the Japanese navy. As he truly says, the rise and development of the Japanese navy is without precedent in the world's history. After describing the various ships building and in commission he goes on to speak of the Japanese themselves:—

The marvellous power of assimilating new ideas and new methods, entirely foreign to all their national traditions and the practice of centuries, which the Japanese have exhibited during the last few years, is a subject which has frequently been commented upon; but only those who have seen their ships in commission, and visited their dockyards in working hours can fully realise the significance of the wonderful strides they have made during the comparatively short period which has elapsed since they set to work to create and to maintain a modern navy. Their zeal, their earnestness, their close attention to small but essential details, as well as their power to grasp broad principles, must be seen to be appreciated.

OTHER ARTICLES.

W. J. Heseltine gives a short biographical sketch of James Dunn, Naval Constructor. Mr. Dunn acted for many years as chief assistant and coadjutor with Sir William White. He is a bachelor, with a rich fund of dry humour. The other articles are rather technical. Mr. Louis J. Magee writes on "Electric Cranes in German Harbours"; Mr. Alton D. Adams contributes a short paper on "Hot-water Heating in Industrial Works"; Mr. H. R. Barnhurst gives "A Word on Boiler Making"; Mr. W. D. Wansbrough writes on "The Fly-wheel—some Formulæ and how to apply them"; Mr. Alfred Herbert gives some particulars about "British Milling Machines"; and Mr. John Henderson D.Sc., F.R.S.E., discusses the "Manufacture of Light."

The Strand Magazine.

THE September Strand has—besides an excellent illustrated interview by Mr. W. Fitzgerald with the Antarctic explorer, Mr. C. E. Borchgrevink—a rather Jingo paper by Conan Doyle, called "A Glimpse of the Army," and a symposium upon "Doctors' Diversions" by Mr. Frederick Dolman. Other readable papers are on the "Zeppelin Air-shin" and "Ambulance Dogs in the German Army."

The Girl's Realm.

A TIMELY article in the Girl's Realm is on "The Girls of China," by A. Lennoys. Mrs. Stepney Rawson writes on "Music as a Career for Girls"; and the series of articles on "Famous Girls' Schools," is continued by an account of Roedean Schools, near Brighton. Mr. George Wade describes "Some Memories of Famous Women," from Carshalton Pool (John Ruskin's memorial to his mother), to Sarah Siddons' statue in Westminster Abbey and Florence Nightingale's ward in St. Thomas's Hospital. Another interesting paper to amateur photographers is on "How to Sit and How Not to Sit for One's Photograph." A holiday paper for Cornish visitors is by Mr. Edward Step, "An Hour in a Drang."

The Woman at Home.

MME. MARIE BELLOC, in the September Woman at Home, has an interview with M. Félix, the well-known Paris dress artist, and designer of the costumes in the historical tableaux in the "Palais du Costume," a work which has taken up most of his time for five years past. The article has some excellent photographs of the tableaux represented. It is interesting to note that M. Félix scouts the idea of woman ever adopting any form of "rational" dress. Incidentally, he pays a high tribute to American ladies, who "possess to quite an extraordinary degree the art of dress." The last of the articles on Lord Rosebery has now appeared. It deals with his personal characteristics, and is very entertaining reading. In this, as in other magazines, khaki stories are giving place to yellow ones.

The United Service Magazine.

THE United Service Magazine for September contains severe criticisms of the conduct of our South African campaign. Captain C. Holmes Wilson deals with the future of our artillery in the light of recent experiences on the veldt. "An Outsider" comments unsparingly on "The War: Some of Our Blunders." To console us, apparently, J. B. Hodge recalls "the muddles of ancient Rome." Mr. T. M. Macguire discourses on obligatory military service as "a blessing for Britons," especially industrial Britons faced with the fierce competition of stalwart artizans abroad disciplined in barracks. Mr. E. H. Parker writes on the Chinese Army, and reports that there is very little to frightens us on the Vangisze.

Geography in 1899.

THE Annales de Geographie has just issued its ninth annual bibliography number—that is, a Bibliography of Geography for 1899, under the general editorship of Louis Raveneau. The bibliography includes works, articles, etc., in most European languages, and those in the less-known languages have a French translation of the title added. Short signed notes explaining the scope of each article are appended. To geographers and others the annual must be indispensable. The price of the new volume, which is published by Armand Colin, 5, Rue de Mézières, Paris, seems to be only 5 francs; previous volumes may be had for 10 francs each.

THE September Quiver has an article on "The Guinness Buildings," which is worth reading. Another article on "Native Pastors" gives an account of the mission work done by native converts amongst those of their own race.

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## THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE chief French review remains curiously removed from the immediate current of events. In its numbers for August, with the exception of an article on the Boxers, to which we have referred elsewhere, we do not get nearer to China than a travel paper on the Mekong. A paper on Antarctic exploration is also dealt with elsewhere.

#### PARLIAMENTARIANISM.

M. Benoist has a hopeful article on "Parliaments and Parliamentarianism," in which he traces the geographical limits of popular institutions, and thence derives the conclusion that Parliamentarianism-far from being an eternal and universal fact-is, on the contrary, a recent phenomenon essentially European and Western. It is for this very reason, he thinks, that it has proved on the whole so suitable a form of government for the nineteenth century. M. Benoist explains at great length the familiar theory of accord between the executive and the legislative powers; and he goes on to show the necessity for a harmonious balance of the relative strength of the head of the State, the Ministers, and the Parliament, not one of which can become too strong or too weak without risk of upsetting the whole. As regards France, M. Benoist is strongly in favour of assigning to the President of the Republic certain positive powers by way of compensating him for the absence of those mysterious and impressive attributes enjoyed by a constitutional monarchy such as our own. For the future he urges the necessity of organising universal suffrage. How can Parliament-arianism be restrained? There are three principal ways:-first, by despotism, as under the French Empire, when certain Parliamentary privileges were abolished; secondly, by popular veto, as occurs in Switzerland under the Referendum law; and thirdly, by judicial action, as in the case of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is hardly necessary to say that M. Benoist prefers the third alternative, but he is inclined to combine it, if possible, with the first. The election of the President of the Republic should be, he thinks, withdrawn from the Chambers and entrusted to a special College of Electors, the composition of which should be a matter of discussion. By some such scheme as this M. Benoist hopes that Parliamentarianism will be reconstructed on safe and well-regulated lines.

## THE UPPER LAOS AND THE MEKONG.

Madame Isabelle Massieu continues her interesting travel papers on Indo-China. Her enthusiasm for the scenery is great, but, as we know from other sources, not too great. In one place she notes with horror that the people drank water drawn from streams which were obviously poisoned by the bodies of animals which had died of some epidemic. She gives the native of Laos the character of a child of nature, destitute alike of malice, vices and virtues. The social superiority of the man is marked by a large number of signs and ceremonies: thus, on one sacred day in the month the wives come to do baci before their husbands—that is to say, they kneel down and beg pardon for the faults which they have committed and the annoyances which they have caused their lords. Divorce, which is very frequent, is conducted in the most polite manner, and is a matter entirely for mutual agreement. The woman who wishes to separate from her husband presents him with some "quids" of betel-nut, says to him that she will consider him henceforth as a relation, and offers him her best wishes for his health; that is enough, and the marriage is dissolved. It is a bad country for lawyers! In the eyes of the woman of Laos the best sort of marriage is one with a European, which is much sought after. The native wife of a European official actually becomes ennobled, and is thereby entitled to associate with the daughters and wives of the native princes.

## DRESS AND BOOTS.

Vicomte d'Avenel continues his interesting series on "The Mechanism of Modern Life" with a paper on dress and boots. He notes the curious fact that the essential distinction between masculine and feminine dress is comparatively modern; the robe of a Greek or Roman maiden scarcely differed at all from that of her brother. Towards the end of the fifteenth century the stronger sex practically abandoned long flowing robes to magistrates, doctors and priests. Luxury in dress, so much denounced nowadays, reached extraordinary excesses in the Middle Ages; thus, in 1375, the Duchess of Burgundy ordered a robe of cloth of gold to cost £500. Before the introduction of the modern corset women underwent the most terrible tortures in order to obtain what was considered a good figure, and Catherine de Medici invented a horrible machine which could be made of any hard, inflexible material. The modern corset industry has been practically revolutionised in the last thirty years. In 1870 there were about 4,000 corset-makers in Paris, and they made about 1,500,000 corsets every year; but now the volume of trade has quadrupled. The whole toilette of Frenchmen and Frenchwomen represents annually a total expenditure of two milliards of francs, and gives employment to about 1,000,000 people. "If your boots are too narrow," says a proverb of the Kirghiz people, "what does it matter that the world is wide? a maxim which will appeal to every one who has suffered from tight boots. The French annual production of boots is estimated at £32,000,000 worth. The leather comes, as regards the best qualities, from France itself, and the second qualities from South America and the Antilles. Tanned sheepskins are imported from India, and a certain small amount of trade is done in particularly delicate skins, such as those of the antelope and kangaroo. M. d'Avenel goes on to deal with the question of competition, against the workpeople of Europe, of the black and yellow races, whose needs, being less, would enable them, it is thought, to accept lower wages; but it is too often forgotten that the taste for luxuries is universal, and when you have given a shirt to a South African savage he is by no means content, but immediately wishes to have himself photographed in it. The Egyptian fellah and the Brazilian negro-to take two very different examples-have alike shown a growing taste for more elaborate costumes than their fathers had. It is probable, therefore, that rates of wages will tend to adjust themselves in accordance with the practical needs of the workers, of whatever colour they are.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

It is certainly an honour of an unexpected kind for Mr. Hall Caine to have a short story of his published in the Revue des Deux Mondes; it seems to be admirably translated. For the rest, Dr. Bonnafy contributes a very clear and useful account of the Société des Œuvres de Mer, founded in 1895, to provide the sixteen thousand French deep-sea fishermen with the hospital-ships of which, unfortunately, they stand in frequent need and he also describes other organisations in various countries designed to improve the lot of these lonely workers.

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## THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE Nouvelle Revue keeps up well to the higher standard it has lately set itself; but, as many of the regular readers of the Revue will note with disappointment, Madame Juliette Adam's bi-monthly letters concerning the trend of foreign politics are omitted.

#### AN EXPERT'S CRITICISM OF THE WAR.

Captain G. Gilbert, a distinguished French officer. continues his highly technical account of the South African campaign, and to the many who are now begin-ning to take an interest in what may be called the theoretical side of the war, his criticisms concerning Magersfontein, Stormberg and Colenso-that is to say, the operations on the Modder River, in the Orange Free State and on the Tugela—will be found deeply interesting; the more so that he analyses at length the Boer and the British methods of warfare. He evidently considers that the leading mistake made by the British generals was that of underestimating their enemy, but he pays a well-deserved tribute to the many individual acts of bravery, and even of good sense, shown by certain minor British officers. He gives a marvellously vivid and powerful account of the Magersfontein disaster; and it is significant that a French officer goes out of his way to again and again pay testimony to the marvellous courage of the British troops. In the first September number Captain Gilbert continues his analysis of the campaign.

## CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM IN FRANCE.

In the matter of periodical literature, and even in the matter of fiction, France, at any rate as regards output, is a hundred years behind this country and America. The would-be novelist always publishes his first story at his own expense, and even the most successful writers do not make anything like the huge profits which accrue as a matter of course to their great British rivals. Here every newspaper devotes a certain amount of space to literary criticism; in France, save by two or three leading Parisian sheets, no attempt at anything of the kind is made. Review copies are not sent round to the leading periodicals, and the only way in which a book gets advertised is literally by means of advertisement. It is easy to pay for the insertion of a very flattering notice; but then every intelligent reader is aware that the so-called review has been paid for, often at a very extravagant rate. It must, however, be admitted that there are some half a dozen French writers who give up much of their time to literary criticism, and who are—to their honour be it said—really incorruptible. They, however, either contribute a weekly signed article to some literary paper, or they publish their conclusions in one or other of the three great bi-monthly reviews. Among these literary critics may be especially mentioned MM. Brunetière, Faguet, Lemaître and Hallays.

#### FRENCH RED TAPE

Those who marvel why French life is so terribly encircled with red tape should make a point of reading M. Martin's article entitled "The Reign of Bureaucrats." He points out that the Republic owes not a little of its stability to the fact that an enormous number of Frenchmen of the lower and upper middle class are actually in its employment, and are to all intents and purposes its paid servants. Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, the Frenchman is essentially a man of stable ideals; he has in him very little of the gambling instinct, and he can make himself happy on a tiny income provided that income is a sure and certain one.

This is why a post under Government is regarded as being so desirable. A Frenchman would rather see his son become a clerk in a Government office at fifty pounds a year, than the confidential manager of an ordinary business man at a salary ten times that figure. The number of people employed in the great Government offices doubles every few years. At the present moment the Finance Minister alone has under his orders fourteen hundred employés; and the different Ministries, or rather their clerks, absorb a yearly income of thirty million francs, mostly paid away in small salaries. The same system obtains in every provincial town. In 1858 there were two hundred and seventeen thousand State employés, costing the country in salaries two hundred and sixty million francs. Last year the number had just doubled, and the salary list had trebled. The same state of thing obtains, and to an even worse degree, in the French colonies. In Cochin China there are three thousand French people-men, women and children-and of these three thousand, seventeen hundred are Civil servants! Indeed, observes M. Martin, Cochin China may be called the Paradise of the bureaucracy; the functionaries are in such a majority that they carry a solid vote, and thanks to this fact they are able to decide what their own salaries are to be.

## PARIS IN 1800.

Next year will see the publication of a great number of what may be called centennial articles. M. Dubor begins early with an interesting account of Paris in 1800. He gives a rapid sketch of the Society of that day, of the costumes worn, and of the amusements and interests of the men and women who had just witnessed the awful upheaval of the French Revolution.

## "THE NEW IRELAND."

In the second August number of the Revue M. Hamelle describes under the title of "The New Ireland" the two Boer Republics. It is, he says, his wish to put down for the benefit of the future Plutarch a rough sketch of the drama now being played out on the South African veldt, and his article is interesting as giving a very vivid picture of how many of our Continental critics regard our coming action in the Transvaal; for what apparently fills them with horror is the thought that the two Republics, notwithstanding their heroic struggle, are to be wiped out from the face of the earth.

#### ANCIENT CHINESE STRATEGY.

M. de Contenson gives some curious particulars concerning the Chinese methods of making war. Even in the days anterior to the Christian era the Celestials had an elaborate military theory of their own, and had actually written works on the art of war. These curious documents-for books they cannot be called-were translated by a French priest, and it is with the help of these translations that the writer has written some very instructive pages. According to the Chinaman everything must be done to avoid an actual declaration of "Try and attain victory without having fought a battle," observed the wise Sun-Tze, who was, by the way, a contemporary of Homer. Even in those days the Chinese seem to have had a great belief in scouting, and also in having a regular army of spies—indeed, it is quite curious to note how the present Chinese government has followed in its main outlines Sun-Tze's theories regarding how a campaign should be carried on, or, rather, should be initiated. Once matters really come to fighting, the Eastern Wellington has very definite views as to the value of a few disciplined men over a large army.

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## THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE August numbers of the Revue de Paris, which seems to have taken a new lease of vigorous life, fully maintain the standard of excellence which we have had occasion to notice now for some months past.

THE COMMERCIAL STRENGTH OF GERMANY.

M. de Rousiers begins a series of papers on the economic and social causes of the commercial power of Germany. Of the growth of German commerce there can be no doubt, and the nerve-centre of that growth is Hamburg. There may be seen the tangible results of the scientific cultivation of Saxony and Silesia, the spirit distilled in Pomerania and Brandenburg, the machines, the glass, the chemical products-coal, salt, and so onall, or almost all, drawn by German enterprise and intelli-gence out of German soil. But M. de Rousiers justly says that it is not enough to estimate and handle these products; it is also necessary to acquaint ourselves with the men to whose efforts they are due. The industrial and commercial movement of Germany is largely due to the Teutonic knack of organisation. The employers on the one side and the workmen on the other feel more and more the need for abandoning their isolation and for uniting their efforts for the common good. This tendency has been aided by circumstances, and also, one may add, by the industry and economy of past generations. Thus, the enormous sugar industry of Germany is directly due to the system of combination, by which proprietors, little and big alike, join together to secure the common end. Without this combination of capital it would be practically impossible to cultivate the beetroot on anything like a profitable scale, for the root requires an extremely fertile soil, and consequently the same field cannot be made to yield beetroot for more than four years running. Each refinery, therefore, though using up only 2,000 hectares of beetroot, requires altogether an available area of 8,000 hectares. So, too, with the co-operative dairies, which are very flourishing in Germany.

#### MATHEMATICS IN SECONDARY EDUCATION.

M. Tannery contributes an important paper on mathematics in secondary education, in which he complains that in France the sciences do not penetrate the system of secondary education, but are added to it like excrescences. The method of teaching them corresponds to no practical need, and serves as no preparation for a career, but rather for examinations which must be passed in order to enter certain professions. This is so much like the very general complaint in England that the article has an interest for English readers. M. Tannery declares that there are certain portions of mathematical science which take the place in the French democracy of those old heraldic quarterings of nobility, the possession of which in former days was really the sole qualification for State service. He does not suggest any palliatives—which he considers is the business of specialists—but he asserts that the evil is due to a false conception, not only of secondary education itself, but of the part which the sciences ought to play in Secondary education ought to form young people for the work which is to occupy their life, and that work in the majority of cases will consist in directing, more or less immediately, the physical labour of other men. This power of direction can only be derived from science, whereas M. Tannery complains the whole tendency of teaching is towards the enjoyment and production of

literary work. M. Tannery evidently thinks that the future progress of France, both in the moral and in the economic spheres, is bound up in no small degree in this question of the reform of teaching methods.

#### VENICE IN DANGER.

M. de Souza sounds a cry of alarm to which, it must be feared, the world has by this time become tolerably accustomed. Persons of taste have mourned over the disfigurement of Rome and Florence, but they have always consoled themselves, says M. de Souza, with the recollection of Venice practically unspoiled. The complaint appears to be that wealthy English, American, German, Italian, and French people have bought one by one all the palaces on the Grand Canal, and have proceeded to restore them. A vast new palace, a pastiche of old architecture, destroys the effect of one of the most impressive views of the Grand Canal. Furthermore, the destruction of the Pescheria, a horribly ugly building close to the Grand Canal, is urgently demanded. The practice of colouring the houses which are built of stone or marble in white is to be regretted, M. de Souza thinks, and colour—preferably red—should be made compulsory. In general, it is the reviving commercial prosperity of Venice which brings in its train the vandalism of engineers, stimulated by the self-esteem of officialism.

#### ENGLISH OPINION AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

In the second August number M. Chevrillon prints some interesting notes which he made during a visit to England last February. Naturally the aspect of London in winter made him shiver. It seems to have been his fortunate experience to have seen none but perfectly silent newspaper boys-motionless and silent he describes them-above their placards which the passers-by look at without stopping. He describes well the occasional volunteer in khaki whom he met in the streets, and he realises the remarkable difference between the classes from which they were impartially drawn. The English officer receives his tribute, inasmuch as he does not regard his men as so many flocks of sheep, like the Continental soldier, but as individuals with whom he is linked by the common tie of humanity. At the same time he notes the singular British conception of military duties. The young officers, he says, go and risk their lives and nothing else is asked of them. There in the veldt they breakfast on tea, marmalade, and oatmeal, and eat ham and corned beef at other meals; play football and cricket most of the day, and only go into the trenches twice a week. Our visitor was astonished, too, that one lady who appealed for comforts for the troops was enabled in two days to send 2,000 sponges, 2,000 nailbrushes, and 4,000 cakes of glycerine soap. It is consoling to find that our visitor has a profound appreciation of the comforts of British clubs, where he found what he calls substantial realities; there he could contemplate this English life, so stable, distinct, and personal, resting on immemorial custom, sure of itself, and full of hidden energy. In the music halls our visitor studied the types of the great lower middle class, with forcible and simple faces, energetic, solid, but distinguished by a certain grossness as of a German or Russian workman. M. Chevrillon came to the conclusion that the war affected the mass of the people but little, because, in England, only the gentry have the care and responsibility of national affairs, and the people followed them slowly yet as a matter of

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## THE REVUE DES REVUES.

THE August numbers of this review contain a second article by Senator Paul Strauss upon "Puericulture," a paper which might have been inspired by Zola's "Fécondité." He advocates the legal protection of maternity, not only by forbidding women to work in factories for four or even six weeks after the birth of a child, but also by giving them an indemnity for wages lost. Excessive infant mortality is the chief cause of depopulation. In France one-sixth of the total number of deaths are those of infants. In Paris infant mortality is relatively low, but in some French industrial towns over fifty per cent. of the deaths are of children under one year. milk will be a great factor in the saving of infant life; yet the prime cause of the frightful mortality of young children will never be removed except by educating girls for their duties as mothers—an education which must begin as the school time ends. One institution, at least, has already been founded with this object, with the happiest results in the saving of infant life.

#### FIRST STEPS TOWARDS SOLIDARITY.

Anna Lampérière, Secretary General of the Education Congress, has a most interesting paper upon "Social Education" in France, in which she thinks France has made far greater strides than any Anglo-Saxon nation. "France is the brain of humanity;" French thought the light which guides the steps of the rest of the world. In many French schools much has been done to instil into the children's minds the idea of solidarity, co-operation, being able to do easily combined what would be impossible by individual effort. A typical exercise for teaching children the elements of social economy may be quoted:—

On Thursday the master, being pleased with his class, had promised that every one should go for a walk as a reward. In the morning the father of Louis, one of our mates, said that Louis would have to fetch in the wood instead of going for a walk. Then every one went to Louis' home to help him; the wood was brought in directly, and Louis went out walking with us. Every one was very glad, and he was very glad, and the master said that that was solidarity.

Some schools try more practical methods. In one the children club together to buy a bottle of expensive wine for a sick schoolmate unable to get it for himself. In others they club together to replace a boy's cap which has landed in the garden of a bad-tempered neighbour, or a spoiled dictionary. In Orleans a case is cited of a "Mutual Insurance Society against Window-Breaking," a club upon which a boy can draw when in play he has managed to break some one's window. In secondary schools less is being done than in primary; but co-operation is one of the leading notes of the "Universités Populaires."

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Miss Constance Barnicoat, in an article on "The Alleged Disappearance of the Maori," replies to an anonymous French writer's assertion that the English had extirpated this race from the face of the earth, which is happily yet far from being the case. M. Camille Mauclair discusses the "Lied" in France, where he thinks it has a glorious future. M. Jacques Bainville discusses the "literary mania" of epigraphs. He holds them to be good if rightly used, and absurd if abused. M. Renard eagerly hails the first signs of spelling reform in France, the Minister of Education having last July published a decree which will greatly reduce the size of French grammars, and immensely simplify the task of learning either to spell or write

that language correctly. Mme. Vera Starkoff writes on "Russian Writers Who Reach the People," among whom she mentions Novikoff and Tourguenieff. Mlle. Lecamp writes sensibly upon "Moral Teaching in School and in the Family." She asserts that the teacher, as well as the parent, is morally responsible for children's moral instruction. "If only one rule was required for our true education, I should say: Never put any but beautiful things before the eyes of a child. It is by the worship of the beautiful in all its forms that the child gets a great and generous soul, a free mind, open to all large thoughts." M. Frederic Passy gives some reminiscences of his peace propaganda, dating over thirty years back. Old as he is, M. Passy writes with hope and enthusiasm. Speaking of the French Society for International Arbitration, which for ten years past has been striving to apply the principles of arbitration before war, M. Passy says that its efforts. though at first received with some indifference, have been the object of more and more attention on the part of the Governments. "Not only have the ambassadors, through whom we had to send our letters, for the most part acknowledged their receipt in terms which were not mere flattery—several having even taken the trouble to leave their cards upon me—but a certain number, after acknowledging the letters, have renewed their thanks by order of their Government." Speaking of the Hague Conference, M. Passy says it is "a happy crowning of the work of the Interparliamentary Conferences and the Peace Congresses."

## The Century.

THE current number of this magazine excels rather in good illustrations than in the quantity of fiction that it contains. There are only four stories, one of which is a further instalment of Bertha Runkle's well-told story, "The Helmet of Navarre." China claims two articles, one of which is dealt with elsewhere. The Rev. D. Sheffield, in his article on "The Influence of the Western World on China," pleads for the United States and Great Britain to prevent the dismemberment of China. Jean Schopper contributes a second article on "The Amusements of the Paris Exposition," and contrives in a wonderfully small space to give a most vivid account of many of the most interesting sights and shows. He considers that—

the crowd constitutes the most exotic of spectacles. It is motley, and more languages are spoken in it than in New York even, the greatest cosmopolitan city. One may dine in Hungary, in Germany, in Turkey, in Spain, always with dancing and native music. At the Exposition Frenchmen and foreigners take their pleasures together, and see that, taken as a whole, they are very much alike, kindly and easy to live with, men who can have only passing misunderstandings. And this sight is the most welcome of all the instructive amusements.

André Castaigne's pictures help greatly in enabling one to get an idea of the beauties of the Exposition.

John Morley continues his study of Cromwell, having chapters on "The Military Dictatorship," "The Reaction," and "The Kingship." The illustrations in John Burroughs' article on "A Summer Holiday in Behring Sea" are very excellent, and enhance the value of this well-written and interesting narrative. There are also articles on "The Thames from Wapping to Blackwall," by Sir Walter Besant; "Père Didon," by Thomas Bentzon; and "The Detroit Bicentennial Memorial," by Anna Mathewson. With Professor Sterrett's "Troglodyte Dwellings in Cappadocia" are given many instructive illustrations.

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## GERMAN MAGAZINES.

#### Deutsche Revue.

MAX LAUTNER discusses the authenticity of the "Sistine Madonna" at Dresden. To prove that Raphael himself painted the picture, and that it is not simply a copy of the "Madonna" at Piacenza, he cites history, and goes into minute examinations of Raphael's monogram. The article is illustrated with reproductions of portions of the picture, an innovation rarely seen in the pages of the German review.

The use made of air-ships to test the density of the atmosphere and generally to increase our meteorological knowledge is fully described by Professor R. Börnstein, of Berlin. The first attempts to ascertain the temperature at varying altitudes were made by means of kites in 1748 by Alexander Wilson, near Glasgow. Kites have now given place to balloons, and the somewhat wild observations of Robertson, who said in 1803 that he knew the air-pressure in higher altitudes was less than on the earth, by the fact that he was unable to put on his hat as his head had swelled so much, have been followed by the most exact observations taken at great heights and in the most exhaustive manner.

In view of later events, M. O. Brandt's article on China rather loses its point. He says that Germany should take no prominent part in the Chinese trouble, as she has no more to revenge, no more to punish than have others. He deprecates judging events in the East by European standards for the incalculable factor. The hatred against the foreigner may suddenly burst all bounds. He cites the instances of our experiences in India and Afghanistan as proof of the fact

India and Afghanistan as proof of the fact.

Professor Th. Mommsen discusses the future of the "Goethe-Bund," which was called into being to oppose the lex Heinze. He rejoices in the fact that the Bill was defeated, but reminds his readers that it is sure to be brought forward again.

Other articles are not very interesting, in fact the whole number is rather below its usual standard.

## Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land.

The August number is rather above the average. The review of events of the month has several interesting articles by various writers. Ulrich von Hassell contributes a brief sketch of the Chinese Empress which tells us nothing new, and concludes his article by saying that he considers the former Governor of Shantung, Hy-Siang, is probably responsible for the present troubles. He, however, is much more interesting in his remarks upon Colonial politics. Not unnaturally he speaks with satisfaction of the way in which the ten thousand men of the German China contingent were raised, fully equipped, and despatched to China, when absolutely no provision is made in the German army for such an emergency. This leads us to a discussion of the probabilities of the formation of a permanent colonial army. France, who, he reminds us, can look back upon as many centuries of colonisation as Germany can decades, has only now decided to found a Colonial army, and Germany will not be long in following her example. Von Hassell expresses a hope, however, that his country will not follow the example of her neighbour, and look upon the Colonial army as a sort of safetyvalve for the turbulent spirits among the officers. The rest of his article deals with the troubles in the East African colonies, and the financial situation of the other German possessions.

An anonymous writer contributes an article describing the different methods in Germany and America for regulating the slaughter of cattle and sale of meat. In Germany, the quantity of meat supplied has increased since 1883 by 30 per cent., whilst the population has only mounted by 21 per cent. Owing to the fact that all cattle have to be examined before slaughter and all meat also has to be inspected, the beasts instead of going as formerly direct from the farmers to the slaughterer and from him to the customer, now pass through the hands of many middlemen, and the result is that from forty to fifty marks more are paid on each beast. It is interesting to note that amongst other beasts mentioned as providing food for man, and therefore having to be examined, are goats and horses. Owing to the meat trust in America, all the smaller slaughter-houses have disappeared and only seven large firms remain. According to the writer there is absolutely no guarantee that the American meat is good, as no inspec-tion is required or ordered. The trust having secured its market at home turned its attention abroad. By selling meat at a figure much lower than in the United States it succeeded in establishing itself firmly in Europe. In 1894 it exported 1,450 million pounds, and in 1897 2,000 millions.

Julius Lohmann contributes an account of his visit to Ober Ammergau in order to assist people to answer the question whether or not, as Christians, they should go to see the Passion Play. He answers the question in the affirmative, but says any person who wishes to go there should first of all obtain and study the text. He criticises the play from a religious point of view, and objects to one or two additions made from legend to the Bible story. In fact, he seems not much satisfied with the text, and says that the wonderful acting is a good deal above it.

C. von Zepelin gives the first instalment of an article on the position of Russia and England in Asia at the beginning of the new century.

## Other Magazines.

The Illustrirte Zeitung contains many interesting photographs and articles. Amongst the former is a new photograph of the King and Queen of Servia. Photos of the new King and Queen of Italy, of the new Duke of Coburg and the Regent, as well as of the late King Humbert and Prince Alfred. Naturally most of the illustrations represent the German-Chinese contingent drilling, embarking and leaving the Fatherland. A description of the new Klausen Road in Switzerland is most instructively illustrated with views of the wild regions through which it passes. A double-page drawing represents the battleships of the various Powers now in Chinese waters, and several views of "German China" are given.

In the Neue Deutsche Rundschau Felix Pappenberg writes a descriptive article upon the Paris Exhibition. He thinks it should be visited in the evening when illuminated, and everything looks fairylike, rather than during the day. The Exhibition seems to him a good representation of Paris, that is to say, that it is simply a constant fite.

One of the most interesting articles in *Vom Fels zum* Meer is an illustrated account of Count Zeppelin's airship. The cost of construction was £50,000, and to fill the balloon £200 worth of gas is required.

"COLDWATER SPELL BINDER"—the phrase appears in the American Review of Reviews—is one of the latest idioms to describe an effective Temperance orator.

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## THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

THE Italian Reviews for August, as was only to be expected, are entirely dominated by the death of King Humbert. There can be no doubt that his assassination has called forth an amount of sympathy with and enthusiasm for the House of Savoy which will go far to strengthen its hold on the crown of United Italy. Never during his lifetime did the unfortunate monarch enjoy so much popularity as in these days of mourning for his death. Even the Jesuit organ the Civiltà Cattolica leads off with an article of correct and dignified condolence, and both the Rassegna Nazionale and the Rivista Politica e Letteraria appear with wide black borders. The Nuova Antologia, besides reproducing what considering the circumstances we can only call the very striking letters of condolence issued spontaneously by the Archbishops of Genoa, Naples and Florence, and the Bishops of Cremona, Pavia, Acqui and Piacenza, publishes in large type an eloquent expression of public lamentation and of sympathy with the widowed queen by the distinguished novelist Antonio Fogazzaro. theless it does not-like some other periodicals-allow its sorrow to run away with its political judgment, and the same number (August 15th) contains a striking article from the pen of the well-known writer Edoardo Arbib in most pessimistic vein, in which from quotations from the letters of the public men who built up Italian unity he shows how fervent was their patriotic enthusiasm, how invincible their faith in their country's future; whereas to-day, he declares, you find on all sides a timid anxiety as to what may happen, an uneasy conviction that the present régime cannot last much longer.

The Rivista Politica e Letteraria, however, takes a directly opposite view. Besides publishing an article of condolence on the death of the King couched in terms of somewhat extravagant eulogy, it attempts to prove in a second article how much Italy has progressed under his benign rule. The author has the courage to assert that the nation is greater, richer, and better governed than it was twenty years ago, and he is especially indignant at the suggestion emanating from many quarters that anarchism is the outcome of the misery and poverty of the people. Even the disastrous Abyssinian expedition finds in him an apologist, and the agrarian question which is troubling the ablest minds in the country is treated by him with

airy optimism.

In his little Rivista Popolare the Radical deputy Napoleon Colajanni protests vehemently against repressive and reactionary measures as a result of the crime at Monza, and also against the identification of democratic and popular aspirations with those of the Anarchists.

All who wish to follow closely the progress of the important excavations now being carried on in the Roman Forum should study an important article in the Nuova Antologia by the engineer G. Boni, describing his own discoveries round the Aedes Vestae. It is illustrated by a series of excellent photographs. Other articles interesting to English readers are a translation of the address delivered recently to the Dante Society in London by our poet-laureate (August 16th), and an article dealing in somewhat condemnatory fashion with the evolution of English Imperialism of the last few years which, however, is disfigured by a number of misprints of English names.

Cosmos Catholicus continues to be distinguished by the excellence of its illustrations on topics of the day. The latest number contains an interesting account, with portraits, of the learned Abbé Duchesne, recently made a Monsignor by the Pope, who, it will be remembered, was a member of the Commission on Anglican Orders.

Pall Mall Magazine.

THE September number of the Pall Mall Magazine begins a new volume with some excellent reading. The late Charles Yriarte's account of the Hertford Collections -a real novel only asking to be written out at length-is noticed elsewhere, as also Mr. Schooling's plea for a redistribution of seats as between Ireland and England. The fate which has recently befallen Inverary Castle makes the Rev. A. H. Malan's sketch of its story and glory only the more pathetic. London Woods, as they were and as they are, supply Mr. J. B. Carlile with material for a most interesting paper, to be commended to all Londoners who wish to enjoy more intelligently their sylvan environs. Another open-air article is Capt. Bagot's breezy account of yachting. The frontispiece is a good reproduction of "Cupid's Holiday" by Bouguereau.

Windsor.

THE Windsor for September has in it much to interest and amuse without imposing any severe strain on the reader's intellect. Earl Mayo's account of the great Russian ice-breaker claims separate notice. "How Landowners are Made" is a lively sketch by Mr. Arthur Goodrich of the sale of freehold sites on either side of the Thames estuary. He tells how at Laindon plots, 100 feet by 20, are sold to working men for £5 down or 6d. a week for four years. Mr. George Wade's sketch of the "Yeomen of the Guard" declares the Gilbert and Sullivan opera mistaken in confounding the yeomen with the Warders of the Tower. The Beefeaters are a distinct corps which never served as King's bodyguard. Mr. Harry Golding tries to reckon up the £ s. d. of literary shrines, and beginning with Stratford-on-Avon, calculates that entrance fees alone to Shakespeare buildings amount to considerably more than £2,000 a year; he would put the total revenue to the town at something like £10,000 a year. Mr. A. Wallis Myers exhibits specimens of photography by Lady Molyneux, Lord Battersea, the Earl of Dartmouth, the Duchess of Bedford and others.

## Cassell's.

THE September number is full of fresh and diversified interest. Mr. Arnold White's cry of alarm about our

Navy is noticed elsewhere.

The speed with which locomotives can be put together when the constituent parts are ready is shown by Mr. Harold Shepstone. He gives photographs of a French locomotive in several stages of building, which were completed in 64 hours. But our own London and North Western Railway erected a goods-engine so far back as 1878 in 251 hours. Ten years later the Pennsylvania Railroad built a passenger-engine in 16 hours 50 minutes. To the Great Eastern Railway belongs the record achievement of building in 1891 a six-wheel coupled goods-engine and tender in 9 hours 47 minutes!

Mr. Edward Cooper writes a very bright paper, "On the Matterhorn." Two things he mentions call for remark. One is, that singers carefully taught to breathe for singing purposes make excellent climbers. Correct breath-management enables them to avoid the usual breathlessness. The other is, that when children have been trained to walk properly they make most happy and charming mountaineering companions, not suffering, as might have been expected, from fear or fatigue.

From "reveille" to "lights out," the work and play

of a volunteer camp are vividly sketched by a sergeant

of volunteers.

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# THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

"THE MASTER CHRISTIAN." \* BY MARIE CORELLI.

THE other day I suggested the title of "Candidates of Cain" as an apt description of the candidates who at the coming General Election will stand as advocates for the South African War. Discussing the question of title with a brilliant young Frenchman, he replied that it might do in England very well, but that in France such a title would be meaningless to the electors. "For," said he, "in France we do not know who Cain was. We are not nurtured on the Bible like you English." "But surely," I said, "the story of Cain and Abel is part of the universal literature of the world." "No," said he, "we are not biblical in France. In fact, in the Old Testament I do not think that there is any character whose name would be familiar to our public, except," he said, "that of Samson, and he is known only because Delilah comes in."

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

I wonder what such a public would think of Marie Corelli's sermon which she has published under the title of "The Master Christian." Nothing more strikingly illustrates the contrast between the English and French reading public than the fact that Marie Corelli's new book should have been subscribed for to the extent of 100,000 copies. For it is not a novel; it is a sermon, a sermon that extends over more than 600 closely printed pages. The appetite with which our Puritan forefathers endured two-hour sermons from a Puritan pulpit reappears in the demand for such a book as this. phenomenon does not stand alone. It follows closely upon the heels of another great success in the shape of Mr. Sheldon's theological tractates which began with "In His Steps." "The Master Christian" is a book of the same kind, but its authoress, being a lady novelist, naturally deals with the question from a more imaginative and romantic point of view than the fervent evangelist of Topeka. The British public, it is evident, in the last year of the nineteenth century, prefers to take its theology served up with a sauce of fiction. The amalgam may not commend itself to a literary judgment, but the critics are out of court. Their judgment may be quite sound, and the book may perish and be forgotten as unworthy to live; but its temporary and immediate popularity is the conclusive answer to those who condemn it as unreadable. If 100,000 men and women of the English-speaking world find it in their hearts to pay 6s. for Marie Corelli's sermon, that conclusively disposes of the allegation that it is unreadable. There are more people ready and eager to read it than there are to read the novels of almost any other of our contemporary novelists. It may be a proof that the popular palate is not refined, or it may not. That is not the question. Miss Corelli has her public, and it is a wider public than that of most of those who compete with her in the task of amusing or edifying the novel-readers of to-day.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's success with "Robert Elsmere" is another indication of what goes down with the British public; and the phenomenal sale of such works is perhaps much more worthy of consideration than anything that is to be found within the covers of the

books themselves.

.\* "The Master Christian." By Marie Corelli. Methuen and Co., London. 634 pp.

WHAT "THE MASTER CHRISTIAN" IS LIKE.

If any one wants to know what "The Master Christian" is like, without reading its six hundred and thirty pages, he will not have much difficulty if he takes Sheldon's "In. His Steps," Zola's "Rome," and any of Marie Corelli's previous novels in equal proportions. The note which runs through the whole is the same as Mr. Sheldon's. The thesis is that we have to get back to the Christianity of Christ if mankind is to be saved. Therein she agrees very largely with Mrs. Humphry Ward and Mr. Sheldon. Her method of expounding this doctrine very much resembles Zola's handling of a different theme in "Rome," that is to say, she takes her typical Master Christian to the Vatican, and confronts him with the Pope and the Cardinals, with the results that might be anticipated. But the book has a great deal in it that differs very much from either Sheldon's "In His Steps" or Zola's "Rome." The distinctively Corellian note is a certain shrewish vindictiveness, and yet it is quite possible that this element will contribute as much to the success of the book as anything else.

A "NO POPERY" NOVEL.

For at this present moment a considerable section of the religious public in England is very irate with Rome and the Romanising clergy in the Establishment. The "No Popery" wave is rising, and "The Master Christian" will float like a cork on its topmost crest.

Marie Corelli in "The Master Christian" represents the priesthood of the Roman Church exactly as her heroine Angela, the artist, paints her typical priest. Here is her description of the picture which Angela had labelled "A Servant of Christ at the Madeleine, Paris":—

Low beetling brows—a sensual cruel mouth with a loosely projecting under-lip—eyes that appeared to be furtively watching each other across the thin bridge of nose—a receding chin and a narrow cranium, combined with an expression which was hypocritically humble, yet sly, this was the type Angela Sovrani had chosen to delineate, sparing nothing, softening no line, and introducing no redeeming point—a type mercilessly true to the life; the face of a priest—"A Servant of Christ," as she called him. The title, united with that wicked and repulsive countenance, was a terribly significant suggestion.

When she was upbraided for selecting such an evil type of priest, she declares that "there is no question of choice. These faces are ordinary among our priests! At all the churches, Sunday after Sunday, I have looked for a good, a noble face, in vain! for an even commonly honest face—in vain!"

That is her portrait of a priest. Her portrait of an archbishop, which is labelled, "Lord, I thank thee that I am not as other men," presents us with the following picture of a dignitary of the Church:—

The smooth countenance, the little eyes comfortably sunken in small rolls of fat, the smug smiling lips, the gross neck and heavy jaw . . . and above all, the perfectly self-satisfied and mock-pious air of the man.

Such is Marie \*Corelli's typical archbishop. As she paints her "Servant of Christ" and her archbishop, so she paints the whole Roman Church.

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THE TYRANT MAN.

Nor is it only the Roman Church which she caricatures and libels. She is equally out of temper and equally out of sympathy with the relations of the sexes. Her typical man is very little better than a brute and a savage. The complete savage in low life kicks his wife to death, and the savage in high life kills the mother of his children by neglect and infidelity. There is no doubt an element of truth in what she says about the domination of man. but her voice always seems to rise into a kind of screamy shriek when she is dealing with marriage as it is, or with the reluctance of men to recognise the excellence of women's work. All of us, no doubt, could suggest many improvements, both in the conventional attitude of man to woman, as well as in the organisation and methods of the Christian Church; but even those who are most in sympathy with her ultimate aim feel constrained to protest against the exaggeration with which Miss Corelli delivers her message.

A WANT OF SYMPATHY.

As a book the chief fault of "The Master Christian" is lack of sympathy. Miss Corelli will, no doubt, retort that she is justified by the various passages in the sayings of Jesus in which He denounces woes upon the Scribes and Pharisees; but no one who reads the «Gospels with a dispassionate mind can for a moment profess that this denunciatory vein was the most typical or even the most persistent note in the teachings of the The familiar legend which tells of the different way in which Christ and His disciples treated the dead dog which they found lying at the city gates, might be commended with advantage to our splenetic authoress. The disciples only noticed the stench of the decaying corpse, while their Master bade them note with admiration the beauty and whiteness of its teeth. In contemplating the Churches, especially the Church of Rome, Marie Corelli can only feel the stench. If it has any beauties, they do not appeal to her. Hence she largely defeats her own end. There are faults in Rome as there are in all human institutions; but any one who takes up an attitude of wholesale depreciation, and can find nothing in the great organisations in which generation after generation of devout souls have endeavoured to give practical effect to the teaching of their Saviour, puts herself out of court. Even when you are attacking your opponent's case, it is as well to admit that there is some good in it. No institution that is wholly bad can survive; and whatever may be said against the Papacy and the Vatican, no one can deny that they have survived for many centuries, and are likely to survive for centuries to come. This may be too philosophical a reflection for the 100,000 readers who are devouring "The Master Christian," but it is true, nevertheless, and I must protest against the attempt to use the loftiest of all conceptions in order to give free rein to the indulgence of hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness in dealing with the institutions and the creeds which, with all their faults, have nevertheless been effectual in turning the minds of millions of our fellow-men towards the ideal life.

## A LACK OF MORAL PERSPECTIVE.

In the world, as we see it to-day, when a foremost Christian nation which has repudiated the Pope and all his works can find nothing better to do with its accumulated wealth and strength than to carry fire and sword through the territories of two small Republics, it shows a lamentable lack of moral perspective to treat the Christian Church as if it were the great offender against humanity and religion. What is wanted to-day is not disputatious

argument concerning rival creeds, or a scornful vituperation of the defects in religious organisations, so much as an insistence upon the fundamental and elementary tenet of "Thou shalt do no murder." When millions of professedly Christian people are intent above all things upon slaying their brother and seizing his land, it is mere trifling to worry about incense and to waste moral indignation upon the shortcomings of the wire-pullers of the Vatican.

## HER CONCEPTION OF CHRIST-

Nevertheless, when all this has been said, the fact remains that Marie Corelli has set herself to preach Christ in her own way, and far be it from those who desire to have Christ preached to object too much to the methods by which that missionary work is undertaken. The disciples who forbade the irregulars, who cast out devils and did many wonderful works in the name of Christ, because they followed not the officially appointed teachers, set an example not to be followed, but to be The first thing, therefore, to ask in a book like this is not whether it has a good literary style or whether its perspective is right and just, but to inquire of the authoress, "What think ye of Christ?" Marie Corelli tells us in various ways what is her idea of the Christ whom she would have the world follow. Her heroine, Angela, paints a picture which we are told is the greatest work of art produced since Raphael's "Transfiguration." It is entitled "The Coming of Christ," and contains her idea of Christ as she conceives him, the most perfect Christ ever painted. Here is her description of this

"stupendous conception":-

The central glory of the whole picture was a figure of Christ—unlike any other Christ ever imagined by poet or painter—an etherealised form through which the very light of Heaven itself seemed to shine. Supreme, majestic, and austerely God-like, the face was more beautiful than any ever dreamed of by the hewers of the classic marbles; it was the face of a great Archangel, beardless and youthful, yet kingly and commanding. Round the broad brows a Crown of Thorns shone like a diadem, every prickly point tipped with pale fire, and from the floating folds of intense white which, cloud-like, clung about the divine form, faint flashes of the lightning gleamed. Above this grand Christ the heavens were opened, pouring out a rain of such translucent purity of colour and radiance as never were seen in any painted canvas before; but beneath the clouds were black as midnight-confused, chaotic, and drifting darkly on a strong wind, as it seemed, into weird and witch-like shapes, wherein were seen the sun and moon revolving pallidly, like globes of fire lost from their orbits and about to become extinct. And among those shifting black films were a crowd of human creatures, floating and falling into unknown depths of darkness, and striking out wild arms of appeal and entreaty and despair. The faces of these were all familiar, and were the life-like portraits of many of those preeminent in the history of the time. Chief among them was the Sovereign Pontiff, waxen and wan and dark-eyed, depicted as fastening fetters of iron round the body of a beautiful youth, laurel-crowned, the leaves of the laurel bearing faint gold letters which spelt the word "Science." Huddled beside him was a well-known leader of the Jesuits, busily counting up heaps of gold. Another remarkable figure was that of a wellknown magnate of the Church of England, who, leaning forward, eagerly sought to grasp and hold the garment of the Pope, but was dragged back by the hand of a woman crowned with an Imperial diadem. After these and other principal personages came a confusion of faces-all recognisable, yet needing study to discern -creatures drifting downwardly into the darkness: one was the vivisectionist whose name was celebrated through France, clutching at his bleeding victim and borne relentlessly onwards by the whirlwind-and forms and faces belonging to men of, every description of Church doctrine were seen trampling underneath them other human creatures scarcely discernible. And over

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nce, rards n of, iderover all this blackness and chaos the supernal figure of the glorious Christ was aerially poised; one hand was extended, and to this a woman clung—a woman with a beautiful face made piteous in its beauty by long grief and patient endurance. In her other arm she held a sleeping child—and mother and child were linked together by a garland of flowers partially broken and faded. Her entreating attitude, the sleeping child's helplessness, her worn face, the perishing roses of earth's hope and joy, all expressed their meaning simply yet tragically; and as the Divine Hand supported and drew her up out of the universal chaos below, the hope of a new world, a better world, a wiser world, a holier world, seemed to be distantly conveyed. But the eyes of the Christ were full of reproach, and were bent on the Representative of St. Peter binding the laurel-crowned youth, and dragging him into darkness, and the words written across the golden mount of the picture, in clear black letters, seemed to be actually spoken aloud from the vivid colour and movement of the painting. "Many in that day will call upon Me and say, Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in Thy name, and in Thy name cast out devils, and done many wonderful works?

"Then will I say to them, I never knew you! Depart from Me all ye that work iniquity!"

#### - AND OF THE IDEAL CHRISTIAN.

If this be the Christ, what is it to be a Christian? For a description of the perfect Christian she falls back upon the poem of the late Dr. Charles Mackay:—

If thou'rt a Christian in deed and thought,
Loving thy neighbour as Jesus taught,—
Living all days in the sight of Heaven,
And not one only out of seven,—
Sharing thy wealth with the suffering poor,
Helping all sorrow that Hope can cure,—
Making religion a truth in the heart,
And not a cloak to be worn in the mart,
Or in high cathedrals and chapels and fanes,
Where priests are traders and count the gains,—
All God's angels will say, "Well done!"
Whenever thy mortal race is run.
White and forgiven,

Thou'lt enter heaven,
And pass, unchallenged, the Golden Gate,
Where welcoming spirits watch and wait
To hail thy coming with sweet accord
To the Holy City of God the Lord!

If Peace is thy prompter, and Love is thy guide, And white-robed Charity walks by thy side,—
If thou tellest the truth without oath to bind,
Doing thy duty to all mankind,—
Raising the lowly, cheering the sad,
Finding some goodness e'en in the bad,
And owning with sadness if badness there be,
There might have been badness in thine and in thee,
If Conscience the warder that keeps thee whole
Had uttered no voice to thy slumbering soul,—
All God's angels will say, "Well done!"

Whenever thy mortal race is run.
White and forgiven,
Thou'lt enter heaven,
And pass, unchallenged, the Golden Gate,
Where welcoming spirits watch and wait
To hail thy coming with sweet accord
To the Holy City of God the Lord?

If thou art humble, and wilt not scorn,
However wretched, a brother forlorn,—
If thy purse is open to misery's call,
And the God thou lovest is God of all,
Whatever their colour, clime or creed,
Blood of thy blood, in their sorest need,—
If every cause that is good and true,
And needs assistance to dare and do,
Thou helpest on through good and ill,
With trust in Heaven, and God's good "ill,—

All God's angels will say, "Well done 1"
Whenever thy mortal race is run.
White and forgiven,
Thou'lt enter heaven,
And pass, unchallenged, the Golden Gate,
Where welcoming spirits watch and wait
To hail thy coming with sweet accord
To the Holy City of God the Lord!

THE CRUCIAL QUESTION.

But the question as to how the mass of brutish humanity is to be brought up to this high ideal is not answered by Marie Corelli with any degree of explicit-ness. She would have a purified Church, she tells us, "a House of Praise to God, without any superstition or dogma"; but the only pages in which she does anything like justice to the conception of the Roman Church occur in the conversation between Aubrey Leigh the Socialist and Monsignor Gherardi. Aubrey declares that if the Roman Catholic faith were "purified from the accumulated superstition of ages and freed from intolerance and bigotry, it would perhaps be the grandest form of Christianity in the world"; to which Monsignor Gherardi replies that it is not the Church against which he should arm himself—it is the human race:—

It is not one or many religious systems with which you should set yourself to contend. It is the blind brutishness of man. The Church tries to supply the spiritual needs of the human being, such as his spiritual needs at present are. When he demands more, it will give him more. At present his needs are purely personal and, therefore, low and tainted with sensuality. Yet we drag him along through these emotions as near to the blameless Christ as we can. "You wish," said Gherardi, "to help and serve humanity. Enthusiast! You would do far better to help and serve the Church, for the Church rewards. Humanity has cursed and killed every great benefactor it ever had, including Christ."

It is, however, perhaps asking too much from Marie Corelli to explain how she would found her new Church. Mrs. Humphry Ward ventured upon this arduous undertaking, not with much success, in "Robert Elsmere"; but that is the root and difficulty of the whole question, and in this book it is shirked rather than faced. Now, having thus set forth Marie Corelli's own account of the Christ which she would preach and the Christianity which she would introduce, and noted her evasion of the real question as to how a human organisation can co-operate in realising this divine ideal, let us turn to the story which, in order to leaven her somewhat destructive and ill-defined theology, she has crammed full of the familiar resources of the transpontine melodrama.

#### THE STORY.

The motif of the tale is very simple, but her attempt at realising her idea is very daring. A good Cardinal, who might have been modelled in many respects upon Cardinal Manning—Felix Bonpré—determines to leave his cathedral town, and go on a tour of several months, during which time he would try to probe for himself the truth of how the world was going, "whether on the downward road to destruction and death, or up the high ascents of progress and life." He very soon found that the confusion and trouble of the world were not mere hearsay, but in very truth existed. Everywhere he found the general bewilderment of the world, and everywhere he traces it to the same root, the growing lack of faith in God and hereafter. How came faith to grow dim? The more he considered this subject, the more persistently the same answer asserted itself—that the blame rested principally with the Church

itself, and its teachers and preachers, and not only in one but in all forms of creed.

## HOW CHRIST CAME AGAIN.

The story opens with the Cardinal listening to miraculous music in the cathedral at Rouen, in the midst of which he hears the question "When the Son of Man cometh, think ye He shall find faith on earth?" That night the Cardinal has a vision, a dream of the end of the world. Agonised at the spectacle of the end of all things, he bursts into a prayer, crying out, "Have patience yet, thou outraged and blasphemed Creator! Break once again thy silence as of old, and speak to us! Pity us once again, ere thou slay us utterly! Come to us even as Thou camest in Judæa, and surely we will receive Thee and obey Thee, and reject Thy love no more." The Divine Voice sounds in his ears, saying "Thy prayer is heard, and once again the silence shall be broken. Nevertheless, remember that the light shineth in darkness, and the darkness comprehendeth it not." He wakes and hears almost at once a plaintive walling as of some human creature in distress. a desolate yet gentle cry as of some sick and suffering child. He listens; the cry is repeated, and he goes out into the darkness to see from whom it proceeds. "A boy's desolate little figure, with uplifted hands clasped appealingly and laid against the shut cathedral door, and face hidden and pressed hard upon those hands, as though in mute and unconsolable despair." The Cardinal accosts him, and the boy looks up. "What a sad face he had!—worn and weary yet beautiful! What eyes! heavy with the dews of sorrow, yet tender even in pain!" Why are you weeping here alone?" he asks.

"Because I am left alone to weep," said the boy, answering in a soft voice of vibrating and musical melancholy. "For me the world is empty."

The Cardinal offers the boy shelter, asks his name; it is Manuel. In such wise came Christ again to earth.

## HIS FIRST MIRACLE.

The Divine Child becomes inseparable from the Cardinal. He goes with him everywhere, and always talks as Marie Corelli thinks Christ would talk if He were a child living in the midst of the corrupt civilisation of the nineteenth century. This, it must be admitted, is a tolerably daring conception, even more daring than that which she embodied in "The Sorrows of Satan." Having re-incarnated the author of Evil, she does not shrink from endeavouring to give us a new incarnation of the Son of Man. He begins by working a miracle. There is in Rouen a boy of ten, who when a baby had fallen from a cart and injured himself, so that he grew up a poor little twisted mite of humanity, with a bent spine and one useless leg, which hung limply from his body. The Cardinal prays for the child's recovery, and Manuel tells him that in all the universe there is never a pure and unselfish prayer that the great good God does not answer. "Take courage, dear little brother; you will soon be well." The cripple limps home, and the Cardinal and the child Christ depart for Paris. But hardly have they left Rouen when the miracle is complete. In place of the helpless creature who had hobbled painfully on his crutches from the divine presence there came a "light, strong figure of a straight-limbed boy," who runs with the graceful and easy movement of a creature who had never known a day's pain. This, however, is the only miracle wrought by Manuel, unless his preservation of Abbé Vergniaud, in the church of Notre Dame de Lorette, may be called such.

AN ATHEIST ABBÉ.

The Cardinal goes to Paris, where he meets his niece, Angela Sovrani, an artist, a description of whose masterpiece I have quoted. She was in love with a fellowartist, one Florian Varillo, whom she hopes to marry and whom she has idealised, after the fashion of a lover, out of all semblance to his real self. In reality, he is a miserable little creature, far inferior to her in genius, and who, at the very moment she believed him to be absolutely devoted to her, was living with one of his models in Rome. In Angela's studio they meet a French Abbé, Abbé Vergniaud, one of the tribe known as atheist priests, eloquent, witty, and absolutely without faith in the creed which he preaches. Vergniaud, feeling the approach of death, confesses to the Cardinal that when a young priest he had ruined one of his penitents. He left her in her shame, and she brought up her son to hate the author of his mother's disgrace. She died when he was twenty, and by her death-bed the lad swore that he would never rest till he had killed the man who had dishonoured his mother, broken her heart and brought him into the world with a stigma on his name. Under the combined influence of the Cardinal and of Manuel, the Abbé decides to make public confession of his guilt, and in the church of Notre Dame de Lorette he preaches to a congregation of "tout Paris," a sermon in which he denounces the Vatican and declares that the Church is setting itself as a drag on the wheel of progress. He then announces to his astonished hearers the sin which he had committed five-and-twenty years ago, and at that moment his son fires at him from the congregation. The bullet whizzed straight at the head of the preacher, but the boy Manuel, with arms outstretched, sprang in front of the Abbé, and diverted the bullet, which split the pulpit immediately above him. The would-be assassin was seized and brought to the Abbé. "Let him go," said the preacher, as he looked upon the young, black-browed, black-eyed peasant, whose defiant manner implied that he was disdainfully resigned to the inevitable. "Set him free, messieurs, if you please. I decline to prosecute my own flesh and blood. I will be answerable for his future conduct. I am entirely answerable for his past. He is conduct. I am entirely answerable for his past. He is my son." Father and son were reconciled, but, of course, the Abbé fell under the stern condemnation of the Vatican.

## THE CHILD CHRIST IN ST. PETER'S.

At Paris we are introduced to Mr. Aubrey Leigh, a Socialist of genius, who has written a book which has made his name famous throughout the world, and who probably represents Marie Corelli's ideal of a man. After a good deal of discussion between the emissary of the Pope, the Cardinal and the son of Abbé Vergniaud, Cardinal Bonpré and the boy Manuel depart for Rome, where the Cardinal learns for the first time of the miracle that had been wrought at Rouen. It was a bold conception that of taking the boy Christ to St. Peter's and the Vatican, but Marie Corelli having put her hand to the plough does not turn back. Of course, Manuel is revolted at everything that he sees at every turn in the Holy City. St. Peter's he describes as the "strangest p'a e in all the world, and surely one of the most wicked." It is "a huge theatre misnamed a Church. . . . There is nothing of the loving God in that vast cruelty of a place, where wealth and ostentation vie with intolerant officialism, bigotry, and superstition ! . . . What has the Man of Sorrows to do with all the evil splendour of St. Peter's?...Oh, what a loneliness is that of Christ in this world! What a second agony in Gethsemane!"

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#### MELODRAMA-

About this time Marie Corelli evidently felt that her story was getting too heavy, and overcharged with theological discussions, so by way of keeping up the flagging interest of the novel-reader she introduces a duel in which both parties are shot dead, and then, fearing that this was not sufficient element of melodrama, she gives us a chapter in which the Archbishop of Rouen's secretary, a priest of the name of Cazeau, is stabbed by a woman whom he had ruined, and who had been driven mad by his desertion. Even the stabbing did not satisfy Marie Corelli, and the poor mad creature, after having stabbed Cazeau thrice, "pounced upon him like a tigress, fastened her fingers on his throat, clutched his flesh, and breathlessly murmured, 'Never, never, never can you hide away from me any more! Together, together, I will never let you go!"—till, as his eyes rolled up in agony and his jaw relaxed, she uttered a shout of ecstasy to see him die!" Then, "fast grappling her betrayer's corpse," she flung herself into the river.

After having thus served up her double spoonful of criminal sauce, she resumes her exposition of the wickedness of the Vatican. Aubrey Leigh leaves Rome, convinced that the Holy See was an "unscrupulous scheme for drawing money out of the pockets of the faithful." She does not spare even the person of the Pope. He is a "poor, feeble, scraggy old man, with a pale withered face and dark eyes." Although Aubrey Leigh failed to find what he sought in the Vatican, he found what he did not expect, in the beautiful Sylvie Hermenstein, with whom he falls in love on the spot, and whom he ultimately marries.

#### -AND OTHER INGREDIENTS.

It is hard for a semi-didactic novel to be thoroughly natural. It is only Zola's intense earnestness which saves "Fécondité" from being sometimes ridiculous; and even his great and strong book suffers from the way in which he contrives that all his characters shall discuss and present some marked phase of the eternal sex question. In "Fécondité" almost every one is morally diseased, and in "The Master Christian," almost everyone, except the few who are too obviously patterns, is spiritually at war and morally upset. The contrast between the good and bad is too great. The bad are too utterly bad, the good too angelic, and (shall it be said?) verging sometimes on the priggish. Let no one say that Cardinal Bonpré, a really beautiful character, or Angela, or Sylvie, or Aubrey Leigh, or any of the good characters in the book are unnaturally good; but Varelli and several other minor personages, to say nothing of all the Monsignori of the Vatican, are most unnaturally wicked. Sylvie is really rather a charming little "piece of femininity," all fluffs and frills and furbelows, underneath which lay a profound soul, and one knows not how great force of character. We get a little tired of hearing about this sylph-like form clad in lovely dresses made of all sorts of shimmering, silky, gauzy fabrics; and we can quite condone her lover Aubrey Leigh for not immediately seeing that she would really be the most suitable wife in the world to live with him amongst the poor slumfolk and teach the old-new gospel of humanity and self-renunciation.

## THE SYLPH-LIKE SYLVIE.

Sylvie runs away from Paris to escape her light-of-love lover, the Marquis de Fontenelle, and settles in a pretty Roman house with her duenna, an Arab page and an Italian toy-dog. There she inflames the passions

of Monsignor Gherardi (who has of course a leading danseuse concealed near as his mistress, and possibly a few unlawfully-born children about somewhere). There, also, she introduces herself to her future husband, Aubrey Leigh, by playfully throwing a rose at him from a balcony. Whereupon he sends her back a cluster of roses with a message which Romeo might have sent to Juliet, but hardly a man of the Aubrey Leigh type to a fairy of the class which Socialists usually most abhor, who had thrown him a stray blossom from a balcony at midnight. Still, Sylvie is perhaps the most charming and really human figure in the book : the rest are stagey, and hardly one is perfectly natural. Sylvie, of course, marries Aubrey Leigh, though to do so she breaks with the Romish Church, to the intense chagrin of the holy Monsignori, she having "great possessions."
When she settles down with her husband, it is to found a living church and work among the poor in a miserable East End district of London, a church of the future, without creeds and dogmas, which should reach the people, and to which the people would turn in their need, a church which went back nineteen hundred years and tried to bring to earth again the Christianity of Christ instead of the Christianity of Creeds.

## MISS CORELLI AT HER BEST.

It is when Miss Corelli gets among simple folk and tells their simple story, that Marie Corelli is at her best. The passages which describe the French peasant Patoux and his wife and mischief-loving children are some of the pleasantest in a book which has many unpleasant passages. The best part, although it was never meant to be such, is the description of Aubrey Leigh's life among the Cornish fisher-folk, although even here there is an unkindly curate who is too unkindly. For almost all Miss Corelli's Church of England clergy are "churlish priests," and almost all her Catholic clergy are dissolute liars. There had been a storm on the rough Cornish coast, and a "herring-smack had gone down within sight of land, sinking eight strong men with it, husbands and fathers."

When the funeral day came, and the bodies of the eight unfortunate victims were committed to the earth, it happened, as fate would have it, that the rector of the parish, a kindly, sympathetic, very simple old man, who really did his best for his parishioners according to the faint perceptions of holy things that indistinctly illumined his brain, happened to be away, and his place was taken by the assistant curate, a man of irritable and hasty temper, who had a horror of "scenes," and who always put away all suggestions of death from him whenever it was possible. It was very disagreeable to him to have to look at eight coffins—and still more disagreeable to see eight weeping widows, surrounded by forlorn and fatherless children—and he gabbled over the funeral service as quickly as he could, keeping his eyes well on the book lest he should see some sobbing child looking at him, or some woman dropping in a dead faint before he had time to finish. He was afraid of unpleasant incidents, and yet with all his brusque and nervous hurry to avoid anything of the kind, an unpleasant incident insisted on manifesting itself.

All this is characteristic enough of the writer's mood, a typical passage showing all the faults and all the good qualities of her style. But—

Just as the fourth coffin was being lowered into the ground, a wild-haired girl rushed forward and threw herself upon it.

"Oh, my man, my man!" she wailed. "My own sweet-

There was a moment's silence. Then one of the widows stepped out, and approaching the girl, laid her hand on her arm.
"Are ye making a mock of me, Mary Bell?" she said, "or is it God's truth ye're speaking to my husband lying there?"

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The distraught creature called Mary Bell looked up with a

sudden passion glowing in her tear-wet eyes.
"It's God's truth 1" she cried, "and ye needn't look scorn on me! for both our hearts are broken, and no one can ever mend them. Yes! It's God's truth! He was your husband, but my

sweetheart! And we'll neither of us see a finer man again!"
.... "I'm sorry for ye," she said, lifting herself from the coffin to which she clung, and turning upon the widow of the drowned man, "and ye can be just as sorry for me! He loved us both, and why should we quarrel? A man is ever like that just chancy and changeful, but he tried his honest hardest not to love me-yes, he tried hard! it was my fault! for I never tried! I loved him !- and I'll love him, till I go where he has gone! And we'll see who God'll give his soul to!"

. . . But now the widow of the dead man suddenly took up the argument in a shrill voice which almost tore the air to

shreds.

"... Mary Bell, come here! If so be as my husband was your sweetheart, God forgive him, ye shall come home wi' me! and we'll never have a word agin the man who is lying dead there. Come wi' me, Mary!"

#### THE CHILD CHRIST AT THE VATICAN.

Cardinal Bonpré takes Manuel with him to the Vatican, where they have an interview first with Monsignor Gherardi, who tells the Cardinal that the Pope can never excuse or condone the grave offence of Abbé Vergniaud, whose excommunication has been decided upon. fear your Eminence," said Monsignor Moretti, "will be severely censured for having pardoned the Abbé's sins." "Is it wrong to forgive sinners?" asked Manuel, and then ensues a sharp conflict of words between the boy Christ and the two Monsignori. Manuel sums up the discussion by declaring that Christ did not found a Church :-

He tried to make a human brotherhood. They all forsook Him in His hour of need, and one betrayed Him. When He died and rose again from the dead, they sought to give them-selves a divine standing on His divinity. They preached His word to the world-true !-but they preached their own as well !

Hence the Church!

"Surely some evil spirit possesses this boy," exclaimed Monsignor Moretti. "Retro me Sathanas! He is a rank heretic heathen! And yet he lives in the companionship of Cardinal Felix Bonpré!"

This was a promising overture to the interview with the Pope. Manuel refuses to kneel to the Pope. A sense of dumb stupefaction seizes the Monsignori, and like a shrunken white mummy set in a gilded sarcophagus the representative of St. Peter huddled himself together, reflections of the daylight on the crimson hangings around him casting occasional gleams of crimson athwart his bony hands and cadaverous features; while on the first step of his throne the aërial form of the beautiful boy with his fair face, full, flashing eyes and radiant hair, stood like an angel suddenly descended at the portals of the mummy's tomb. Manuel, finding the others smitten dumb by his presence, appeals to the Pope. He discourses to him for several pages, while all the time "the dreadful dumb spell remained unbroken!" Only Manuel seemed truly alive, while "the Pope's figure seemed to grow more and more attenuated; his worn white hands, grasping the gilt arms of his chair, looked like the claws of a dead bird, and his face, shrunken and withered, like the Chinese ivory carving of some forgotten idol."

#### HIS INTERVIEW WITH THE POPE.

What Manuel said to the Pope and what the Pope replied will be seen from the following extracts. I have not space to quote in full :-

"Why do you stay here alone?" he asks the Sovereign Pope. "You must be very unhappy! . . . . To be here all alone!

And a whole world outside waiting to be comforted! To have vast wealth lying about you unused, with millions and millions of poor, starving, struggling, dying creatures near at hand, cursing the God whom they have never been taught to know or to bless! To be safely sheltered while others are in danger! . . Come out and see the poor lying at the great gates at St. Peter's-the lame, the halt, the blind -come and heal them by a touch, a prayer! You can, you must, you shall heal them! if you will! Pour money into the thin hands of the starving! come with me into the miserable places of the world, come and give comfort! . . . . Your mission is to comfort, not to condemn! You need no throne! You want no kingdom, no settled place, no temporal power! Enough for you to work and live as the poorest of all Christ's ministers, without pomp, without ostentation or public ceremonial, but simply clothed in pure holiness! . . . . Live as Christ lived, teaching the people personally and openly; loving them, pitying them, sharing their joys and sorrows, blessing their little children! Deny yourself to no man; and make of this cold temple in which you now dwell self-imprisoned, a home and refuge for the friendless and the poor! Come out with me!"

This, then, is the answer to the question, What would Jesus do if He were Pope? For by the strange and wonderful Foundling Child, unlike all other children, a Child and yet not a Child, none other than the Saviour

of Mankind is meant :-

"God," continues the Child, "who manifests His power and tenderness in the making of the simplest leaf, the smallest bird, is lost to the understanding and affection of humanity in the multitude of Creeds!...Come and lift up the world by your very coming! Stretch out your hands in benediction over kings and beggars alike !—there are other roses to give than golden ones to Queens! There are poor women who share half they earn with those still poorer; there are obscure lives which in their very obscurity are forming the angel-nature and weaving the angel's crown,-look for these in the world, give them your Golden Roses! Leave rulers and governments alone, for you should be above and beyond all rulers and governments! You should be the herald of peace, the pardoner of sin, the rescuer of the fallen and the refuge of the distressed! Come out with me and be all this to the world, so that when the Master comes He may truly find you working in His vineyard!....Rome, like Babylon, shall fall! and the Powers of the Church shall be judged as the Powers of Darkness rather than of Light, because they have rejected the Word of their Master, and 'teach for doctrine the commandments of men!' Disaster shall follow swift upon disaster, and the cup of trembling shall be drained again to its last dregs, as in the olden days, unlessunless perchance-you will come out with Me!"

With the last words a sort of galvanic shock seemed to be imparted to the rigid figure in the chair. Springing upright, suddenly, his voice rang out like a clarion, discordantly yet

"In the name of God," he cried, "who and what is this boy? . . Do you stand by and permit this affront to me!—living head of the Church! From a child! a tramp of the streets! who dares to speak to me-who dares to reproach, to prophesy

ay to blaspheme and teach me!"
"As One having authority, and not as the scribes!" said Manuel, with a swift, flashing glance which like a shaft of lightning seemed to pierce through flesh and bone-for, as he met that radiant and commanding look, the jewel-like eyes of the Pope lost their lustre and became fixed and glassy....and, like a dead body which had only been kept in place by some secret mechanical action, he fell back in his chair senseless, his limbs stretching themselves out with a convulsive shudder into stark immovability.

Moretti swears, Gherardi rings for the valet, and the Cardinal and Manuel depart. "He would not come with me," said

Manuel, "and he never will come-but you will!"

## SAUCE CORELLIANA.

This is the great scene of the book, and with it the theological interest culminates. The story then turns to Ang

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Angela, who in triumph unveils her great picture, only to discover that her worthless, faithless lover is filled with jealous envy at the discovery that a woman's work could so far eclipse his own. Having made this discovery, he promptly determines to stab her, and claim the credit of her work. He plunges a dagger into her back, but fortu-nately fails to take her life. He then flees, and shortly afterwards is burned alive in a Trappist monastery, a piece of poetic justice which will no doubt command the applause of the gods in the gallery when, if ever, the piece is represented on the stage.

The scene then changes to Paris, where Abbé Vergniaud, excommunicated even in death by the Pope, and denied the right of Christian burial, is committed to the grave in the Cimetière de Père-la-Chaise, while his son pronounces over his tomb an oration in which he embodies the leading doctrines of the Christian Democratic Party of which he was the leader.

## THE EXODUS FROM ROME.

About the rest of the story there is not much to say. We have the familiar scene in which Monsignor Gherardi makes love to Sylvie Hermenstein in order to secure her treasures for the Church and her body for himself. Aubrey Leigh, concealed behind a convenient curtain, intervenes at the moment when the Monsignor's arm is round the waist of his beloved; and the villain is compelled by Abbé Vergniaud's son to own himself baffled, and to desist from his evil machinations against the happiness of the newly-wedded lovers. Cyrillon, the Abbé's son, makes love to Angela, and the whole party, including Cardinal Bonpré and the Child Christ, Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Leigh, and Angela and the Abbé's son, leave Rome, the Child Manuel declaring that it is no place for him, and that he will leave it for ever. Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Leigh, when they come to London, have a great marriage service, in which the bridegroom performs the ceremony himself, and besides preaches a sermon to the assembled multitude, in which he embodies Marie Corelli's favourite dissertations concerning the sin of marriages for money.

## "CHRIST OR THE POPE?"

The story ends with the attempt of the Pope to punish the Cardinal for his many sins and misdemeanours against the authority of the Vatican. He is ordered to repudiate his niece, break off all connection with Mr. and Mrs. Leigh, and sever himself at once and for ever from the boy Manuel. Failing compliance with these commands, he is to be deprived of his Cardinal's hat, and of his diocese. "It seems that you must choose between the Church and me. To keep melyou must forego the Church. To keep the Church you must say farewell to me," says Manuel. Cardinal Bonpré writes a long letter to the Pope, in which he declares that between the Church doctrine and Christ's own Gospel he chooses the Gospel; between Rome's discipline and Christ's command he chooses Christ's command. Having made the great renunciation, the boy Manuel takes him out into the streets, into the darkness and the rain. They hardly meet a soul :-

One or two forlorn wayfarers crossed their path-a girl in rags, then a man half-drunk and reeling foolishly from side to side. Manuel paused, looking at them.

" Poor, sad souls!" he said. " If we could see all the history of their lives we should pity them, and not condemn!'

"Who is it that condemns?" murmured Bonpré gently.
"No one save man," responded Manuel. "God condemns nothing-because in everything there is a portion of Himself. And when man presumes to condemn and persecute his fellowmen, he is guilty of likewise condemning and persecuting his Maker, and outraging that Maker in his own perverted soul!

#### APOTHEOSIS.

They go into a wooden church in which Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Leigh had been married that morning, and the Cardinal hears again the strange and mystic music which he had heard in the Cathedral of Rouen, and as he listened he saw another vision, a vision of the angels.

Slowly, as though a wind should bend straight trees into an arching round, the plain walls took on themselves the form of perfect architectural beauty, like swaying stems of flowers or intertwisted branches, the lines formed symmetrically, and through the shadowy sculptured semblance came the gleam of "a light that never was on sea or land," the dazzling light of thousands of shining wings! of thousands of lustrous watchful eyes! of thousands of dazzling faces, that shone like stars or were fair as flowers! The Vision grew more and more beautiful, more and more full of light, and through veils of golden vapour, great branching lilies seemed to grow and blossom out, filling the air with perfume; and in their flowering beauty perfected the airy semblance of the wondrous Place of Prayer built by spiritual hands, and like a far-off echo of sweetness falling from unseen heights there came a musical whisper of the chorus sung by the poor.

A convulsive trembling seized the Cardinal's mortal frame, but the soul within him was strong and invincible. With hands outstretched he turned to Manuel, and lo! the boy was moving away from him—moving slowly but resolutely up towards the Cross. Breathless, speechless, the aged Felix watched him with straining, uplifted eyes; and as he watched, saw his garments grow white and glistening, and a great light began to shine about him, till, reaching the foot of the Cross, he turned, and then—he was no more a child! All the glory of the "Vision Beautiful" shone full upon the dying body and escaping soul of Christ's faithful servant—the Divine head crowned with thorns, the Divine arms stretched out against the beams of the great Cross, the Divine look of love and welcome !- and with a loud cry of ecstasy Felix Bonpré extended his trembling hands. "Master! Master!" he murmured, "Did not my heart

burn within me when Thou didst talk with me by the way?"

Yearning towards that mystic glory, he clasped his hands, and in the splendour of the dream, and through the pulsations of the solemn music, he heard a voice—the voice of his child-companion Manuel, but a voice grown full of Divine authority, while yet possessing all human tenderness.

That is the story. As for the child Manuel, he disappears. "Many wondered and sought to trace Him, but no one ever heard where He had gone." The last words of the book are as follows :-

And the days grow dark and threatening-and life is more and more beset with difficulty and disaster-and the world is moving more and more swiftly on to its predestined end, and the Churches are as stagnant pools, from whence Death is far more often born than Life.

And may we not ask ourselves often in these days the

"When the Son of Man cometh, think ye He shall find faith on earth?"

Not much, if Marie Corelli be correct.

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## Some Notable Books of the Month.

## JOHN CHINAMAN.

THE PROBLEM OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

FOR a description of the externals of Chinese life Miss E. R. Scidmore's "China: The Long-Lived Empire" (Macmillan, 8s. 6d. net) is an admirable book, a great deal better written than the average travel-book on China. Miss Scidmore does not like John Chinaman, and frankly confesses that she does not understand him, in spite of her seven visits to the Celestial Kingdom. She quotes with approval the opinion of a Chinese resident that "the longer we stay here the less we see, the less we are fitted to judge." She admits that she does not understand the workings of the yellow brain, nor does she believe any one ever has or ever will :-

No one has ever penetrated or uncovered or satisfactorily analysed the Chinese brain, or whatever lies behind these blank, stolid, immovable yellow countenances; no one has comprehended the temperament so opposite, so unsympathetic, so antipathetic, nor unravelled the threads of a character too complex and tangled, too contradictory and inconsistent, too baffling and evasive, for us ever to have insight there. There is no startingpoint from which to arrive at an understanding; always the eternal impassable gulf yawns between the minds and temperaments of Occident and Orient.

#### AN INSCRUTABLE PEOPLE.

The young nations of the West, having appropriated practically all the vacant lands of the earth, are now confronted by the most ancient of all civilisations. Europe has begun to discover Asia. With the confidence of ignorance it is insisting upon the regeneration of an Empire which does not wish to be regenerated, and whose only desire is peace. The most lasting impression left upon the mind on closing Miss Scidmore's book is the sense of bewilderment produced by the incomprehensi-bility of the Chinese character. There is no connecting link between east and west; there is no key which will turn the Chinese lock; China is China to the last word, triumphant over all agents of progress and regeneration. Those are the conclusions at which Miss Scidmore has arrived. This note of impatient despair of unravelling the Gordian knot is in every chapter of her book.

No one knows or ever will really know the Chinese-the heart and soul and springs of thought of the most incompre-hensible, unfathomable, inscrutable, contradictory, logical and illogical people on earth. Of all Orientals, no race is so alien. Not a memory nor a custom, not a tradition nor an idea, not a root-word or a symbol of any kind associates our past with their past. There is little sympathy, no kinship nor common feeling, and never affection possible between the Anglo-Saxon and the Chinese. Nothing in Chinese character or traits appeals warmly to our hearts or imagination, nothing touches; and of all the people of the earth they most entirely lack "soul," charm, magnetism, attractiveness. We may yield them an intellectual admiration on some grounds, but no warmer pulse beats for them. These are chiefly points of contradiction between them and ourselves.

#### AN APPALLING SAMENESS.

The very number and sameness of the Chinese, she says, appal me :-

Everywhere, from end to end of the vast empire, one finds them cast in the same unvarying physical and mental mouldthe same yellow skin, hard features and harsh mechanical voice; the same houses, graves and clothes; the same prejudices, superstitions and customs; the same selfish conservatism, blind

worship of precedent and antiquity; a monotony, unanimity, and repetition of life, character and incident, that offends me almost to resentment. Everywhere on their tenth of the globe, from the edge of Siberia to the end of Cochin China, the same ignoble queue and the senseless cotton shoe are worn; everywhere this fifth of the human race is sunk in dirt and disorder. decadent, degenerate, indifferent to a fallen estate, consumed with conceit, selfish, vain, cowardly and superstitious, without imagination, sentiment, chivalry, or sense of humour, combating with most zeal anything that would alter conditions even for the better, indifferent as to who rules or usurps the throne.

GOOD, HARD EUROPEAN TYRANNY.

The natural result of this sense of baffled irritation is a desire to cut the Gordian knot with the sword. Hence it is not surprising to find Miss Scidmore declaring "that any government, any other despotism, any usurp'ation would be better for China than the one from which it now suffers." A century of good, hard European tyranny might, she thinks, make a man of a Chinaman. It is possible for Miss Scidmore, with a despairing shrug of her shoulders, to give up the conundrum of "that oilskin mystery," the Chinaman. That course, however, is not open to the concert of European powers, and for them she predicts that China will be the problem of the coming century. Man, woman and Chinaman are the keywords which will explain the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries respectively. If we are to believe Miss Scidmore, John Chinaman will prove a more formidable problem than either of his predecessors.

Miss Scidmore's extremely interesting and detailed account of life as it is lived in Imperial purple Pekin is well worth reading. She gives a more vivid and realistic description of the Chinese capital as it exists to-day than any other modern writer. She has described what she saw in such a way that her reader sees it with her. She visited and describes the Yangtse region and South-ern China, as well as the Northern provinces. The

illustrations have been carefully selected.

## A New Life of Luther.

THE monograph on "Luther and the German Reformation" (T. and T. Clark. 3s.), which Professor Lindsay has written for "The World's Epoch-Makers Series," will be welcomed by all admirers of the great German reformer. Many lives of Luther have, of course, been written. Professor Lindsay has not merely added another, for he has elected to describe Luther from a new standpoint. Instead of isolating him from the century in which he lived Professor Lindsay has been careful to set the great German in the environment of the common serial life of his time. Other biographers have treated Luther as one of the great men of all time. Professor Lindsay, although he does not object to this method, believes that Luther will be brought nearer to us if his life is regarded as part and parcel of the sixteenth century in which he lived. It is often forgotten, as Professor Lindsay truly remarks, that the sixteenth century, in which he was the most outstanding figure, saw the beginnings of our present social life in almost everything, from our way of looking at politics and our mode of trade to our underclothing. Although the limits of space have prevented the carrying out of this idea in its entirety Professor Lindsay has certainly justified his theory. It is to be hoped that some day he may find time to carry it out on a larger scale.

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GOSSIP ABOUT CHINA.

By AN M.P.

MR. JOSEPH WALTON is not one of those Members of Parliament who legislates for an Empire on second-hand He has taken the trouble personally to investigate more than one of the problems which await solution in distant portions of the Empire. So few Members of Parliament have visited our colonies and dependencies, that it is with reluctance that I criticise one who has set a good example in this respect. But travel does not appear to be wholly advantageous to some M.P.'s. The mere fact of having travelled a few thousand of miles on the outskirts of the Empire effects a wonderful transformation in many travelled politicians. Diffidence is replaced by dogmatism and that irritating conviction of omniscience which Lord Curzon, for instance, so consistently displays. The travelled M.P., if he gathers much useful information, appears to be peculiarly apt to pick up a varied assortment of prejudices and preferences. These are formed not from the broad viewpoint of a statesman, but from the petty experiences of a traveller. As long as he holds these views in his personal capacity no one has, of course, the right even to murmur a word of protest.

But this too frequently the travelled
M.P. does not do.

He leaves England the representative of a few thousand constituents, but he returns the self-constituted spokesman of the whole Empire plus the infallibility of the "expert." From these vices, it must be admitted, Mr. Walton is not wholly free.

The legitimate outcome of an M.P.'s travels is a book in which he describes the impressions picked up in a few months' wandering, and records the scraps of conversations which he has held with all and sundry. There is almost invariably a concluding chapter in which he solves, to his own satisfaction, the most complicated problems of government and administration which for decades have baffled men of the most varied abilities. Mr. Walton has dutifully conformed to this unwritten law by publishing his book on "China and the Present Crisis" (Low). But events have been unkind to him. They have compelled him to issue his volume to the public in an undigested state. Mr. Walton has collected the information, his readers must do the shifting and arranging of it. His book is a volume of miscellaneous paragraphed gossip on China and the Chinese. The reader will readily agree with Mr. Walton that it has no literary pretensions. There is, however, much in it that is interesting; there is a good deal that is not. A judicious use of a blue pencil would have been productive of good results. There is too much of the tourist's small talk in Mr. Walton's

## POLITE AGREEMENT.

Mr. Walton spent some eight months in travelling through China, Japan, and Korea with "the special object of ascertaining from the best informed men on the spot what the political and commercial situation really was." Mr. Walton may have succeeded in unravelling this mystery, but he does not allow his reader to participate in his discovery. He has a tantalising habit of jotting down a paragraph in which he records the fact that he had a most interesting and instructive interview of several hours duration with a high Chinese official, a foreign minister or a British merchant. This naturally whets the reader's curiosity, but he is compelled to be satisfied with a gossipy detail about the personage and his surroundings. His conversations with Chinese officials seem to have consisted of discourses in which Mr. Walton set forth his views of the Chinese situation

and his host intimated his agreement. But Mr. Walton somewhat naively confesses "it is usual for Chinamen to be polite enough to profess to agree with whatever those who interview them say. It was therefore impossible to know whether these distinguished men really agreed with what I urged upon them or not." If the sentiments which he puts into his viceroys' mouths are unreliable the little word-pictures he paints of the notabilities of China are often interesting. For instance, in describing Chang Chin Tung, Viceroy of the Provinces of Hunan and Hupeh, he says:—

He is an intelligent-looking man, with bright alert eyes, a grey beard, and finger-nails more than an inch long. Many Chinese of high rank grow them even longer. He wore a conical hat made of reeds, lined with scarlet. It had also a long scarlet fringe suspended from a scarlet button on the top of the hat. His flowing garment was of violet silk, lined with blue, and from his neck were suspended various strings of round buttons of various colours denoting his rank and official status.

ONE MORE SOLUTION.

It is interesting to learn that Mr. Walton and some of the European Powers do not agree in regard to what should be done with China. He says :- "I do not approve of depriving the Chinese of their country, as some of the European Powers have done, but if possible, wish to give them such help as will make them a strong and self-governing nation." This, oddly enough, he gives as the reason why he pressed upon Chinese officials "the importance of endeavouring to secure the assistance of English, Japanese and American military officers in the re-organisation of their military force." Seeing that within the last few years both Japan and England have deprived China of several pieces of territory, Mr. Walton's "reason" could hardly have appealed very forcibly to the Chinese mind as reasonable. Mr. Walton wants to see the British Government pursuing a firm and definite policy with resolution and vigour. The Government, he declares, should in the commercial interests of the Empire, insist in concert with other Powers on the setting up of a stable and enlightened Government, so that China may be preserved for the Chinese, and the whole Empire remain open equally to the trade of all nations. As to how this very desirable result is to be obtained and how maintained when obtained, Mr. Walton has very little to say. He explained his programme to Prince Ching among others :-

I urged upon his Highness that the only hope of averting the partition of China lay in: First, the prompt settlement of all outstanding differences with England and other Powers. Second, a resolute refusal of concessions violating the treaty rights of other nations. Third, the seeking the assistance of English, Japanese and American officers in the immediate reorganisation of her military and naval forces.

## LORD SALISBURY A SCAPEGOAT.

On the question of who is to blame for the blunders of the past, Mr. Walton has a delightfully simple explanation to offer. After his conversations with British officials in Peking he says: "I came away convinced that our representatives out here do all in their power, and that their failure to maintain British rights and interests has been and is largely due to the want of proper support and backing on the part of Lord Salisbury, by whose direction every surrender has been made." But an assertion in a later portion of the book that "It is clear that a lamentable and fatal ignorance as to what was transpiring in China prevailed both at the Foreign Office and at the British Legation in Peking," destroys the hope that with the disappearance of Lord Salisbury all would be well in China.

## THE NEMESIS OF JINGOISM.\*

THESE books are cries of alarm—not by any means without justification. With Mr. Chamberlain in power conscription is a necessity. We may choose between different forms of conscription, but in some shape it must be adopted if we keep Mr. Chamberlain. Chamberlain and conscription is the real battle-cry of the coming election. If we live soberly, peaceably, and in charity with our neighbours we may avoid conscription. But if we persist in keeping in power a Minister who never opens his mouth without flinging insults and gibes first at one Power and then at another, and whose policy is one of annexation and conquest, we must face the music and go in for universal compulsory military service with the least possible delay. These two pamphlets discuss how best we can arm our whole population. Mr. Coulton argues strongly in favour of the Swiss system. He says the Swiss army in 1898 cost barely over a million pounds. Our own volunteers will cost a million and a quarter this year. Yet the Swiss have for their money at least 20,000 or 30,000 men more than we can have this year, beyond comparison better drilled and organised, and with the highest daily pay and best food of any continental army. On the Swiss scale we should have an army of three millions at a cost of £15,000,000. Captain Murray is more moderate. He only asks for 800,000 trained soldiers at an additional expense of £8,000,000. Whether we say £8,000,000 or £15,000,000 a year, whichever sum we chose represents the cost of Jingoism to the nation. The question for the electors at the General Election is whether the article is worth the

## "A COUNTRY WITHOUT STRIKES." †

BY HENRY DEMAREST LLOYD.

THE country without strikes is New Zealand, and the reason why it is without strikes is mainly the passing in 1894 by the New Zealand Parliament of the Compulsory Arbitration Act drafted by the present Agent-General, Mr. W. P. Reeves, who has honoured Mr. Lloyd's work by writing a brief introduction to it. Mr. Lloyd made a special visit to New Zealand for the purpose of observing the experiments in that interesting social laboratory, and in particular of studying the working of an Act proved by so many patterns of wisdom to be completely unworkable. The Act is not perfect, and has been twice amended; but its constant and vigorous application and the flourishing state of trade in New Zealand have conclusively answered the arguments both of those who said it could not be enforced and those who said it would kill enterprise. The decisions having been given on a rising market, have, as a rule, been in favour of the employed, though this has by no means invariably been the case. As far as possible, also, the decisions are made to apply to the whole colony, and not to one particular district. No strike has occurred since the Act was passed, and both employers and employed continually resort to the Court. In many instances an award, made binding for a definite period, has been renewed at the end of that period by a mutual arrangement between masters and men. Mr. Lloyd's book is written in a style both lucid and entertaining, and is well worthy of the attention of all who are interested in the increasingly complex labour problems of the day.

A Prophecy Unfulfilled.

"THE New Battle of Dorking" is the title of an anonymous booklet published at a shilling by Mr. Grant It tells the story of how the French on August 11th, 1900, landed a force of 115,000 men at Worthing, and attempted to rush London. In six days the whole affair was over. In that time the French had fought an undecisive battle on Chaldon Downs, and, pushing on, had seized Bromley and Shooter's Hill. They were driven out of Bromley, but they continued for some time to shell the East End of London from Shooter's Hill. Then they were compelled to retreat, and at Dorking, after a hard fight, to surrender. They lost 15,000 killed. All the rest were either wounded or taken prisoners. As the prisoners were all sent home at once, the risk of the Raid was not very great. The anonymous writer ignores difficulties of transport and the lack of munitions of war. He is all in the air as to the theories of M. Bloch, which he sneers at without comprehending; he clamours for the use of the Dum-Dum bullet, and he appears to imagine that "Ladysmith and Mafeking" will suffice as rallying cries for the English when their capital is in danger. The chief fault of the book is its lack of the homely simplicity of description which impresses us with the reality of the narrative. The author means well, but he preaches too much.

## The Wallace Collection.

IN 1897 Lady Wallace died, and the nature of the bequest to the nation, now called the Wallace Collection at Hertford House, was made known to the world. A reference to the "Annual Index to Periodicals" to discover the articles dealing with the bequest reveals us a valuable series contributed by Mr. M. H. Spielmann to the Magazine of Art in April, May, June, and August, 1897. These describe the pictures and the objects of art somewhat exhaustively. Another article in the Contemporary Review of July, 1897, also by Mr. Spielmann, deals with the important question of housing the Collection. In the present month, we have two additional articles on the New Gallery, one by Mr. Charles Yriarte in the Pall Mall Magazine, noticed elsewhere in these pages, the other by Mr. Frank Rinder in the Art Journal. All interested in our new national treasure-house should not miss the important and interesting articles of 1897; they are also counselled to read the more recent ones written since the Collection was finally arranged.

## "The Influence of Mars." \*

THIS volume contains the admirable series of short stories which appeared in the Westminster Gazette, illustrating the effect of the war upon the life of individuals at home. Mrs. Anstruther is the wife of the Conservative Whip. She writes well with a real human touch. It is difficult to read her stories without feeling anew the sickening sense of shame and horror with which we hear men talking of war, and of the zeal of young fellows to go out to "see the fun" of slaying our brother Boer. Mrs. Anstruther promises to be a distinct acquisition to a very rare and most useful class of writers—those who can, in the form of fictitious narrative, bring home the inner meaning, the real significance of the material that furnishes copy for the papers.

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<sup>\* &</sup>quot;A Strong Army in a Free State; a Study of the Old English and Modern Swiss Militias," by G. G. Coulton. Simpkin Marshall and Co. 1s. "The Electors of Great Britain and the Defence of the Country," by Captain S. L. Murray. Gale and Polden, Limited. † Doubleday, Page and Co., New York.

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;The Influence of Mars." By Mrs. Anstruther. Grant Richards.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

| Lindsay, Thomas M. Luther and the German Reformation. 300 cr. 8vo         | pp.       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Williams, T. Life of Sir James Nicholas Douglass. 195 pp. cr. 8<br>(Longm | vo.       |
| Wingate, C. H. "Oom Paul" Kruger. Paper. 40 pp. (New Yo                   | rk) 10 C. |

## ESSAYS AND BELLES LETTRES.

| Chancer Memorial Lectures, 1900. | Edited by P. W. Ames, med. 8vo. |     |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----|
| 171 pp                           | (Asher and Co.)                 | 6/0 |
| Ouida. Critical Essays. med. 8vo | o. 314 pp(Unwin)                | 7/6 |

#### FICTION.

| 7. 20. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 1                      |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Davis W. Stearns. A Friend of Cæsar. 501 pp. cr. 8vo.             |     |
| (Macmillan)                                                       | 6/0 |
| Doyle, C. W. The Shadow of Quong-Lung. 250 pp. cr. 8vo.           |     |
| Constable                                                         | 3/6 |
| Do zle, Mina. On Parole. 248 pp. cr. 8vo(J. Long)                 | 3/6 |
| Farjeon, B. L. The Mesmerists. 400 pp. cr. 8vo(Hutchinson)        | 6/0 |
| Hely Hutchinson, Lady. Monica Grey. 176 pp. cr. 8vo. (Murray) net | 2/6 |
| Henrich R. The Web of Life, 356 pp. cr. 8vo(Macmillan)            | 6/0 |
| Wharton, Edith. A Gift from the Grave. 184 pp. cr. 8vo.           |     |
| (Murray) net                                                      | 2/6 |

#### GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL.

| Butler, Josephine E. Native Races and the War. 153 pp. cr. 8vo.                                                                                                         |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Cannon, John P. A Review of Irish History, 282 pp. cr. 8vo. (Unwin)                                                                                                     |    |
| Scidmore, Miss F. R. China: The Long Lived Empire. 466 pp. post 8vo. (Macmillan) net The Making of the British Colonies. 167 pp. cr. 8vo.                               | 8/ |
| (Abel Heywood' net                                                                                                                                                      | 8/ |
| Thomas, C. H. Origin of the Anglo-Boer War Revealed. 215 pp. cr. 8vo. (Hodder and Stoughton) Walton, Joseph. China and The Present Crisis. 319 pp. cr. 8vo. Sampson Low | 3/ |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

| Dawson, Chas. E. First Steps in Painting. (Dawbarn and Ward) net      | 0/1 |
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| Kaiser, C., and Thouaille, P. German Prepositions at a Glance. 12 pp. |     |
| oblong 8vo                                                            | 3/  |
| Rafter, Chas. Haughton. Drill Book for the Royal Irish Constabulary   |     |
| 268 pp. cr. 8vo                                                       | 2/  |
| Roberton, W. The Novel Reader's Handbook. 186 pp. cr. 8:0.            |     |
| Midland Counties Herald                                               | 5/4 |
| Schmeil, Dr. Otto. Text Book of Zoology (treated from a biological    |     |
| standpoint). Part II Birds, Reptiles, Fishes. With numerous           |     |
| illustrations. Translated from the German by R. Rosenstock, and       |     |
| edited by J. T. Cunningham. 305 pp. med. 8vo. (A. and C. Black)       | 3/  |
| edited by J. T. Cunningham. 305 pp. med. 8vo. (A. and C. Black)       | 3/6 |

## NEW EDITIONS.

|   | Emerson, R. W. Complete Prose Works, 656 pp. cr. 8vo                                                                            | - 1 |
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|   | Ward Lock                                                                                                                       |     |
|   | Farrar, F. W. St. Winifred's. 178 pp. paper A. and C. Black                                                                     | 0/0 |
|   | Farrar, F. W. St. Winifred's. 178 pp. paper A. and C. Black<br>Hazlitt, William. Lectures on the English Comic Writers. 304 pp. |     |
|   | cap, 8vo(Dent) net                                                                                                              | 1/6 |
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|   | Macaulay, Lord. Critical and Historical Essays. Vol. I. in five                                                                 |     |
|   | volumes). 399 pp. cap. 8vo (Dent) net                                                                                           | 1/6 |
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|   | Tully's Offices. Translated by Roger l'Estrange. 195 pp. cap. 8vo.                                                              | -/- |
|   | Dent) net                                                                                                                       | 1/6 |
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|   | Sedentary. 215 pp. cr. 8vo                                                                                                      | 2/6 |

## POETRY.

| Sidney, | Philip. | Sonnets | and   | Songs    | of   | Sir | Philip         | Sidney. | 156 p    | p.    |    |
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| cr. 8v  | D       |         | ***** | ******** | **** |     | *** *** *** ** | Burl:   | igh) (ne | et) 7 | 7/ |

### RELIGIOUS.

| B.ker, Maj-Gen. W. A. Biblical Chronology. 72 pp                                                                                                                  |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Byth, Katherine. Selections from "The Christian in Complete<br>Armour." 125 pp. (Marshall Bros.)<br>Chambers, Arthur, Man and the Spiritual World. 23 pp. cr.8vo. | 1/ |
| (Chas. Taylor) net                                                                                                                                                | 3/ |
| Drury, B. S. Neo-Ch istian Epistles. 164 pp. cr. 8vo. (Sonnenschein)<br>Fox, Rev. Chas. A. Green Pastures and Golden Gates. 63 pp.<br>(Marshall Bros.)            | 2/ |
| Moore, Edw. W. The Pattern Prayer Book. 105 pp.                                                                                                                   |    |
| Moore, Edw. W. The Pattern Prayer Book. 105 pp. (Marshall Bros.) net Passmore, T. H. The Things beyond the Tomb. 136 pp. cr. 8vo. [Longmans] net                  |    |
| Penn-Lewis, J. Face to Face. 96 pp (Marshall Bros.)                                                                                                               |    |

## REFERENCE.

| Robinson Ptg. Co. 3/                                                | 10 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Fox. Wilson. Report on Wages and Earnings of Agricultural Labourers |    |
| in the United Kingdom Board of Trade Labour Dept.) 206 pp.          |    |
| (Eyre and Spottiswoods) 3/                                          | 14 |
| Raffalovich, Arthur. Le Marché Financier en 1839-190c. 824 pp.      |    |
| med. 8vo Guillaumin, Paris) 10 fr                                   | S. |
| Report on Standard Piece Rates of Wages and Sliding Scales in the   |    |
| United Kingdom (1300). 308 pp Eyre and Spottiswoods) 1/             | 14 |

## "CHEIRO" AND THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

To his long list of triumphs "Cheiro" has added yet another. This time it was no less a person than his Imperial Majesty Mozaffer-ed-din, the Shah in Shah, during his visit to Paris. Those best acquainted with his Majesty and the conditions under which he lives were quite astounded to learn that "Cheiro" had succeeded in his object. After this it may be expected that he will have similar success with the Sultan of Turkey, the Tsar of Russia and other monarchs. Difficulties exist, for "Cheiro," only to be overcome.

Fortunately the Grand Vizier of Persia became interested in Cheiro's art and allowed him to read his palm. The result was so surprisingly accurate and one of the events predicted in his life was so wonderfully fulfilled at the time, that the Grand Vizier was convinced of the value and importance of Cheiro's skill. Another Persian prince could talk of nothing else for days after his interview; he however was almost frightened of Cheiro's powers, because, as he said, "He knows too much!"

One afternoon "Cheiro" was introduced by the Grand Vizier to the Shah and was able to examine his hands. Nothing would induce Mozaffer-ed-din to allow an impression of his hand to be taken—in common with many Orientals he believes that it would be possible for the possessor of the impression to exert a malign influence in the future.

The Shah expressed himself as very delighted with the success of Cheiro's reading, but imposed the strictest injunctions that nothing was to be made public. The day after the interview his Majesty did "Cheiro" the honour of decorating him with the Order of the Lion and the Sun of Persia.

It is of interest to note that, according to "Cheiro," the most unfortunate periods of the year for the Shah almost coincide with those of the late King of Italy. In fact, "Cheiro" was nearly regarded with suspicion owing to a remark, made after the death of King Humbert, to the effect that the Shah might expect danger within the next few days. Soon after came the news of the attempted assassination of the Persian monarch!

## Classies for Everybody.

THE new series of the Minerva Library which Messrs. Ward, Lock and Co. have commenced publishing, places many of the classics within the reach of the poorest. The price of the volumes is only 2s. They are illustrated, attractively bound, and well printed. The volumes already issued include Dr. Livingstone's "Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa," Darwin's "Voyage of the Beagle," Stanley's "Life of Dr. Arnold," Dr. Russel Wallace's "Travels on the Amazon," Macaulay's "Historical and Literary Essays" (excellently annotated with side headings), George Barrow's "Lavengro," and Emerson's complete prose works.

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## LEARNING LANGUAGES, BY LETTER-WRITING.

T is an open secret that one of the great uses of the International Correspondence is, that it tends to remove unfounded prejudices and to discover to people of one nation that natives of another country may have like aims, ideals, and wishes. Our readers scarcely need the two following letters to exemplify this:—

Dear Sir,—Can you tell me whether the Edinburgh Summer Meeting takes place this year as usual. I had intended to go to France for the holidays, but that is now impossible, as I hear that everywhere English people meet with such great incivility and bad treatment that it is unpleasant to go about.—Yours truly.

M. B.

Dear Mr. Stead,—You told me you would be glad to know whether my visit to Paris had been a pleasure or the reverse. In the first place, I must thank you for the address you gave me. I am most comfortable here; as for the incivility to English people which my friends feared, I cannot understand how such a mistake could have arisen. From the first the obliging politeness received everywhere has charmed me. My French, my dress—or is it my face?—betrays me everywhere. If I ask my way the answer I get is frequently accompanied by a few English words of explanation. A fellow-traveller in the omnibus will say: "Madame is English of course; I can understand ze English." The same in shops. But the climax of kindness occurred when trying to board the omnibus. You know how different is the French system from ours, the price being a fixed one for all distances, and your ticket being given at the office in the street. There are advantages and disadvantages. You are sure to get a place, but if you are in a hurry, and your number is 185, it is a bad look-out if 100 has not yet got a seat. Well, yesterday I was so tired that I pleaded with the conductor that I was étrangère, and I could not find the bureau, and he actually smuggled me in without my number. After that I am sure I need say no more than that I am,—Yours faithfully,

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE AT THE SORBONNE.

Friday, August 3rd, was the day appointed by the Congress of Secondary Education for the discussion of the scholars' correspondence. The sitting was opened by the reading of Miss Scott's report, which was most interesting, giving an account of our work from its beginnings, and which was markedly clear, full, and concise. M. Mieille was there, of course; Professor Hartmann also. The meeting was so thoroughly representative otherwise, that one was sorry to notice that England had but a solitary deputy, and that one not a teacher. Germany, Russia, Switzerland, Norway, and America had sent theirs. French teachers were present in numbers, the Frères Chretiennes in their sombre robes contrasting with the brighter colours of the ladies. Testimony after testimony was given as to the value of the scholars' international correspondence as an educational factor. One spoke of the interest excited, another of the geographical value. M. Mieille pleaded for the exchange of letters between girls and boys, but it was admitted that French public opinion will not yet allow French girls to write to boys; there are exceptional parents, of course, who permit this. fessor Hartmann urged that, in order that the correspondence should be a lasting and not an ephemeral thing, teachers should be careful to give the social position of parents, as well as the scholar's age and position in school; the positions being the same, children would naturally have much more in common. professor lamented the lack of interest in the teaching of

German in England. M. Berenger spoke of the social interest of the scheme. A Russian schoolmaster and an American teacher added some words of interest, and the resolution-to the effect that the Congress of Secondary Education is of opinion that the value of international correspondence is incontestable, and that teachers of foreign languages should every-where be invited to introduce it to their classes was voted unanimously at the close of the sitting. The president was M. Alfred Croiset, and several men noted in the literary and scholastic world were on the platform. The subject of exchange of homes had been mentioned and warmly recommended-but the difficulties of arrangement being great no vote was taken-it being generally allowed that the correspondence in itself helps towards this exchange of homes as well as letters. The discussion in the Sorbonne, as well as the several private meetings, leads us to the conclusion that the time is now ripe for the introduction of some means of binding more firmly the tie between the different correspondents, and next month we shall be enabled to announce definitely the conclusion arrived at between the different teachers and editors interested in the scheme. In connection with the work of the Congress one amusing incident may be given. One lady was evidently intensely amused at some remark. It was a little time before she could say what had seemed to her so comical. It was the announcement that "The heads of secondary schools in England can have their schools inspected if they desire it." It is as difficult for a Frenchman or a German to realise that the State permits any to teach, without finding out what or how they teach, as for an Englishman to realise the amount of real freedom enjoyed by the foreign master or mistress who is earnest in seeking the best means of conveying information to his charge, in spite of State control. If for no other reason, one regrets the absence of English teachers at the congresses because they have lost an opportunity of realising the noble enthusiasm and spirit of camaraderie displayed by the teachers gathered there.

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### NOTICES.

The friendship between an English and a German girl who have corresponded since 1897 has led to the English girl going to Cologne to give lessons; her German friend there would like to find a post in England for a year. Can any of our friends help?

The *Practical Teacher* for September has a most interesting paper by our friend M. Mieille on the First International Meeting of Foreign Languages Teachers. It is impossible to quote without spoiling, but I hope many will read for themselves. Another most interesting article, on Languages and Commercial Education, is to

be found in the August School World.

The Revue Universitaire is not published during August and September; so lists of scholars' names cannot be sent to France (or to Germany) until the end of September, and girls must wait still longer. For much the same reason (the holidays) it is difficult for us to introduce adults; will our friends therefore kindly excuse the delay? The sum of one shilling which we ask adults to enclose with name, age and occupation, is necessary because for them we have to make individual search, and this takes time and stamps. Letters should be endorsed, Secretary for Languages.

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## Antiquary.-September.

Frescoes in Little Kimble Church, Bucks, Illustrated.

Art Journal,-H. VIRTUE. 18. 6d. September.

Frontispiece :- "Lady Clarges" after Gainsborough. The Wallace Collection, Illustrated, F. Rinder.

"If Lady Wallace had bequeathed to the nation nothing but her pictures, this collection in itself would have been of priceless worth, supplementing as it does, and filling in gaps in other of our public galleries."

Art in the Nursery. Continued, Illustrated. R. Davis Benn. Arts and Crafts at Wilton, Illustrated. Gideon Fidler. Dunkeld, Illustrated. Rev. H. Macmillan. Etretat and Its Environs. Illustrated. A. Toucey Gibert.

The Paris Club of International Women Artists. Illustrated. C. G. Hartley.

Artist .- 9, RED LION COURT. 15. August. Conrad Dressler, Sculptor-Potter. Illustrated. F. Miller. The Paris Salon of 1900. Illustrated.

A. H. Baxter's Wall-Paper Designs. Illustrated.

English Embroidery in the 16th and 17th Centuries. Illustrated. Anna M. Brackett.

Interiors and Furniture at the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated.

W. Fred.

Design for Stencil-Work. Illustrated. Continued. G. R. Rigby.
A. A. Turbayne's Bookbindings at the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. J. S. R.

## Bookman.-August.

Literary Pictures of the Year. Illustrated. Continued. G. R. Chesterton and J. E. Hodder-Williams.

## Bookman.-(AMERICA.) August.

Literary Pictures of the Year. Illustrated. Continued. G. R. Chesterton and J. E. Hodder-Williams.

London Funch as a Literary Chronicler. Illustrated.

## Cornhill Magazine. - September.

Portraits by Goya. Mrs. Margaret L. Woods.

Representative American Women Illustrators Illustrated. Continued. Miss Regina Armstrong.

## Girl's Own Paper.-August.

Painting Wild Flowers in the Fields. Illustrated. Fred Miller.

House.-" QUEEN" OFFICE. 6d. September.

The House at the Paris Exhibition. Continued. Illustrated. M. D. N.

Bellarmines. Illustrated. W. B. R.

"The vessel was of hard stoneware, bottle-shaped, with a narrow neck and spreading belly tapering off below to a smaller base or foot; under the lip or spout in front was the face of a man with a moustache and a long flowing beard; at the back was a handle; on the belly was impressed one or more devices.

more devices.

This sotte, or beer jug, derived its name from the celebrated Cardinal Robert Bellarmine [1542-1621], who, in the 16th century, made himself notorious by his zeal in opposing the reformed religion. He was sent into the Low Countries, to oppose the progress of the Reformers, and, consequently, incurred his share of hatred and derision from the Protestants. This hatred manifested itself in different ways, the most lasting one being probably the satirical portrait of the Cardinal stamped on the ale jug, which became known by his name, and which has been retained by it up to the present time."

The Palace of Fontainebleau. Illustrated. Connoisseur.

#### Lady's Realm.-September.

Paris Ateliers. Illustrated. Edith W. Leverton.

#### Ludgate. - Saptember.

Spanish Arts and Crafts. Illustrated. G. S. Ferdinando.

Magazine of Art.-Cassell. 18. 4d. September.

Frontispiece: "The Passing of Autumn." After G. P. Jacomb-Hood.

James Maris. Illustrated. R. A. M. Stevenson.

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

Inlaid Furniture at Buckingham Palace. Illustrated. F. S. Robinson.

The Portraits of Geoffrey Chaucer. Continued. Illustrated. M. H. Spielmann.

Mr. Spielmann deals with ten portraits of Chaucer, and in conclusion, writes:—"There is no need to offer explanation for the interest which consideration of the features and the person of the poet must arouse in the mind of every one of his readers, or excuses for the enthusiasm with which an inquirer into the subject must prosecute his researches. It is only the conviction that the Occleve portrait (Harleian 4866) is the sole authentic picture that has prevented Dr. Furnivall and Professor Skeat—the leaders of modern Chaucerian students—from deal ng with the whole subject at length; but a humbler inquirer may well feel justified in going over the whole ground, seeking whether anything new may not be discovered by the re-turning of old stones, more particularly when he approaches the subject less from the literary and historical side than from that of art and physiognomy."

The Children of Volendam, Illustrated. Phil May.

Michel Cazin and Henri Dubois, French Medallists. Illustrated. E. F. Strange.

Medals of Honour for Sculpture at the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. H. Frantz.

Recent Acquisitions at Our National Museums and Galleries. Illustrated.

Act-Drops by Mr. A. J. Black at the New Metropolitan Theatres. Illustrated.

Miss Bessie Potter. Illustrated. Miss Helen Zimmern.

## Nineteenth Century.-September.

The Maiolica of Siena. Langton Douglas.

## Pall Mall Magazine .- September.

"Cupid's Holiday" after W. Bouguereau. The Hertford House Collections. Illustrated. Charles Yriarte.

## Pearson's Magazine. - August, September.

The Art of the Age. Illustrated. Continued.

Poster .- I, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND. 6d. July. The Poster as a Mirror of Life. Illustrated. C. Hiatt. Book Covers. Illustrated. Maurice Biais, Illustrated. C. Hiatt. Holiday Posters. Illustrated. Stanley Cock. Illustrated. Stickfast.

## Scribner's Magazine.-September.

A Study in Japanese Perspective. Illustrated. W. B. Van

Studio.-5, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 18. August.

James Aumonier. Illustrated. Mrs. Arthur Bell.

Decorations of the Peninsular and Oriental Pavilion at the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated.

Emil Orlik. Illustrated. R. Muther. The House of the "Art Nouveau Bing" at the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. G. Mourey.

Supplements after Tony Grubhofer, Emil Orlik, and Ethel K. Burgess.

Sunday Magazine.-September.

Russian Sacred Pictures. Illustrated. E. W. Lowry.

## Sunday Strand.-September.

Mr. Frederick Goodall, R.A. Illustrated. Rudolph de Cordova.

## Young Man.-September.

Life through an Artist's Spectacles; a Talk with Mr. Marcus Stone. Illustrated. Arthur Mee.

## LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

Ainslee's Magazine. -International News Co. 20 cents. August. A Talk with President Kruger, Illustrated, A. Sangree, Missionary Work in China. J. Fryer. Mark Twain on the Lecture Platform. W. M. Clemens. The Plague of Flies. H. Sutherland. Gillatte, Actor and Playwriter. Illustrated. R. Duffy. The Defence of Plagiarism. Illustrated.

American Journal of Psychology.—Kegan Paul. 1 dol. 50 cents, July.

The Psychology of Conjuring Deceptions. Norman Triplett.
The Fallacy of Extreme Idealism. S. S. Colvin.
Visual and Tactuo-Muscular Estimation of Length. E. J. Swift. Pity. F. H. Saunders and G. Stanley Hall.

Anglo-American Magazine. - International News Company. 1s. August.

The New Patriotism. A. E. Daviss.
Modern Fiction. Continued. E. Ridley.
England and America in the Orient. H. Robbins.
The Indian Famine Problem. R. W. Grant.
Britons and Blacks in South Africa. Dr. A. R. Abbott.
Modern Japan. David Glass.
Some Scenic Beauties of Central New York. W. R. Bradshaw.

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.—P. S. KING. 1 dol. July.

The Doctrine and Practice of Intervention in Europe. W. E. Lingelbach. Las Docrine and Practice of Intervention in Europe. W. E. Lingelbach. The Currency Law of 1900. R. P. Falkner. The American Newspaper. D. F. Wilcox. Representation in the Southern States. George H. Haynes. Supplement:—Selected Official Documents of the South African Republic and Great Britain.

Antiquary.-Elliot Stock. 6d. Sept.

On Some Characteristics of Icelandic Poetry. Rev. W. C. Green. Sweet Hampstad. Illustrated.

The Ordinances of the Guild of Barber-Surgeons of Norwich. C. Williams.

Architectural Record.—14, VESEV STREET, NEW YORK. 25 cents. July.

The Architectural School at Columbia University. Illustrated. Percy The Architectural School at Columbia University.
C. Stuart.
How the Rich are buried; Illustrations.
The Natural History Museum at Paris. Illustrated.
G. B. Post's Workshop; Illustrations.
Cleeve Prior; Illustrations.
The Art Gallery of the New York Streets. Illustrated. R, Sturgis.

Arena.-GAY AND BIRD. 25 cents. August.

APOBA.—GAY AND BIRD. 25 cents. August.
Cromwell and Chamberlain. Rev. George Walters.
Failures in English Temperance Reform. James Dowman.
Natural Selection, Competition, and Socialism. Herman Whitaker.
Early Retirement from Business. Townsend Cushman.
The Fallible Physician. Willium Trowbidge Larned.
The American Psychic Atmosphere. Charles Johnston.
Some Antiquity in America. Frances Hart.
The Expansion of Farm Life. Kenyon L. Butterfield.
The Inner Life of the Settlement. May Brown Loomis.
Women as School Officers. Duane Mowry.
Sex in Education. A. L. Mearkle.
New England Girl Graduates. M. E. Blood.

Atlantic Monthly .- GAY AND BIRD. IS. August." Political Education. A. T. Hadley.
The Wild Gardens of the Yosemite Park. J. Muir.
The Price of Order. T. Will-ams.
Content in a Garden. Continued. C. Wheeler.
Submarine Signalling and Maritime Safety. S. Baxter.
Our Rights in China. M. B. Dunnell.
Chase. Sumper. Adams. and Stevens as Statesmen. F.

Chase, Sumner, Adams, and Stevens as Statesmen. F. Bancroft. Badminton Magazine.-Heinemann, is. Sept.

Sport in Portuguese East Africa. Illustrated. A. H. Sharp. Rabbiting. Illustrated. L. H. De Visme Shaw. Hunting Changes—Old Masters and New. A. W. Coaten. Some Types of Continental Sportsmen. Illustrated. D. B. The Partridge. Illustrated. Hon. A. E. Gathorne Hardy.

Bankers' Magazine.-WATERLOW. 15. 6d. Sept. Some Aspects of Bank Amalgamations Variations in the Rate charged by the Imperial Bank of Germany, 1844-1839. Blackwood's Magazine.-BLACKWOOD. 28. 6d. Sept.

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How We escaped from Pretoria, Concluded, Capt. Haldane, Romsdal; the Valley of Enchantment. Sir H. Maxwell. After Wild Geese in Manitoba, C. Hanbury-Williams. The Old Golf and the New. Musings without Method.

The War Operations in South Africa. Continued. Military Contributor. Some Needs of the Navy.

Bookman,-Hodder and Stoughton. 6d. Augu t. John Oli er Hobbes. Illustrated. A Generation of Scottish Literature and Journalism. Continued. Delta. Sept. r. With Portrait. Miss Ellen Glasgow; a New Writer. With Portrait.
Mark Twain. Illustrated. J. E. Hodder Willi ms.
The Author of "The Seasons," Illustrated. Sir George Douglas.
A Generation of Scottish Literature and Journalism. Continued.

Bookman.—(AMERICA.) Dodd, MEAD AND Co., NEW YORK. 25 cents. August. The Modern School of Canadian Writers. Winifred L. Wendell. The Italian Theatre in New York. Illustrated. H. Hapgood.

Canadian Magazine. - ONTARIO PUBLISHING Co., TORONTO. 25 cents. Aug. Three Sieges and Three Heroes in the South African War. Illustrated. E.

H. Cooper.
The British and Canadian Army Medical Services, Illustrated. C. A.

The British and Canadian Army Medical Services, Illustrated. C. A. Matthews.

The Battle of Paardeberg. A Canadian Eye-Witness.
Canada and Bisley. Illustrated. Lieut, H. C. Blair.

Br tish Columbia Politics. Illustrated. T. L. Grahame.

The Maple Leaf in South Africa; Canadian Contingents. Illustrated.

Canadian Officer.

A Short H story of the Boer War. With Illustrations and Map. N. Patterson.

Twenty Years on the War Path. Concluded. F. Villiers.

Captain,-George Newnes. 6d. Sept.

Dr. Gordon Stables; His Life and Work. Illustrated. W. W. Mayland. The Cost of the County Crick: Season. Illustrated. H. Macfarlane. The Story of Our Steamships. Illustrated. Walter Dexter.

Cassell's Magazine.-Cassell. 6d. Sept. Shall Britain be "Ladysmithed"? Illustrated. A. White.
Seven Popular Crick sters. Illustrated. M. R. Roberts.
On the Matterhorn. Illustrated. E. H. Cooper.
Records in Locomotive Building. Illustrated. H. J. Shepstone.
A Chat about the Partridge. Illustrated. R. Kearton.
Their Majestis the Babies. Illustrated. Mrs. Leily Bingen.
The City of Pines; a Chat about Bournemouth. Illustrated. A. Sieve-

king.
The Work and Play of a Volunteer Camp. Illustrated. A Sergeant of Volunteers.

Cassier's Magazine .- 33, Bedford Street, Strand. 18. August. Electric Cranes at Hamburg and Bremerhafen Harbours. Illustrated. Louis J. Magee. The Sloop-of-War Wampanoag. Illustrated. Com. B. F. Isherwood. Openings for Mechanical Engineers in China. Illustrated. Lord Charles Beresford.

Hot Water Heating in Industrial Works. Alton D. Adams. The Imperial Japanese Navy. Illustrated. Rear-Adm. C. C. P. Fitz-Gerald.

A Word on Boiler-Making. Illustrated. H. R. Barnhurst. Some British Milling Machines. Illustrated. Alfred Herbe The Manufacture of Light. John Henderson. Illustrated. Alfred Herbert.

Catholic World .- 22, PATERNOSTER Row. 18. August.

The Sanctity of Ignatius Loyola.
The Story of Whittier's "Captain's Well." Illustrated. Mary E. Desmond.

Desmond.
The Place of the Bible in the Catholic Church. Dr. B. F. De Costa.
Salonica; a New Jerusalem. Illustrated. Miss Lucy Garnett.
Teaching Modern Languages in College. Dr. J. P. Carroll.
Indian Contract Schools. M. P. Cassy.
Peasant Life in the Harz. Illustrated. Carina C. Eaglesfield.
Recent Progress of Catholicity in Northern Europe. Charles W. Dowd.
The Hoboken Catastrophe. Illustrated. Mrs. A. Sullivan.
St. John Baptist de la Salle and the Founding of the Christian Brothers.
C. M. Graham.

The Poetry of Leo the Thirteenth. Anna Blanche McGill.

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Century Magazine,—Macmillan. Is. 4d. Sept.

Amusements of the Pais Exposition. Illustrated. Continued. J. Schopfer. Troglody: Dwellings in Cappadocia. Illustrated. J. R. S. Sterrett.

The Detroit Bicentennial Memorial. Illustrated. J. R. Sterrett.

A Summer Holiday in Bering Sea. Illustrated. J. Burroughs.

Pere Didon. With Portrait. T. Bentzon.

Oliver Cromwell. Illustrated. Continued. John Morlsy.

The Thames from Wapping to Blackwall. Illustrated. Sir Walter Besant.

Memories of a Musical Life. Illustrated. Continued. W. Mason.

The Influence of the Western World on China. Dr. D. Z. Sheffield.

The Revolution in China and its Causes. R. van Bergen.

Chambers's Journal.—47, PATERNOSTER ROW. 7d. Sept.
Witty Sayings I have heard. Justin McCarthy.
Modern Problems in Ancient China. Rev. T. G. Selby.
Miss Mary Kingsley.
Pastimus in Moderation. F. G. Aßalo.
Romantie Edinburgh.

Charing Cross Magazine,—434, Strand. 3d. August.

Kandy, Ceylon. Illustrated. A. de Burgh.
Quaint Village Gaols. Illustrated. J. Hingeley.

"White Wings" and Their Cost; All about Yachts and Yachting. Illustrated. Clive Holland.

Chautauquan.—Chautauqua Press, Cleveland, Ohio. 20 cents.
August.
Famous Lighthouses of the World. Illustrated. G. Kobbé.
Philip Freneau. With Portrait. F. L. Pattee.
The Present Status of University Degrees. C. D. Wilson.
What is bing done in Textile Education. Jane A. Stewart.
Churches and Student Aid. E. M. Camp.
By Rail to Peking. Illustrated. Mary H. Krout.
Our Nation and the Trade of the World. With Illustrations and Map.
G. B. Waldron.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—Church Missionary Society.

The Native Christian Community in India; Its Position and Prospects. Prof. S. Satthianadhan.
Missionaries in Egypt. E. S.

Contemporary Review.—Columbus Co. as. 6d. Sept.
What to do with China. An Old China Resident.
"Intimate Boxers." E. H. Parker.
Count Mouravieff and His Successor, W. T. Stead.
Italian Anarchism. Prof. G. M. Filmingo.
The Evidence of Design in History. William Larminie.
The Colonial Office Myth. C. de Thierry.
Maurice Barrès; a Political Waiter of France. Hannah Lynch.
Russian Trade in China. G. Calderon.
The Causes of the Cape Rebellion and Its Cure. Frederic Mackarness.
The Old Music and the New. Ernest Newman.
Old Age Pensions in Denmark. Miss Edith Sellers.
What I saw at Kansas City. Poultney Bigelow.

Cornhill Magazine.—Smith, Elder. 1s. Sept.

Cornhill Magazine, —SMITH, ELDER. 28. Sept.
The Journal of a Tour in the North of Europe, 1825-26. Edited by
Mrs. C. W. Earle.
Sir Thomas Troubridge. W. J. Fletcher.
Elephant-Hunting in Siam. C. Dimond H. Braine.
The Story of an Irish Political Duel in 1815. Michael MacDonagh.
Feasts in F. Ction. W. E. Garrett Fisher,
Under Golden Stars in Scotland. Hesketh Prichard.
Fishes and Their Meals. F. G. Aflalo,
Conferences on Books and Men. Continued. Urbanus Sylvan.

Cosmopolitan, —INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 6d. August.
The Paris Exposition. Illustrated. William T. Stead.
The Breakers; a Newport Palace. Illustrated. M. Schuyler.
Some Notable Murder Cases. W. F. Howe.
Republic of the United States of Great Britain. Illustrated. J. B.
Walker.
With Boer and Briton. Illustrated. F. R. Roberson.
Some Gossip about Writers. Illustrated. Caroline A. Creevey.
The Choice of a Profession. T. R. Slicer.
The Evolution of the Top Hat. Illustrated. C. Johnston.

Critic.—G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 20 cents. August. English Dramatists of To-day. With Portraits. W. K. Tarpey. Alfred Austin; Quosque Tandem? William Archer.

Critical Review.—Williams and Norgate, is. 6d. July.
Royce's "The World and the Individual.") Prof. W. R. Sorley.
D'Arcy's "Ide.lism and Theology." J. Burns-Gibson.
Andrew Lang's "History of Scotland from the Roman Occupation."
Principal Salmond.

Dial.—315, WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO. 10 cents. August. A Year of Continental Literature.

Educational Times.—83 FARRINGDON STREET. 6d. August. The Greek Play at Bradfield. E. C. Marchant. John Webster. Prof. Foster Watson.
The Latter End of Assistant Mastering.

Engineering Magazine.—222, Strand. 28. August. Industrial Depressions and the Pig-Iron Reserve. G. H. Hull. China in Regeneration. John Foord.

The Shipbuilding Yards of the United States. Illustrated. W. Fawcett.
The Material Devel pment of the Island of Porto Rico, Illustrated. A.
W. Buel.
Local Transportation at the Paris Exposition. Illustrated. H. H. Suplee.
Commercial Organisation of the Machine Shop. H. Diemer.
Electric Mining Machinery in the British Colliertss. Illustrated. S. F.
Walker.
The Future of Power Development. W. D. Ennis.
Heavy Motor Vehicles for Road Service. F. M. Maynard.

Engineering Times.—P. S. King. 2s. 6d. August.
Railway Plant. Illustrated.
Wood-Working Machinery. Illustrated.
Use of Machinery. Illustrated.
Electrical Machinery. Illustrated.
Oil Engines. Illustrated.
Gas Engines. Illustrated.
Gas Engines. Illustrated.
Gas Engines. Illustrated.
Machinery. Illustrated.
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Machinery for Mining and Quarrying Purposes. Illustrated.
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Miscellaneous Machinery. Illustrated.
Miscellaneous Machinery and Appliances. Illustrated.
Miscellaneous Machinery and Appliances. Illustrated.
Mining and Quarrying Apparatus. J. J. Swann.
Blast Furnace Power Machinery. Illustrated.
Notes on the Wood-Working Machinery Exhibits. G. Ransome.
Westinghouse Electrical Plant. Illustrated. E. D. Phillips.
Progress made in Mineral Water Machinery. W. Bruce.
Gas Exhibits and Lighting. C. E. Brackenbury.
Engineering Features of the Section devoted to Hygiene. Illustrated.
W. C. Easdale:
The Paris Sewers. Illustrated. S. H. Adams.
Batcheller Pneumatic Tube System for the Transmission of Mail and Merchandise. Illustrated. B. C. Batcheller.
"Little Giant "Pneumatic Tools. Illustrated. E. C. Amos.

Etude.—T. Presser, Philadelphia. 15 cents. August.

Etude.—T. Presser, Philadelphia. 15 cents. August.
The Relation of Master and Pupil in Musical History. W. J. Baltzell.
Grieg's "Peer Gynt" Suite. B. Perry.
The Great Composers and Their Love of Nature. C. Sanford.

Expositor.—Hodder and Stoughton. 1s. Sept.
The Influence of Modern Science upon Religious Thought. Rev. J. Y.
Simpson.
The Sacraments. Dr. John Watson.
Memorials of the Preaching of St. Jerome. Rev. A. E. Barn.
The Gospel according to St. Paul. Rev. C. A. Scott.
A Day's Journey. Rev. W. W. Crump.
Joseph as the Prisoner in the Palace. Rev. Armstrong Black.
The Bible of the Jews. Prof. D. S. Margoliouth.

Expository Times,—Simpkin, Marshall. 6d. Sept.
St. Luke and Josephus. Rev. J. A. Cross.
The Missionary Methods of the Apostles. Continued. Rev. J. Reid.
Feilden's Magazine,—Temple Chambers. 15. August.

Fellden's Magazine, —TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 23. August.
Modern Stone-Working Machinery. Illustrated. M. Powis Bale.
Railway Rolling-Stock of High Capacity. Illustrated. J. D. Twinberrow.
The Simplon Tunnel. Illustrated. G. G.
Some Notable Exhibitis at the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated.
The International Tramways and Light Railways Exhibition
Illustrated.

Fireside.—7, Paternoster Square. 6d. Sept.
Wasps. Illustrated. J. W. Cole.
The History of the Fire-Engine. Illustrated. G. L. Apperson.
Arctic Ice. Illustrated. Anna F. Fulcher.
An Ascent of Yari-ga-take; the Matterhorn of Japan. Illustrated. Rev.
W. Weston.
Fashion. A. M.

Fortnightly Review.—Chapman and Hall. 2s. 6d. Sept.
The Out-Going Government. H. Whates.
Gordon's Campaign in China. By Himself. With Introduction by Col. R.
H. Vetch.
The Dramas of Gabriele d'Annunzio. William Sharp.
The Delagoa Bay Arbitration. Malcolm McIlwraith.
We Always are Ready. Rollo Appleyard.
Irish Witch Doctors. W. B. Yeats.
A Lead for Liberalism.
Some Writers on War. Frederic Lees.
Spildo and Bernard—1858 and 1500. John F. Taylor.
The Care of the Sick and Wounded in War. Francis H. Welch.
The Staging of Shakespeare. Col. W. Hughes Hallett.
The Coming Settlement in China. D plomaticus.

Forum.—GAY AND BIRD. 12. 6d. August.

The Present Status of Afghanistan. Sultan Mohammad Khan.

Some Italian Problems. H. Remsen Whitehouse.

Canada and Imperialism. John Charlton.

The United States as a World Power. Continued. C. A. Conant

Child-Study and Its Relation to Education. G. Stanley Hall,

The Present and the Future of the Philippines. F. F. Hilder.

How Peace was made between China and Japan. C. Denby.

The Negro Problem in the United States South. Gen. C. H. Grosvenor.

Labur and Politics in Great Britain. J. Keir Hardi:.

Texas, Past and Present. R. T. Hill.

Telstoy's Russia. G. H. Perris.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.-141, FIFTH AVENUE, New YORK. 10 cents. August.

Girls of Two Republics—The United States and France. With Portraits. Infanta Eulalie of Spain.

Recollections of General Robert E. Lee. With Portraits. R. E. Lee, Jun.

Genealogical Magazine, -ELLIOT STOCK. 18. Sept. Concerning Heirs and Heirship; Some Instruction for Novelists, The Stafford Attainders. A. C. Fox-Davis. Aitken of Thoraton. Continued. Marquis de Ru:igny and Raineval. The Armorial Bearings of a Lady. Illustrated.

Gentleman's Magazine.-Chatto and Windus. 15. S.pt. Gentleman's magazine.—Chatto and Windus.
Dr. John Hawkesworth. E. E. Morris.
Arctic Co-operation. E. W. Lowry.
The False Dauphins of the Temple. Albert M. Hyamson.
Medizeval West-Pyrenean Women. A. R. Whiteway.
The Song Schools of Scotland. J. Taylor Fyfe.
In the Country. J. W. Cole.
The 1900 Total Eclipse of the Sun. Edmund Verney.

Geographical Journal,-Edward Stanford. 25. August. Journeys in Central Asia, Illustrated. Capt. H. H. P. Deasy. Through Africa from the Cape to Cairo. With Maps and Illustrations. E. S. Grogan.

The Patagonian Cordillera and Its Main Rivers. Illustrated. Dr. H. Steffen.

Ancient Trading Centres of the Persian Gulf. Continued. Capt. A. W. Stiffe

Dr. Jovan Cvijic's Researches in Macedonia and Southern Albania.

Geological Magazine.-Dulau. 18. 6d. August. On the Fauna of the Upper Cassian Zone in Falzarego Valley, South Tyrol. M. M. O. Gordon.

The Geology of Bad Nauheim and Its Thermal Salt-Springs. Illustrated.

A. Vaughan Jennings.

Foraminiferal Limestones from Sinai. Illustrated. Continued. F. Chap-

Girl's Own Paper.—56, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. Sept.
My Museum of Eastern Curios. Illustrated. Continued. Mrs. E.

Music Students and Th.ir Work. Miss Florence Sophie Davson. Marks on Dresden Porcelain. Illustrated. Isabel Marks.

Marks on Dresden Porcelain. Illustrated.

How to grow Apples and Other Fruit. Concluded. B. Wells.

Girl's Realm .- 10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 6d. Sept. How to sit for One's Photograph. Illustrated.
Some Memorials of Famous Women. Illustrated. G. A. Wade.
Roedean School. Illustrated. Christian G. Whyte.
The Girls of China. Illustrated. A. Lennoys.
Music as a Career for Girls. Mrs. Stepney Rawson.
An Hour in a Drang. Illustrated. Edward Step.

Good Words,-Isbister. 6d. Sept. Pins and Needles. Illustrated. C. J. Praetorius.

Memories of George Square, Edinburgh. Concluded.

Prof. Leschetizky; the Greatest Music Master in Europe. With Portrait. J. F. Rowbotham.

J. F. Rowbotham.
A German Choir Festival.
A Visit to Peking in 1899.
Illustrated. Duthine.
The Making of Cane-Seated Chairs; a Sylvan Industry.
Sherrington Mills.
How "Bobs" and "B. P." kept Mafeking Day. M. J. Farrah.
Some Curious Fen Flowers. Illustrated. W. A. Dutt.

Great Thoughts .- 28, HUTTON STREET, FLEET STREET. 6d. August.

A Talk with the Rev. William Rader. With Portrait. Raymond Blath-

George Herbert. Illustrated. Dean Farrar.
Poetry of To-Day; a Talk with Sir Lewis Morris. With Portrait.
Raymond Blathwayt.
Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford. Illustrated. J. H. Young.

The True Remedy against Famine; a Talk with Sir M. M. Bhownaggree.
Illustrated. Raymond Blathwayt.
Jonathan Edwards. With Portrait. Rev. R. P. Downes.
Dr. J. B. Paton. With Portrait. P. Grenville.

Harmsworth Magazine.-HARMSWORTH. 34d. August.

Harmsworth Magazine.—Harmsworth. 34d. August. Sand Castles. Illustrated. A. Birnage.
To Cure the Horse; a Remarkable Surgical Operating Table. Illustrated. W. J. Wintls.
The Queen's Kaffirs. Illustrated. N. Edwards.
London to Brighton in Fifteen Minutes. Illustrated. E. Staley.
London to Brighton in Festival. Illustrated. E. Staley.
The Church Army; a Surpliced Army, Illustrated. P. Astor.
Wonderful Bird Actors. Illustrated. O. Marvin.
Women Who Work. With Portraits. B. Owen.
Crack Shots at Bisley. Illustrated. T. S. Johnston.

Harper's Monthly Magazine. -45, Albemarle Street. is. Sept.

Paris in 1900 and the Exposition. Illustrated. E. Insley. Four Days in a Medicine Lodge. Illustrated. W. McClintock. Submarine Torpedo-Boats. Illustrated. W. W. Kimball. The Teuron Tug of War. Julian Ralph.

Home Magazine. -- NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY. 10 cents. August.

The Yellow Danger. Illustrated.
The Chinese Soldier. Illustrated. Dr. H. Liddel.
Li Hung Chang; the One Man Who can save China. With Portrait.
W. P. Curtus.

Remarkable Trial Trip of the Kentucky, Illustrated. McGovern. The Building of a Battleship. Illustrated, D. Allen Willey. The Terrible Mosquito. Illustrated, W. A. Page. The Wonderful Eclipse of 1900. Illustrated. Waldon Fawcett.

Humanitarian-Duckworth. 6d. Sept.

NumanitaPian—DUCKWORTH. od. Sept.

Some Recent Astronomical Discoveries. Miss Agnes Giberne.
Democracy and the Commonwealth of Australia. Stafford Bird.
Woman's Capabilities and Limitations; Interview with Miss Beatrice
Harradan.

Our Present Pedantic Penology. A. R. Whiteway.
Dramatists and Actor Managers. Hon. S. R. Erskine.
The Woman Suffrage Movement. Helen Reinberz.
Immortality. Luther R. Marsh.
The Psychic Atmosphere of Homes. Ellen Burns Sherman. Immortality. Luther R. Marsh.
The Psychic Atmosphere of Homes. Ellen Burns Sherman.

Ideal Review .- GAY AND BIRD. 18. 3d. August.

The Romanoffs as Reformers, C. Johnston.

Pyschiatry and Psychal Force. Dr. A. Wilder.

Forgiveness, Aaron M. Crane.

The Making and Decaying of the Creed. Continued. Rev. H. Frank.

The Occult psychologically considered. C. H. A. Bjerregaard.

International.-A. T. H. BROWER, CHICAGO. 10 cents. August. The Yale-Harvard Boat Race as a Spectacle. Illustrated. Lillian D.

Kelszy.
In the Bukowina. S. Lederer.
Boston's Pleasure Grounds. Illustrated. Ellye H. Glover.
Imperial Régimes in Mexico. Illustrated. H. M. Skinner.

International Monthly.-MACMILLAN. 18. August. The Trend of Modern Agriculture in the United States. G. W. Hill.

American Literary Criticism and the Doctrine of Evolution. Continued.

W. M. Payne.

W. M. Fayne.
Recent Advance in Psychology. B. B. Titchener.
Man and the Environment; a Study from the Paris Exposition. Prof.
Patrick Geddes. Modern Political Germany. Theodor Barth.

Irish Ecclesiastical Record.—24, NASSAU STREET, DUBLIN. IS.
Requiem Masser. Rev. M. O'Callaghan.
The Anglican Archbishops on the Reservation of the Blessed Sacrament Rev. R. A. O'Gorman.
Faith and Modern Miracles, Rev. T. F. Macken.
The Special Charm of Irish Melodies sung "traditionally." Rev. H.

Bewerunge.
Charles Waterton; a Remarkable Catholic. Charles F, Shaw.
Notes on the Canonical Aspects of a Plenary or National Synod, Rev. D
Mannix.

Irish Monthly .- M. H. GILL, DUBLIN. 6d. August. A Plea for Papal Rome. Judge O'Hagan. A Dash across Europe. Continued. C. T. Waters.

Journal of Education .- 3, BROADWAY, LUDGATE HILL. 6d. August. Dr. Warr, the War, and National Education. H. Macan. Rev. A. R. Va. dy.

An Experiment in Rural Education. A. D. Hall.
The Irish Language in Irish Schools. Maud Joynt.
Woburn Park School: Personal Reminiscences of a Catholic Eton. X.
Literature as a Central Subject. Miss Alice Zinnern.
Cosmopolitanism; or, the Lessons of Travel. Prof. D'Arcy W. Thompson.

Journal of the Manchester Geographical Society. — 16, ST-MARY'S PARSONAGE, MANCHESTER. 58. August.

A Journey through Somaliland and Southern Abyssinia to the Shangalla or Berta Country and the Blue Nile and through the Sudan to Egypt.

Dr. R. Koettlitz.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.- J. J. Keliher. 25. August.

What are the Best Types of War-Vessels for the British Navy? Major C.

Shield Protection for Troops in the Field. Capt. A. D. Furse.

Knowledge,-326, High Holborn. 6d. August. The Great Indian Earthquake of 1897. Illustrated. Charles Davison. The Evolution of Simple Societies. Prof. A. C. Haddon. Astronomy without a Telescope. Continued. E. Walter Maunder. The Total Solar Eclipse of 1900, May 28. Illustrated. E. Walter Maunder. Some Early Theories on Fermentation. Continued. W. Stanley Smith. Mechanical Representations of Electric Actions. Illustrated. G. W. de-Turcel Control of the Control of t Tunzelmann.

High-speed Telegraphy. Illustrated. C. H. Garland.
The Pygmies of Asia. Illustrated. R. Lydekker.
Four Variable Stars. Illustrated. E. Walter Maunder.
Jupiter and His Markings. With Plate. W. F. Denning.
The Hundred Brightest Stars. J. E. Gore.
The Karkinokosm, or World of Crustacea. Illustrated. Continued. Rev.
T. R. R. Stebbing.

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Ladies' Home Journal.—Curtis, Philadelphia. 10 cents. September.

One Hundred Years in the White House. Illustrated. René Bache. The Anecdotal Side of Phillips Brooks. Illustrated. Romances of Some Southern Homes. IHustrated. Mrs. Thaddeus Horton.

Lady's Realm .- HUTCHINSON. 6d. Sept. The Queen's Gardens. Illustrated. Continued.
The Cult of the Cat. Illustrated. W. M. Elkington.
Major-Gen. Ian Hamilton. Illustrated.
The Princess Ludwig of Bavaria. Illustrated.
Som: Famous Lady Pianists of To-day. With Portraits. L. Ronald.
Ladies' Papers a Hundred Years Ago. Illustrated. R. Bell.

Land Magazine.-149, STRAND. 18. August.

Cultiva'ion of the Oak in France. W. R. Fisher.
Natural Fertility v. Acquired Fertility. A. Murray.
Stacking Corn. Illustrated. J. P. F. Bell.
The Vausa'on of Woods for Transfer. D. F.
The Agricultural Holdings Bill of 1900. By a Small Scottish Landlord.
The Designing and Erection of Farm Homesteads. Gilbert Murray.

Law Magazine and Review .- 161, STRAND. 58. August. Law magazine and Review.—101, STRAND. 5s. August. Solicitors and Reform. A. H. Hastie. Notes on the Early History of Legal Studies in England. J. Walton. Privilegad Communications; Husband and Wife. J. K. F. Cleave. Suzeranty; Mediæval and Modern. C. Stubbs. Criminal Statistics, 1898.
The "Limi ed Liability" of Landlords. Walter R. Warren. Assumpsit for Use and Occupation. Prof. J. Barr Ames.

Leisura Hour .- 56, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. Sept. Dublin Castle. Illustrated.
In the Serra da Estrella. Illustrated. Charles Edwardes.
Land's End to John o' Gooats. Illustrated. A. R. Quinton.
Hats and Their Making. Illustrated. W. J. Go-don.
W. A. Watt; the Youngest Cabinet Minister in the British Empire. Illustrated. A. J. Wade.
Natural Di.iog; Useful and Ornamental. Illustrated. W. B. Northrop.

Library Association Record.—Horace Marshall. is. August. Observations on Shelf-Classification. T. W. Lyster. The De Quincey Collection at Moss Side. William E. A. Axon.

Library World .-- 4, AVE MARIA LANE. 6d. August. Classified and Annotated Cataloguing. Continued. L. Stanley Jast. Grievances of a Free Library Reader. H. J. O'Brian. Book Selection and Annotation. Sequel Stories. Continued. T. Aldred.

Longman's Magazine,—Longmans. 6d. Sept. Mademoiselle de Lespinasse. S. G. Tallentyre. Kingship in the Ninete-nth Century. C. B. Roylance Kent. A Second Essay in Dreams. H. G. Hutchinson.

Ludgate.-123, FLEET STREET. 6d. Sept. Sir C. Dilke: the Evolution of an Imperialist. Illustrated. W. C. Purcell. In the Steps of Dickens. Hustrated. D. Stafford. Henryk Sienkiewicz. With Portrait. T. W. Wilby. The Story of Polo. Illustrated. A. Fryers.

McClure's Magazine,-10, Norfolk Street, Strand. 10 cents. August.

A Prisoner among Filipinos. Illustrated. J. C. Gillmore.
Pointers from a Forcupine Quill. Illustrated. W. D. Hulbert.
An International Wheat Corner. J. D. Whelplay.
The Life of the Master. Illustrated. Continued. Rev. John Watson.

Macmillan's Magazine, —Macmillan. 15, Sept. A Study in the Persian Apparatus. Wilf. if Sparroy, Impressions of Klondike. C. C. Osborne, Impressions of Klondike. The Tale of a Tusker. The Tale of a Tusker.

Girl-Graduate of Spain.

The Corsican at Home. Charles Edwardes.

Madame Grand. J. J. Cotton.

A New Political Era. C. B. Roylance Kent.

Medical Magazine .- 62, King William Street. 18. August. Modical Magazine, — 22, AING WILLIAM STREET. 25, 25.
The British Medical Association. By a Member.
The New University of London. Continued. Dr. W. H. Allchin.
Plague in Bombay. Lieut, Col. G. Waters.
The Inconsistencies of Diet. Dr. E. Pritchard.
Re the State versus the Criminal. Concluded. A. R. Whiteway.

Month.-Longmans. 15. August. The Declaration of the English Church Union. Rev. R. F. Clarke.
The Mind of the Church. Rev. G. Tyrrell.
Social Work among the Paris Poor. Mrs. Virginia M. Crawford.
The Stations of the Cross. Continued. Rev. H. Thurston.
The Mission of Father Nicholas de Gouda. Rev. J. H. Pollen.
The Future Prospects of the Cape Colony. Rev. R. Sykes.

Sept.
The White-Robed Army. M. D. Petre. Sept.
The White-Robed Army. M. D. Petre.
The Mind of the Church. Rev. G. Tyrrell.
Studies on the History of Queen Mary Stuart. Rev. J. H. Pollen.
Vocations. Rev. H. Lucas.
Archbishop Laud on Apostolical Succession. T. L.
Letter-Writing and a Modern Writer (R. L. Stevenson). R. H. J. Steuart.
The Stations of the Cross. Continued, Rev. H. Thurston.

Municipal Affairs .- P. S. King. 25 cents. June. Advertising Run Mad. John D. Witt Warner.
Municipal Employment and Progress. John R. Commons.
Shall San Francisco Municipalise its Water Supply? A. S. Baldwin.
Is a Third Party Necessary in Municipal Reform Work? John Jay
Chapman.

Chapman.
Independent Politics. A. S. Haight.
Municipal Reformers in Party Politics. John.W. Keller.
Council Reform in Chicago. Edwin Bur: itt Smith.
Non-Partisan Municipal Elections. George G. W. ight.
Political Clubs in Prussian Cities. Robert C. Brooks.
Relation of the Church to Municipal Politics.
Settlement Houses and City Politics. Robert A. Woods.
The Saloon in Politics. Bolton Hall and Ernest H. Crosby.

Musical Times.—Novello. 4d. Sept. Dr. William Croft. Illustrated. F. G. Edwards. Violin-Playing. Alfred Gibson.

National Review .- EDWARD ARNOLD. 25. 6d. Sept. National Review.—EDWARD ARNOLD. 2s. 6d. Sept. Japan and the New Far East. Ignotus,
The Foreign Policy of the German Empire. Sir Rowland Blennerhassett.
Will the United States wichdraw from the Philippines? John Foreman.
Church Parade in the Army. Röyal Artillery.
The Schoolboy's View of Schoolmasters. Raiph George Hawtrey.
American Affirs. A. Maurice Low.
The Coal Problem. A. D. Provand.
Drawn Matches at Cricket. W. J. Ford.
Expression in Poetry. Rev. H. C. Beeching.
The House of Commons from the Ladies' Gallery.
An Africander's Reflections on the Future of South Africa. Adrian Hofmeyr. Hofmeyr.

New England Magazine.—5, PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 25 cents. August. August.
Whittier's New Hampshire. Illustrated. David Lee Maulsby.
Old Home Week in New Hampshire. W. H. Burnham.
Are the Massachusetts Country Towns degenerating? A. E. Winship.
A Connecticut River Ferry. Illustrated. Max Bennett Thrasher.
The Old Farm Revisited. Illustrated. H. W. Gleason.
The Old Wholesale Peddler and His Teams. Illustrated. Arthur N. Hall.
The Rise of the Tide of Life to New England Hilltops. Illustrated. E. P.

Pressey.
Maine in Literature. Illustrated. W. I. Cole.

New Ireland Review .- Burns and Oates. 6d. Sept. ROW IPPOLITA REVIEW.—BURNS AND OATES. 6d. Sept. Foxford, Then and Now. T. A. Finlay. Did Piracy pay? W. J. Johnston. The Workhouse Problem. J. Dolan. A Shakespearian Curiosity in "Love's Labour Lost." W. A. Sutton. The Railways in the South of Ireland. C. A. Stannwell. Grace O'Malley; a Forgotten Great Irishwoman. L. M. McCraith.

Newfoundland Magazine,—Newfoundland Publishing Co., St. John's, Newfoundland, 20 cents. August. With the Ice-Hunters. Illustrated. J. Harvey. Newfoundland Plant Life. R. E. Holloway.

Nineteenth Century.—Sampson Low. 2s. 6d. Sept.

Business Principles in the Public Service. E. Robertson.
The Staff Work in the War. Col. Lonsdale Hale.
Confucianism. Prof. Max Müller.
The Situation in Italy. Giovanni Dalla Vecchia.
American Imperialism. Bradley Martin.
Our Allies at Waterloo. Sir H. Maxwell.
The Traditional British Sailor. W. J. Fletcher.
The Midright Sky; the Oldest Picture-Book of all. E. Walter Maunder.
Statistics of Suicide. R. A. Skelton.
The Burden of Coal. B. Taylor.
The Newspapers. Sir Wemyss Reid.
The South African War Hospitals. Murray Guth: iz. North American Review .- WM. HEINEMANN. 28. 6d. August.

North American Review,—Wm. Heinemann. 2s. 6d. August.
The Crisis in China:
The Duty of America. John Barrett.
The Buty of America. John Barrett.
The Responsibility of the Kulers. Lieut. Carlyon Bellairs.
America's Share in the Event of Partition. W. C. Boulger.
Causes of Anti-Foreign Feeling. G. B. Smyth.
The Japanese View of the Situat on. A Japanese Diplomat.
The Gathering of the Storm. R. E. Lewis.
America's Treatment of the Chinese. C. F. Holder.
Education will solve the Raco Question in America. Book:r T. Washington.
Stephen Crane. H. G. Wills.
Why General Sherman declined the American Presidency in 1884; Letter.
Imperialism America's Historic Policy. W. A. Peffer.
British Strategy in South Africa. Gen. O. O. Howard.
Some Absurdities of the House of Commons. T. P. O'Connor.
The Part of the People and of the States in choosing the American President.
W. L. Hawley.
Presidential Election by Direct Popular Vote in America. J. Handiboe.

Open Court.-KEGAN PAUL. 6d. August. The Struggle regarding the Position of the Earth. Illustrated. Dr. E. Krause.

The Democratic Christians and the Vatican. Prof. G. M. Fiamingo, The Evolution of Angels and Demons in Christian Theology. R. Bruce. Mind-Reading in the Nursery. With Diag ams. Dr. P. Carus.

Our Day .- 112, LA SALLE AVENUE, CHICAGO. August. Li Hung Chang; the Statesman. E. C. Cleveland. Profit-Sharing at Leclaire. N. O. Nelson. Penal Celonies of the Nations. E. H. Crawford. Care of Women Inebj.i.tes. Lady Henry Somerset

Paidologist.-Cambray House, Cheltenham. 6d. July. On the Observation of Some Moral Aspects of Children. British Child-Study. C. Lloyd Morgan. Health Inspection in the Schools.

Pall Mail Magazine. -18, Charing Cross Road. 18. Sept. Inverary. Illustrated. Rev. A. H. Malan. Justice to England. J. Holt Schooling. London Woods. Illustrated. J. B. Carlile. Yachting. Capt. A. G. Bagot.

Pearson's Magazine.—C. A. Pearson. 6d. August. Giant Wheat Farms. Illustrated. W. B. Holland. How Animals swim. Illustrated. J. G. Millais. Icebergs. Illustrated. Gertrude E. Donaldson. Cycling on Railway Lines. Illustrated. Marcus Tindal. Minature Trees. Illustrated. A. Maude.

Miniature Trees. Illustrated. A. Maude. Hypnotism—a Science. Illustrated. Kathleen Schlesinger and C. Geniaux. Sept. Sept. D. T. Timins. The Ship That flies. Illustrated. G. Levering. Breaking Dogs for the Gun. Illustrated. H. Pratt. Addis Ababa, Abyssinia; a C. pital That moves. Illustrated. Herbert Vivian.
Observing Three Eclipses. Illustrated. Rev. J. M. Bacon.
When St. George has fought the Dragon in China. Illustrated. Marcus Talking along a Beam of Light. Illustrated. C. E. M. M'Govern.

Physical Review.—MacMillan. 50 cents. August.
The Attenuation of Sound. A, W. Duff.
Some Lecture Room Methods in the Elementary Theory of Elasticity. W. S. Franklin. Spark-Length as Modified by Solid Dielectries. W. J. Humphreys, Electrical Resistance of Thin Films deposited by Kathode Discharge. Con-

etinued. A. C. Longden.

Effect of Magnetization upon the Modules of Elasticity. J. S. Stephens.
Spectra of Mixtures. C. J. Rollefson.

Practical Teacher. -33, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. September. The Congrès International des Langues Vivantes. P. Mi-ille.
Mrs. R. A. Cashmore. Illustrated.
Influence of School Life on Eyesight. Continued. Dr. A. Newsholme.

Puritan .- 16, PILGRIM STREET. 6d. August. Philip James Bailey: Illustrated, J. A. Hammerton.

After the War. Dr. J. Guinness Rogers.
Mission Work amongst London Flower Girls. J. Alexander.
Rev. S. Gamble Walker; Interview. With Portrait. F. Parker.

A Great Mission for All England; Interview with Rev. Thomas Law. With
Portraits

Church Membership. R. Rambleton. Reminiscences of Spurgeon. With Portrait. By a Friand. Impressions of Egypt. Rev. J. W. Ewing. Dr. Johnson as a Writer of Prayers. Rev. J. Burns. An Editor of Hieroglyphics. Rev. W. A. Cornaby.

An Editor of Hieroglyphics. Rev. W. A. Cornaby.

Sept.

"John Inglesant" and Its Author. With Portrait. J. A. Hammerton.
What Women have done for Christianity. Mrs. Hugh Price Hughes.
Jerusalem in 1900. Rev. J. W. Ewing.
The Bluejacket's "Mother"; a Talk with Miss Agnes Weston. Illustrated.
J. F. Ch pter.
Samuel Rutherford. K. Spalding.
Primitive Methodist Hymn-Books. Rev. J. P. Gledstone.
What Clasgow owes to Mr. Moody. Illustrated. A. Mee.
The Making of a Jesuih. Rev. J. Burns.

Quarterly Journal of Economies. - MACMILLAN. 2 dols. per annum. August.

A Difficulty with American Census-Taking. W. F. Wilcox. The Iron Industry in the United States. F. W. Taussig. The Gas Commission of Massachusetts. J. H. Gray. Competition, Actual and Theoretical: J. Bascom.

Quiver .- CASSELL. 6d. Sept. Native Pastors. Illustrated. F. M. Holmes.
The Problem of Preservation in the Bird-World. Illustrated. R. Kearton.
The Life and Work of the Redgemer, Illustrated. Continued. Rev. F.
B. Meyer.
Horses at Home; a Visit to an Equine Health Resort. Illustrated. Linda Gardiner.
Poverty's Castles: My Visit to Guinness's Buildings. Illustrated. Miss
C. S. Bremner.
Ulustrated. Rev. W. Garrett Horder.

Review of Reviews.—(AMERICA.) 13, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. 25 cents. Sept.

Does Jamaica contain a Lesson in Colonial Government. Illustrated. J. Moritzen.

T. Moritzen.

T. Marienal Prehibition Party and Its Candidates. E. J. Wheeler. Japan's Present Attitude towards China. J. K. Goodrich.

Missions in China; a Defence and an Appreciation. Dr. J. S. Dennis.

Can China be saved? Talcott Williams.
Pressing Needs of the Philippines. Major J. H. Parker.
America and the Reconstruction of China. Rev. W. N. Brewste
King Humbert, of Italy; Character Sketch.
Collis P. Huntington. With Portraits.

Review of Reviews.—(Australasia). Queen Street, Melbourne, 9d. July. Imperilled Australian Missionaries in China: Portraits. With the Men in Khaki, Illustrated,
Baden-Powell, Illustrated,
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The Great Blockades, With Chart, Dr. W. H. Fitchett,
Mr. Cyril Arthur Pearson; Character Sketch,

Royal Magazine.-C. A. PEARSON. 4d. Sept. ROyal magazine,—C. A. Pearson. 4d. Sept.
The Art of the Camera. Illustrated. Continued. R, Grey.
The Dowager Empress of China: the Slave Girl Who mounted a Throne.
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A Beauty Factory. Illustrated. C. M. McGovern.
The King of Handcuffs. Illustrated. H. J, Holmes,
Feeding a Battleship. Illustrated. A. S. Hurd.
The War on Pictorial Postcards. Illustrated. Clive Holland.

St. Nicholas.-MACMILLAN. 15. Sept. About Clothes. Illustrated. G. MacAdam.
Play Hours at the Paris Exposition. Illustrated. Grace W. Curran.

School Board Gazette.-Bemrose. 18. August. The Work of the London School Board. Training Colleges in 1899.

School World .- MACMILLAN: 6d. Sept. Spelling; Procedure and Process. P. A. Barnett. Difficulties of a Day-School Headmaster. E. Sharwood Smith.

Science Gossip. - 110, STRAND. 6d. Sept. On Colouring of Molluses' Shells. Illustrated. R. J. Hughes.
Mosses of Lynmouth District. C. A. Briggs.
Geological Notes in the Orange Colony. Illustrated. Continued. Major
B. M. Skinner. Spiders from Hastings. F. P. Smith.
The Photography of Colour. Illustrated. Continued. E. Sanger Shep-

Scottish Geographical Magazine. - EDWARD STANFORD. 18, 6d. August.

Botanical Survey of North Perthshire. With Map and Illustrations. Robert Smith. Robert Smith.

A Journey through Somaliland and Southern Abyssinia to the Shangallo or Barta Country and the Blue Nile, and through the Soudan to Egypt. Illustrated. R. Koettlitz.

Temperature Observations in Somaliland and Abyssinia. R. T. Omond.

Scribner's Magazine, -Sampson Low. 18. Sept. In the Gameland Our Fathers lost. Illustrated. F. Irland.
With Arctic Highlanders. Illustrated. W. A. Wyckoff.
The Slave Trade in America. Continued. Illustrated. J. R. Spears.
The Chickamayag Crisis. J. D. Cox.
A Personal Retrospect of James Russell Lowell. W. D. Howells.

Strand Magazine. - George Newnes. 6d. Sept. Mr. C. E. Borchgrevink; Interview. Illustrated. W. G. Fitzgerald.
Ambulance Dogs in the German Army. Illustrated. F. A. Talbot.
The Baking Cure. Illustrated. W. B. Northrop.
The Prince of Wales's Jockeys. Illustrated. A. F. Meyrick,
The Zeppelin Air-Ship. Illustrated. T. E. Curtis.
Doctors' Diversions. Illustrated. T. F. Dolman.
A Glimpse of the Army. Illustrated. Dr. A. Conan Doyle.

Sunday at Home .- 56, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. Sept. The Scots in London. Illustrated. Emma Brewer.
The Story of Squanto: a Chapter in the Early History of New England.
Illustrated. Rev. G. C. Blaxland.
Leadenhall Street and Cheapside. Illustrated. Mrs. Isabella Fyvic Mayo. Some Neighbours on the Veldt. J. H. Spettigue.

Sunday Magazine.-ISBISTER. 6d. Sept. Some Recent Confirmations of the Scriptures, Rev. John Urquhart, Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage. With Portrait. L. W. Lillingston. Crabs That swim. Illustrated. Edward Step. British Bugle-Calls. Illustrated. F. J. Crowest.

Sunday Strand,-George Newnes. 6d. Sept. Hospitals on the Veldt. Hlustrated. H. C. Shelley.
The Life of Jesus Christ. Illustrated. Continued. Ian Maclaren.
The Christian Endeavour Convention. Hustrated. W. L. Williams.
The Trail of the War. Illustrated. Continued. May Bateman.
The Dyaks of Borneo. Illustrated. James Cassidy.

Temple Bar,-Macmillan. 18. Sept. Milton as seen in His Sonnets. G. Serrell. A Batch of Famous Love Letters. A. Turner, La Mer Douce. E. S. Roscoe and Helen Clergue. Mary Villiers; a Court Beauty.

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Muscular Christianity. Illustrated. F. W. Ward.

Home-Made Places of Worship. Illustrated. G. A. Wade.

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The Music of the Churches. Illustrated. Thekla Bowser.

Cavalier and Roundhead at Basing Castle; a Famous Sirge. Illustrated.

H. H. Bates.

Prophet Wroe and his Mansion. Illustrated. C. F. Shaw.

Working Girls' Clubs in London. Illustrated. Mrs. H. Alexander.

Theosophical Review.—3, Langham Place. 18. August.
Spirituality and Psychism. G. Chakravarti.
Apollonius of Tyana. Concluded. G. R. S. Mead.
Some Misconceptions about Death. Continued. C. W. Leadbeater.
The Intermediate Passage. Dr. A. A. Wells.
The Inner Purpose of the Theosophical Society. Mrs. Annie Besant.
The "Wisdom" Tradition in the Italian Renaissance. Mrs. Cooper-

Travel.—Horace Marshall, 3d, August.

A Visit to Bafchiserai; the Capital of the Crimean Khans, Illustrated.

Dr. H. Lansdell.

Istria and Dalmatia, Illustrated. W. J. Giddens.

Vladivostock. I. C. Hannah.

Through India on Cycles; Talk with Mrs. Fanny Bullock Workman.

Illustrated.

United Service Magazine,—William Clowes. 28. Sept. Notes on the Evolution of Cavalry. Continued. Lieut.-Col. F. N. Maude. Obligatory Military Service. Continued. T. Miller Maguire. The War; the Future of Our Artillery. Capt. C. Holmes Wilson. The War; Some of Our Blunders. An Outsider. The Muddles of Ancient Rome. J. B. Hodge. The Muddles of Ancient Rome. J. B. Houge.
Our Army. Continued. Rex.
Frederick the Great. William O'Connor Morris.
Canada and the Anarican War of 1812. J. Castell Hopkins.
The Dhooly. Lieut. Rowland R. Gibson.
The Chinese Army. E. H. Parker.

Werner's Magazine.—43, EAST 19TH STREET, NEW YORK.
25 cents. August.
The Catholic College Play. Illustrated. Ruth Everett.
St. Louis Convention of Elocutionists. Illustrated.

Westminster Review .- F. WARNE. 25. 6d. S.pt. The Coming Dissolution. F. A. White. Is War a Blessing? W. J. Baylis. The Clergy and the War. Nora Twycross.

The Case against Conscription. A. W. Livesey.
Old-Age Pensions. W. D. Macgregor.
An Interesting Industrial Experiment. William H. Hunt.
The Murder of Sleep. G. Trobridge.
Cornelius Agrippa: His Appreciation of Women. Harriet McIlquham.
The Three Laws of Social Activity. L. M. Burrell.
Microbes. Maurice I., Johnson.
Similitudes: Their Use by the Early Poets of the Nineteenth Century. L.

Wide World Magazine.—George Newnes. 6d. Sept.
My Housekeeping Troubles in Fast Af.ica. Illustrated. Mrs. F. Snowden.
The Wedding Fetes of Grez-Doiceau. Illustrated. J. E. Whitby.
The Muharm Festival in Hyderabad. Illustrated. D. Burrows.
My Experience of a South American Revolution. Illustrated. Capt. R. K.
Hattersley.

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In the City of Tripoli. Illustrated. M. de Filck.
Our Klondike Failure. Illustrated. J. Hudson.
A Cycle Tour in Kashmir. Illustrated. R. H. Morton.
From Mogador to Morocco City. Illustrated. T. Robertson. Windsor Magazine.-WARD, LOCK. 6d. Sept.

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Distinguished Devotees of the Camera. Illustrated. A. Wallis Myers.

The Ice-Breaker Ermack. Illustrated. Earl Mayo.

The Yeoman of the Guard. Illustrated. G. A. Wade.

How Landowners are made. Illustrated. A. Goodrich.

The L. S. D. of Literary Shrines. Illustrated. Harry Golding.

Fireworks; Pictures in Fire. Illustrated. F. A. Talbot.

Woman at Home.-Hodder and Stoughton. 6d. Sept. M. Felix; the Great Parisian Dress Artist; Interview, Illustrated, Marie Lord Rosebery; Personal Characteristics. Illustrated.

Womanhood .- 5, AGAR STREET, STRAND. 6d. Sept. Japanese Life behind Scenes. Illustrated. Yei Theodora Ozaki Inebriety and Suicide in Relation to Womanhood. Dr. W. Wynn-Westcott. On the War Path near Ladysmith. Mrs. A. M. Johnson.

Young Man .- HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. Sept. The Life Story of Rudyard Kipling. Illustrated.
The Yerkes Telescope; the Latest and Greatest Astronomical Observatory.
F. Ballard.

Young Woman.-Horace Marshall. 3d. Sept. At Home in Japan; Interview with Mrs. Hugh Fraser. Illustrated. A. Clifton Bingham; the Author of Two Thousand Songs: Interview. With

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Alte und Neue Welt.-Benziger and Co., Einsiedeln. 50 Pf. August. South Africa. Illustrated. Prof. R. von Lendenfeld.
The Passion Play at Oberammergau, Illustrated. Dr. J. Kanftl.
Fri:drich Wilhelm Weber. With Portrait. H. Kerner.
Rome in the Jubilee Year. Continued. Eremos.

Archiv für Soziale Gesetzgebung und Statistik.— Carl Heymann, Berlin. 2 Mk. 50 Pf. Nos. 5-6. The Prussian Law relating to the Taxation of Warehouses. Dr. H. Cohn. Agriculture in Germany. Prof. H. Rauchberg.
The Housing Question in England. E. Bernstein.

Daheim.-Velhagen and Klasing, Leipzig. 20 Pf. August 4.

Miltenberg, Illustrated. Prof. E. Heyck.
August 11.
The German Regiment for the Orint. Lieut.-Gen. A. von Boguslawski.
The Destruction of the Summer Palace at Peking in 1860. Illustrated. Castor.

The Chinese Army. O. von Ostrich.
Kiel. Illustrated. F. Ernst.
Francis Joseph I. With Portrait. K. von Vincenti.
To China! K. von Rheden.

The Russian Forces in China, Maj.-Gen, von Zepelin. King Humbert. C. G. D. To China! Continued. K. von Rheden. Count Alfred von Waldersee. H. von Zobeltitz.

Deutscher Hausschatz.-F. Pustet, Regensburg. 40 Pf. Heft 15. Princess Josephine von Hohenzollern, With Portrait.
Bonn, Illustrated, P. Freidank,
Heft 16.

Dessau, Illustrated, O. von Schaching,
Paris Exhibition. Concluded, Illustrated, T. H. Lange.
The Emperor Francis Joseph. With Portrait. F. von Essen.
The Zeppelin Air-Ship. Illustrated. C. H.
A New "Raphael" at Florence. Hlustrated. Dr. J. Senes.
Edmund Kretschmer. With Portrait. Dr. A. Kohut.

Deutsche Revue.—Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart.
6 Mks. per qr. August.
The Goethe-Bund and Its Future. T. Mommsen.
Scientific Aerial Navigation. Prof. R. Börnstein.
Papacy and Witchcraft. Graf von Hoensbroech.

Raphael's "Sistine Madonna." Max Lautner.
The New Measurement of the Earth. Prof. F. R. Helmert.
Attacks on the Old Testament. Prof. A. Kamphausen.
The State and Hygisne. Prof. G. Bizzozero.
What History may teach. M. von Brandt.
Everybody's Secret. W. Schupps.

Deutsche Rundschau.-Gebrüder Partel, Berlin. 6 Mks. per qr.

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Gräfin Hahn-Hahn.
World Literature. R. M. Meyer.
Charlotte Diede's Letters. H. Meisner.
Miss Mary Kingsley and Her Travels in West Africa. Lady Blennerhassett.

Gartenlaube, -ERNST KEIL'S NACHE., LEIPZIG. 50 Pf. Heft 8.

The Plague. Dr. J. H. Baas. Aschaffenburg. Illustrated. J. Schober. The Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. J. C. Heer. China. Illustrated. Paul Lindenberg. Street Life in Peking. Illustrated. St. J.
The Red Cross at Sea. Dr. A. Ruge.
The Paris Exhibition. Continued. Illustrated. J. C. Heer.
German Song in America. Illustrated. R. Cronau.
The Berlin Zoological Gardens. Illustrated. Dr. L. Heyck.
Marie von Eboner-Eschenbach. F. von Saar.
Flower Decoration. Illustrated. G. Heick.

Gesellschaft .- E. Pierson, Dresden. 75 Pf. August 15 Socialism in Great Britain. A. Hamon. Poetry. L. Lier.

Grenzboten.-F. W. Grunow, Leipzig. August 2. Germany and Poland.
Eight Years of Politics in Saxony. Concluded. O. Kaemmel..
Italian National and Church Festivals. Concluded. H. Ehrenberg.

Illustrirte Zeitung.-J. J. Weber, Leipzig. 1 Mk. Aug. 23, The Grossglockner. Illustrated. Dr. F. Christomanos.

Kunstgewerbeblatt.-E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 1 Mk. Aug. The German Smyrna Carpet Industry. Illustrated. L. Hagen.

Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land.—E. Ungleich, Lehtzig.
r Mk. 25 Pf. August.

Meat Inspection and the American Meat Ring.
The Position of Russia and England in Asia at the Beginning of the
20th Century. E. von Kepelin.
School Conferences and School Reform. Dr. G. Frick.
Oberammergau. Pfarrer J. Lohmann.

Neue Deutsche Rundschau. - S. Fischer, Berlin. 1 Mk. 50 Pf. August.

Change. Julius Hart. Liszt's Letters to Princess Wittgenstein. Continued. A. von Schoen.

Neue Zeit .- J. H. W. DIETZ, STUTTGART. 25 Pf. August 4. Clerical Life in Turkey and the Present Régime. Ischtiraki. Antonio Labriola and Ethics. S. Gunter. Marx on Tariff Reform. M. Grunwald.

August 11. Wilhelm Liebknecht. On the Eve of the Presidential Election. M. Beer.
Antohio Labriola. Concluded. S. Gunter.
The Teaching of Prof. Sombart. E. Belfort Bax.

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Modern French Authors and the Socialist Movement, C. Mauclair. A German Colonial Army. E. Däumig.
The Insurance of Workmen in Germany. H. Heimann.

Nord und Sud.-Schlesische Verlags-Anstalt, Breslau. 2 Mks. August.

Joseph Lauff. With Portrait. K. Pagenstecher. Travels in Spain. A. Rogalla von Bieberstein. Superstition and Magic. T. Achelis. Laughter and Its Causes. F. Rubinstein.

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The Great Telescope at the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. R.

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Micro-Photography and Natural Science. Illustrated. D. C. Schmidt. Ueber Land und Meer.—Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart.
1 Mk. Heft 1.

Naval Pictures. Continued. Illustrated. R. Schneider.

Modern Meissen (Dresden) China. Illustrated. A. Brunnemann. Paris Exhibition. Continued. Illustrated. D. S. Epstein. Wellesley College. Illustrated. Margarete Maller. German National and Student Songs. L. Holthof.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Union-Deutsche-Verlags-Gesellschaft, Stuttgart. 75 Pf. Heft 25.

The Louvre Picture Gallery. Illustrated, G. Gronau, Karlsbad, Illustrated,

Die Zeit .- GÜNTHERGASSE I, VIENNA IX./3. 50 Pf. August 4. Politics in China. Prof. R. K. Douglas. History of the Disorganisation of the State Railways. Prakitiker. Luccheni. Dr. A. Forel.

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Chinese Civilisation. Continued. Pierre Laffitte.
Goethe as a Husband. Dr. W. Bode,
Painting at the Paris Exhibition. R. Muther.

Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst.—E. A. SEEMANN, BERLIN 26 Mks. per annum. August.

French Painting in 1900. Illustrated. W. Gensel. Hubert van Eyck. Illustrated. W. H. J. Weale. An Unknown 14th Century Portrait of Dante. Illustrated. J. Mesnil.

Zeitschrift der Internationalen Musikgesellschaft.—Breitkopp und Haertel, Leipzig. 10 Mks. per ann. August.

The Man's Alto in English Music. A. H. D. Prendergast. The Lortzing Festival at Pyrmont. G. R. Kruse.

Zukunft.-FRIEDRICHSTR. 10, BERLIN. 50 Pf. August 25. Native Art. Dr. F. Servaes. Karl von Hase. E. Franken.

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Annales de Géographie. -5, Rue de Mézières, Paris. 5frs. Sept. 15. Mercure de France. -15, Rue de L'Echaudé-Saint-Germain, Paris. 2 frs. August. Bibliography of Geography, 1899.

Association Catholique.—3, RUE DE L'ABBAYE, PARIS. 2 frs. August 15.

The Essential Laws of Society. G. de Pascal. St. Paul and the Law of Authority. Ch. Calippe. Catholic Interests in Germany. H. Cetty.

Bibliothèque Universelle .- 18, King William Street, STRAND. 20s. per annum. August.

Col. de Villebois-Mareuil. A. Veuglaire.
The Paris Exposition. Continued. H. de Varigny.
"David Harum." Mary Bigot.
The Boers of South Africa. Continued. J. Villarais.

Correspondant .- 31, Rue Saint-Guillaume, Paris. 2 frs. 50 c.

The Assassination of the King of Italy, F. Carry.
Slavery in Africa. Mgr. A. Le Roy.
The French Military Museum at the Paris Exposition. G. Bapst.
France and China. A. A. Fauvel.
The Shah of Persia at Home. A. Perquer.

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The Anniversary of Sedan.

The Bollandist Fathers and the Penitence of Theodosius.

Duc de Broglie.

Russian Policy in China.

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The Republican Party in France and the Labour Question.

The Woman Question.

P. de Barneville.

Modern Medals at the Paris Exposition.

A. de Fo ille.

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Humanité Nouvelle.-15, Rue des Saints-Pères, Paris. 1 fr. 25 C. August.

The Electoral System and the Elections in Belgium. H. Dumont.
Curious Musical Instruments at the Paris Exposition. Illustrated. E.
Bailly.
Tolstoy and His Traducers. E. Crosby.
The Socialist Party in France and the Ministry. G. Maillet.

Journal des Économistes .- 14, Rue Richelieu, Paris. 3 frs. 50 c. August 15.

European Interests in China. D. Bellet. The Monetary System in Persia. Combes de Lestrade. Municipal Socialism. H. Bouët.

Ménestrel.—2 bis, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS. 30 C. August 5, 12, 19, 25. Marguerite in Goethe's "Faust." Continued. A. Boutarel.

The Situation in China. P. Nesles.
The Future of French Poetry. H. de Régnier.
The Ethics of Love. R. de Gourmont.
The Centennial Exhibition of French Art. Continued. Fontainas.

Monde Moderne. -5, Rue St. Benoît, Paris. i f. 60 c. August. Tashion. Illustrated. H. Frichet.
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An Imperial Audience at Pekin. Illustrated. Dr. J. Matignon.
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H. Thirion.

Abnormal Children. Illustrated. L. Grandvilliers,
The Paris Exposition. Illustrated. Cervisy.
The Gardens and Parks at the Paris Exposition. Illustrated. L. de Caster.

Nouvelle Revue.—18, King William Street, Strand.

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The South Af.ican War. Continued. Capt. Gilbert.

The Condition of French Literary Criticism. C. Mauclair Officialism. F. Martin.

The Quin-Centenary of the University of Cr.cow. G. Sarrazin.

Pails in 1800. G. de Dulor.

August 15. Musical Wanderings. C. Scint-Saëns. The New Ireland. P. Hamelle. The Military Skill of the Chinese. G. de Contenson. Italy. G. Bouniols.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—23, BOULEVARD POISSONIÈRE, PARIS. 2 frs. 50c. July 31.

The Death of King Humbert. N. D. L. R.
Victor Emmanuel III. of Italy. Mme. Marie L. Rattazzi.
Urbain Rattazzi. Continued. Mme. Rattazzi.
The Falls of Niggara. E. Richet.

Réforme Sociale. -54, Rue de Seine, Paris. 1 fr. August. The Report of the Annual Meeting of the Society of Social Economy.

Revue de l'Art. -28, RUE DU MONT-THABOR, PARIS. 7 frs. 50 C. August 10.

The French School of Painting at the Paris Exposition. Illustrated. Continued. L. de Fourcaud.

Silverwork at the Exposition. Illustrated. Concluded. H. Havard.
Pewter at the Exposition. Illustrated. H. Havard.
Porcelain at the Exposition. Illustrated. E. Garnier.
Sculpture at the Exposition. Illustrated. Continued. M. Demaison.

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Revue Blanche,-23, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris. 1 fr. August 1.

The Lille Museum. C. Saunier. Some Educational Manuals. M. Dumoulin.

The Milan Riots in 1838. F. T. Marinetti. Initiation into the Secret Society of the Boxers. L. Charpen.ier. Hungarian Nationali.ies. R. Chélard.

Revue Bleue.-FISHER UNWIN. 6d. August 4.

The Chinese Imbroglio. A. Moireau.
Gustave Larroumet. L. Delaporte.
The Catholic Priest. Concluded. M. Stainville.

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The Evolution of French Politics in the Nineteenth Century. Ch. Seignobos. French Society under the Consulate. G. Stenger. Universalism and Nationalism. J. Novicow. August 18.

The Wheat Question. E. Perrin.
The European Conference on Aff.irs in China. E. Barbé.
The Congress of Teachers and Students at Paris. L. Parsons.

August 25. The Distribution of Prizes at the Paris Exposition. H. Depasse, History in the Nineteenth Century. C. V. Langlois, The International Congress of Students at Paris. P. Tissier.

Revue Chrétienne.—11, Avenue de L'Observatoire, Paris. 6 frs. per ann. August.

Science and Faith. L. Luzzatti.
The French Protestant Translation of the New Testament. E. Stapfer.
Prof. Samuel Berger. A. Sabatier.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—18, King William Street, Strand. 62 frs. per annum. August 1.

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Is the Moral Question a Social One? A. Fouillés.
The Last Confession. Hall Caine.
Parliaments and Parliamentarianism. C. Benoist.
The Upper Laos and the Mekong. I. Massieu.
François Rabelais. F. Brunetiere.
Antarctic Expeditions. A. Dastre.
Boxers and Secret Societies in China. Comte Castellane. August 15.

The Annexation of Thessaly. Comte de Moüy.
Dress and Boots; the Mechanism of Modern Life. Vicomte d'Avenel.
Malaria in Italy. E. Bertaux.
Sea Fishermen. Dr. Bonnafy.

Revue d'Economie Politique.—22, Rue Soufflot, Paris.
20 frs. per ann. July.

The International Union for Economic and Social Research. P. du Maroussem.

The Ineffectual Rising of the Nile in 1900. J. Brunhes.
The Place of London in Times of Crisis. A. E. Sayous.

Revue Encyclopédique.-18, King William Street, Strand. 7s. per qr.

Light Opera in Paris. Illustrated. P. Souday. The Paris Exposition. G. Geffroy. French Lawyers of the Century. Illustrated. G. Pellissier.

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The Ouled-Nail of Algeria. Illustrated, Dr. Huguet,
The Mahdist States. G. Dujarric.
The Bread Industry. Illustrated. G. Martin.

The Decennial Exhibition of French Art, Illustrated. A. Barthélemy. Modern Literature in India. Illustrated. D. Menant. Bossuet and Contemporary Criticism. G. Lanson.

Petroleum and Its Uses. Illustrated. J. Boyer. Insects; Nature's Workers. Illustrated. H. Coupin. Aerial Navigation. Illustrated. Y. Lejeal.

Revue Française de l'Étranger et des Colonies.—y2, RUE DE LA VICTOIRE, PARIS. 2 frs. August.

The Chinese Expedition of 1860 and Its Difficulties. G. Vasco. The Origin of the Boxer Crisis. Mgr. Favier. The War in South Africa, With Map. C. de Lasalle.

Revue Générale. -- 16, Rue Treurenberg, Brussels. 12 frs. per

Medical Aid and Hospitals in War. J. Buse.

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The Lyric Poetry of the Boers. L. Van Keymeulen.
At Oberammergau. C. Van Lerberghe.
Old Age Pensions in Belgium. Ch. Dejace.
Belgium at the Paris Exposition. F. Bournand.
Foreign Diplomacy and Old French Society. Concluded. V. du Bl.d.
The Chinese Question. J. B. Steenackers.

Revue pour les Jeunes Filles.—5, Rue de Mézières, Paris. 7f. 50 c. Aug.ist 5.
From Zurich to Chartreuse. H. Potez.
Jewellery at the Paris Exposition. Augusta Latouche.

August 20. The Best Days of Malmaison. Guy Chantepleure.
Three Months at Mahé, India. G. L. d'Hébécourt.
The Paris Conservatoire. Augusta Latouche.
The Centennial Exhibition of French Painting. G. Migeon.

Revue du Monde Catholique. - 76, RUE DES SAINTS-PÈRES, PARIS.

I fr. 50 c. August 1.

Victor Hugo versus Bossuet. Concluded. Canon Delmont.

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Freedom of Education and the First Empire. Concluded. R. P. Laveille.

Catholicism in the United States. L. Darville.

Our Lady of Lourdes and M. Henri Lasserie. Abbé Maniquet.

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The Modernity of Bossuet. J. Févre. Lamennais, 1806-15. A. Roussel. Ancient Sculpturs. J. Daguerre. The Financieurs. J. Daguerre.

Revue de Paris.—Asher, 13, Bedford Street, Covent Garden. 60 frs. per annuin. August 1.

The Commercial Power of Germany. P. de Rousiers. From Canton to Yun-Nan-Sen. A. François. Mathematics in Secondary Education. J. Tannery. Venice in Danger. R. de Souza.

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Revue Politique et Parlementaire.—5, Rue de Mézières, Paris.
3 frs. August 10.

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The Reform of the Financial Market and the Speculation in Wheat and
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England and the Military Question. J. Wilhelm.

Revue des Revues,-12, Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris. 1 fr. Aug. 1. The Prevention of Mortality among Infants. Continued. P. Strauss. Social Education in France. Anna Lampérière. Count Muravieff and His Successor. W. T. Stead. The Pretended Disappearance of the Maori Race. Illustrated. Miss C. A. Barnicoat.
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Liquid Air. Illustrated. Concluded. Dr. L. Caze.

August 15. August 15.

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Souvenirs of My Peace Propaganda. F. Passy.
Man-Eaters. H. de Varigny.
Curious Associations in China. Illustrated. F. Mury.
Moral Training at School and at Home. Mlle. Em. Lecamp.
The Reform of Orthography. A. Renard.
Russian Licerature. Mme. Véra Stakoff.
The French Navy. Masson Forestier.

Revue Scientifique.-FISHER UNWIN. 6d. August 4. Opening Address at the International Medical Congress at Paris. Prof. Lannelongue.

Lannelongue.

The Progress of Mechanical Industries. Gen. Sebert.

The French Society for the Advancement of Science, 1899-1900. M. Bergonić and E. Galante.

August 11. The International Geological Congress at Paris.
The Observatory on Mount Etna. Ilustrated. J. Janssen.
Travels in Africa. Illustrated. E. Foa.

August 18.

Human Federation. J. Novicow.
The Moral Condition of the Natives in the Colonies. J. de Saussure.
The Effect of Modern Projectiles. H. Nimier. August 25.

Cryoscopy and Tonometry. Raou I eath Customs in Tunis. A. Loir. Raoult.

Revue Socialiste. -8, GALERIE DU THÉÂTRE FRANÇAIS, PARIS. z fr. 50 c. August.

The Anglo-Saxon Danger.
Unity and Federalism. P. Dramas.
The Philosophy of History and Evolution. Ch. Rappoport.
The Situation in China. P. Louis. Russian Women in History. Marie Stromberg.

Université Catholique.—Burns and Oates. 20 frs. per ann. August 15.

The Coronation of Sacred Images.
Cosmopolitism. Abbé Delfour.
The Commencement of Time. F. de Curley.
The Triple Alliance. Continued. Count J. Grabinski.

### THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

Civiltà Cattolica.-VIA DI RIPETTA 246, ROME. 25 frs. per annum. August 4.

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The Canonisation of Blessed de la Salle.
Christian Marriage and the Italian Senate. Contemporary Protestantism.

August 18. The Regicide of Monza.
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Flegrea.-PIAZZETTA MONDRAGONE, NAPLES. August 5. The Death of the King. Riccardo Forster. Tolstoi's "Resurrection." R. Garofolo. Letter from Paris. Remy de Gourmont.

Nuova Antologia.—Via S. Vitale 7, Rome. 46 frs. per annum. August 1.

August I.

Excavations in the Forum. Illustrated. G. Boni.
Italian Thought and the Science of War. Col. E. Rocchi.
A Materialist Conception of Happiness. Necra.
The Evolution of Imperialism in England. G. M. Fiamingo.
August 16.
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The Work of Count Cavour. Prof. F. Bertolini.
An Ideal of Patriotism. E. Arbib,
Human Character. P. Mantegazza.
A Realistic Conception in the Ideal of Dante. Alfred Austin.
In the Caucasus. Illustrated. G. Passigli.

Rassegna Nazionale.-VIA DELLA PACE 2, FLORENCE. 30 frs. per ann. August 1.

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Alpinism in 1830. F. Bosazza.
Religious Interests in Palestine. N. D.
A. Fogazzaro. A. Zardo. China according to a Chinese. A. V. Vecchi. The Death of the King. X.

August 16. August 16.
The Heart of Humbert I. A. Cont.
Cardinal Canossa. With Portrait. X.
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Mgr. Ireland's Address on Lafayette.
Concerning the Regicide. P. A. Ghignone.
The Funeral Sermon of the King. Rev. A. Monti.

Rivista Internazionale. - VIA TORRE ARGENTINA, 76, ROME.

Hivista Internazionale,—VIA TORRE ARGENTINA, 70
August.
Method in Social Science. G. Molteni.
The Sardinian Question. A. Apeddu.
Experience and Faith in the Closing Century. Dr. Biancinelli.

Rivista Musicale Italiana. - Fratelli Bocca, Turin. L4,50. No. 3. Thoughts on the History of Music. A. Costa.

The Origin of Music, B. Grassi-Landi.

The Master Music ans of the French Renaissance. O. Chilesotti.

The Finale of Besthoven's "Eroica" Symphony. D. Sincero.

Perosi's "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem." E. Schultz-Adalawsky.

Rivista Politica e Letteraria. -- VIA MARCO MINGHETTI 3, ROME.

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The Good King and the New R. ign. XXX.
The Reign of Humbert I. A. Monzilli.

Rivista Popolare.-Rome. August 15. After the Regicide. Editor. Honesty versus Opportunism. W. Liebknecht. With Portrait. Dr. N. Colajanni.

### THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE MAGAZINES.

Cludad de Dios.—REAL MONASTERIO DEL ESCORIAL, MADRID.
20 pesetas per annum. August 5.
Catholic Nations and Protestant Nations. B. R. Gonzalez.
The Assassination of the King of Italy. J. Montes.
Distance lends Enchantment to the Mental View. E. de Ur.arte. August 20.

Catholic Nations and Protestant Nations. Continued. B. R. Gonzalez.

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40 pesetas per annum. August.
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The Reform of Primary Education. Prof. Adolfo Posada.
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Revista Portugueza.—Rua Nova do Almada 74, Lisbon. 15 frs. per annum. No. 34.

On the Administration of Our Colonies: E. de Vasconcellos. The Portuguese Naval League. E. de V. The Islands of the Atlantic. G. Pereira.

Revista Contemporanea. - Calle DE PIZARRO 17, MADRID. 2 pesetas. July 30.

The International Fleets in the Far East. Arturo Llopis. Higher Education in Artistic Industries in Valencia. Rafael Domenech. A Trip through Portugal. E. Corales y Sanchez. On the Way to Collect Fruit. Dr. E. Ribera.

August 15.

Physical Exercise in Education. E. Sanz y Escartin.
The Official Teaching of Ph.losophy in Spain. J. E. Lledo.
The Organisation of Labour. M. G. Maestre.

### THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

Elsevier's Geillustreerd Maandschrift.—Luzac and Co., 46, Great Russell Street. 1s. 8d. August.

P. Cornelis De Moor. Illustrated. Arie van Veen. Paris Exhibition Sketches. Illustrated. Eugene Bunge. Spizzbergen in 1899. Illustrated. L. J. van Voorthuijsen.

De Gids .- LUZAC AND Co. 3s. August. The Chinese Question. Henri Borel.

Machiavelli's Comedy "La Mandragola." Dr. A. S. Kok.
The Jeunesse Doréc—27th July, 1734, to 5th October, 1795. W. P. Kops.
The Dutch Indies and the Exhibition. Prof. Went.

Woord en Beeld .- ERVEN F. BOHN, HAARLEM. 16s. per annum.

Napoleon I. and His Sisters. Illustrated. G. H. Betz.
The Work of F. van Eeden in Sociology. With Portrait. C. K. Elout.
Dutch Exhibits at the Paris Exposition. Illustrated.

### THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Kringsjaa .- Olaf Norli, Christiania. 2 kr. per annum. July 31. Summer. Richard Eriksen. Ernst Haeckel. P. Engelbrethsen.

August 15. The Dog-days, S. A. Ramsvig.
Imperialism and the Smaller Nations. Richard Eriksen. Tilskueren. - Ernst Bojesen, Copenhagen. 12 kr. per annum. August. Did Shakespeare re-write His Plays? Otto Jespersen. Caste. Oscar Hansen. Heinrich Abeken. Karl Gjellerup. Women-Workers and the Home. Nina Bang, née Ellinger. Robert Owen. Continued. Charles Warburg.

### THE RUSSIAN MAGAZINES.

Isloritcheski Vyestnik.-St. Petersburg. A. S. Suvorin. August. Recollections of Zagosken. Continued. Censure of the Drama (1801-1896). Baron Driezen. Kasan Poets. B. N. Agafonof. Sketches of American Activity. Continued. E. Pravdin.

Mir Bozhi,-St. Petersburg. Ligovea, 25. August.

Seeking Fortuns in Siberia. A. Omeltchenko. George Sand and Her Times. E. Degen. Russia in Manchuria. P. F. Lobza. Anthropological Sketches. Continued. Prof. A. F. Brandt.

Russkoe Bogatstvo.-St. Petersburg. Spasskaya i Bakavaya. July. Literary Factors of the American Revolution. Continued. P. G. Miyhuef.

Types of Capitalist and Agrarian Evolution. Concluded. V. M. Tchernoff. Co-oprative Production in the West. I. K. The Provincial Courfs of France. V. Tanayefskaya. Literature and Life. N. K. Mikhailovsky.

Russki Vyestnik.-Moscow. Malaya Dnutrofka, 29. June. Russki Vyestnik.—Moscow. Malata Daglad.
A Traveller's Impressions of Japan. P. S. Alekseyef.
Savorof. Concluded. P. M. Maikof.
Girton College. L. V.
Past Invasions of India. Concluded. N. O.
Religion as a Social Phenomen

Religion as a Social Phenomenon. Continued. Prof. Voedensky. Girton College. Concluded. L. V. Autocracy and Parliamentarianism. Prince D. N. Tsertelef. Giacomo Leopardi. V. F. Savednik.

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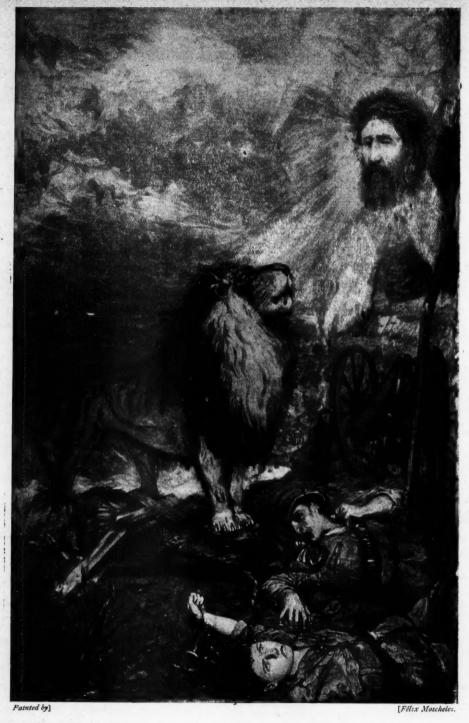
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June.

# BETHLEHEM STORMED AND CAPTURED IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1900.

In England the wild boar, by a play on words, has been adopted as the national symbol of the South African Republics. In these last months an abominable picture entitled "The National Cartoon" has been extensively placarded throughout England. It represents the British lion triumphing over the prostrate bodies of the boars who symbolise the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. Provoked by this insolent and vulgar exultation in the victory gained by an Empire of 400,000,000 over the tiny Republics of South Africa, Mr. Moscheles has painted a picture, which is reproduced in miniature on the other side of the page. He adopted the central group of the "National Cartoon," but filled in details which bring into prominence the real truth of the situation. Upon the corpses of the murdered Republics he flung the broken cross. In the foreground lies the body of a British soldier united with the slaughtered boar in the sad brotherhood of death. Near them a bugler-boy is writhing in agony. A cannon stands in the midst of the slain, half concealed in the smoke of battle. High aloft waves the Union Jack, the proud emblem of British glory and British pride. But from the centre of St. George's cross, which is blazoned on every English flag, the crowned head of the Man of Sorrows looks down with infinite pity and reproach upon the scene of carnage and of victory. It is a great sermon in colour, and a reproduction, also in colours, is being circulated by scores of thousands in England during the Election.



"BETHLEHEM STORMED AND CAPTURED" IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1900.

# THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, October 3rd, 1900.

The Dissolution.

The Dissolution of Despair took place after all on the date fixed by the Whips before Parliament rose.

At the end of August, however, owing to the failure of the Army in Africa to compel the Boers to lay down their arms, it was understood that the Dissolution was postponed till a more convenient season. President Kruger's retreat into Portuguese territory seems, however, to have convinced Ministers that it was with them a case of Now or Never. So a Council was summoned at Balmoral, and Parliament was dissolved on September 25th. The first polls took place on October 1st, and the new House of Commons will be practically complete by the time these pages see the light.

The Party The Electoral Addresses of the leaders of parties have not particularly impressed the public mind. Mr. Morley, who is laid up, and

being hors de combat could take no active part in the contest, contributed the only phrase which any one seems to remember. His reference to the Ministers as these beautiful "skippers with their precious cargoes of Dead Sea apples," is almost the only literary or picturesque phrase which the General Election has produced. Lord Salisbury, being a peer, could only address the electors indirectly through the medium of a letter addressed to a friend. It is a lachrymose performance, deprecating anticipated abstentions from the poll. Minister then proceeds to specify three questions, in handling which the Government requires that its Parliamentary support should be strengthened rather than weakened. The first is that of rebuilding upon durable foundations the Imperial power over the territories of the two South African In due time these territories will Republics. doubtless enjoy colonial freedom, but how long it will be before they attain the full position of a British Colony depends upon the "steady submission" of the Boers. To secure that "steady submission" the country must vote Tory in order to convince the Boers that they have no hope from persistent resistance or agitation. On the Chinese question Lord Salisbury said nothing beyond referring to its complexity, and declaring that "the fact that we are acting with other Powers forbids me from

entering without reserve on questions of Chinese policy." On the third subject, that of Army Reform, I quote his remarks in another page.

Lord Rosebery's Hedworth Lambton, in which he answers the hypothetical question,

How should I vote at this juncture

were I a voter?" replied, "I could not vote for the present Government," for while in the present situation of the world he would vote "for almost any strong administration, the present Government, while strong in votes, is in other respects the weakest that I can recollect." And then in one compact paragraph he charges the Government with various high crimes and misdemeanoursfrom its neglect of social legislation to the lack of forsesight and preparation exposing the country to humiliations unparalleled since the American War. He then proceeds to declare that there are three great national reforms which cannot wait: first, temperance legislation; secondly, the housing of the workingclasses; thirdly, fearless administrative reform, more especially at the War Office. About South Africa, he asserts, with somewhat undue emphasis, that the settlement must guarantee "that the results of our sacrifices should in no jot or tittle be prejudiced," but should have as its ultimate aim the establishment of confidence and loyal harmony in South Africa, All that can be said of this epistle is that it is better than nothing; that it is better than Lord Salisbury's, but it is so far below the standard of what Lord Rosebery himself has attained to in previous years that I read it with a feeling of melancholy regret. If our administration is to be placed on a business footing, the ex-foreman should put his back into the work of criticism and suggestion much more vigorously than he does in this letter to " My dear Hedworth."

Mr. Balfour's Address. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain are unequally yoked together as a kind of Siamese twins of the Ministry in their appeal to the constituencies.

No other member of the Ministry has said anything to which the public paid the slightest attention. Mr. Balfour, as leader of the House of Commons, has the right of place, but Mr. Chamberlain with characteristic pushfulness has practically usurped the leading rôle in the election. Mr.



Westminster Gazette.]

The Cupboard was Bare.

Balfour, who has been re-elected by his Manchester constituents by a largely increased majority, which shows that neither Protestant irritation nor the principles of Cobden are influencing electoral results in the Lancashire capital, issued an address in which, greatly daring, he even outdid Mr. Chamberlain in fine audacity of assertion. He maintains that he does not believe that "in the history of this country any Parliament has more successfully carried out the policy or more adequately fulfilled the hopes of those who returned the majority into power."

Such a declaration is enough to take away the breath. It is constantly asserted that Mr. Balfour never reads the papers; and that he is capable of making in all innocent good faith such an astounding statement as the foregoing is a conclusive demonstration of the truth of the current report. We have only to turn to the columns of the most devoted Ministerial organs to discover how universal is the discontent, dissatisfaction and dismay with which the supporters of the Government regard the net result of Ministerial achievement.

Mr. Balfour would

Conservative hardly deny that the
Discontent. Maxses are faithful
adherents of the
Unionist Administration, or that Mr.
Strachey, of the Spectator, is loyal

to Mr. Chamberlain; but it would be difficult to find anywhere more comprehensive and mournful expressions of disappointment and dissatisfaction than are to be found in these two journals. The National Review even goes so far as to suggest that the Ministry should be so entirely remodelled, stock, lock, and barrel, as to be hardly recognisable as the same Administration. The most pressing desiderata, says this friendly critic, are—first, to reduce the present members of the Cabinet from nineteen to fourteen; secondly, to lower their age, which at present averages sixty-one; thirdly, to free the Premiership from the burden of carrying a department; and fourthly, to bring in some new blood as well as some young blood.

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Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain are in agreement in maintaining that the supreme issue before the electors at the present contest is to establish

at the present contest is to establish the principle "that there shall be no break in the continuity of our national policy, and no diminution in the strength of the Parliamentary forces by which that policy can alone be successfully maintained." Mr. Chamberlain in like manner appeals to his countrymen "to disappoint the expectations of those who wish ill to Britain by justifying with no uncertain voice the efforts which we have made to maintain the supremacy of the Queen in South Africa, and to protect British subjects from intolerable insult and oppression." Of the future government of the Republics Mr. Chamberlain has only



Westminster Gazette.1

[Sept. 18.

Political Slimness: A Khaki Issue.

LORD S.: "Get under cover-don't expose yoursel.es!"

fficult to mournful to say that after a period of administration tion than backed by military force, "the length of which will National depend on the readiness with which the Boer popula-Ministry tion accept the British flag, the people of the two ock, and States will be received into the Empire on the he same footing of self-governing colonies," which is equivarata, says lent to saying that when the sky falls we shall be able present to pick up plenty of larks. After what has passed in fourteen; the last twelve months, the Boer population would averages he less than human if the present generation regarded from the the British flag with any feelings but those of detestarthly, to Therefore, in plain English, tion and abhorrence. ng blood. Mr. Chamberlain's programme amounts to a declaramberlain tion that the South African Republics will be ning that indefinitely governed by the sword-in the name electors of Liberty! establish Sir Henry Campbell - Bannerman's k in the Liberal Leaders ninution

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Liberal Leaders address was a somewhat lengthy document, but it said many things that are well worth saying. Like Mr. Morley, the Liberal leader regretfully reconciled himself to annexation. He said: "I can see no practical conclusion to the war we have been witnessing other than the absorption of the two belligerent States in the dominions of the Queen." If any measure of independence were conceded there would be no finality and no contentment. Of contentment we need not speak. There will be no contentment

in Africa, so far as the Dutch are concerned, as long as they have no measure of independence; and as for finality, the Government does not propose anything, excepting the provisional administration of acquired territories by the sword. ar Henry Campbell-Bannerman goes on to dec' re that we must establish representative governm at as soon as possible, in order to extirpate an y feelings and suspicions. But he admits that for a considerable time to come military occupation by a large force will be necessary, and military rule must prevail. Mr. Morley's words are even more definite than Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's. He says: "War inevitably meant incorporation," to which Mr. Balfour replies with truth and justice that so far from annexation being irrevocable, it could easily be undone, and, what is more, if the war were as unjust as Mr. Morley contends, it is our plain duty to undo it at the earliest possible opportunity. Liberal leaders all along the line, however, have shirked facing the question on the broad principle of doing to others as you would have others do unto you. All the easy-going complacency with which the results of the war are accepted as unalterable would assume a very different aspect if we had been in the place of the Boers, and had been forcibly annexed by the French Republic and the German Empire on pleas as specious and as false as those which we are putting forward to justify

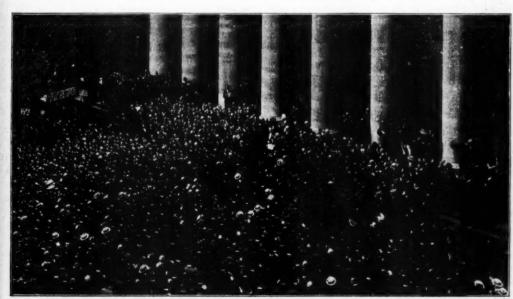


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this latest and most glaring act of international brigandage.

In the absence of any clear issue The between the parties on the subject Reconstruct 'n of of the future of the South African the Army. Republics it may be thought that there would be something said of a definite nature on the question . Army Reform. Lord Salisbury admits without reserve the fact that the "war has disclosed imperfections in our own armour of defence," and he asserts that "it will be among the most urgent duties of the new Parliament to investigate and remove the defects of our military system in the light of scientific progress and the experience of other Powers." Mr. Balfour dismisses the question of Army organisation as one of the questions which must not be allowed to interfere with the broader issue raised as to the policy of the South African War. Mr. Chamberlain admits that "the war has disclosed faults in our military system which urgently call for review and reform"; but in what way these defects have to be met, or on what lines the Government would proceed in reforming the Army, is not said, for the very excellent reason that Ministers have not yet made up their minds. Mr. Wyndham has made a speech upon some details of Army administration, but there is not a hint to be found that a single member of the present Administration has realised the gravity of the problem with which they have to deal, and the impossibility of carrying on any further by merely tinkering up the old military system which they effectually destroyed when they sent the

Our Imperial Credit.

army to Africa.

Our position can be very simply explained. The British Empire is like a great banking firm, which has branches in all parts of the world.

It has vast capital locked up in securities which are not immediately realisable, but for purposes of carrying on from day to day it has working capital immediately available in the shape of the British Army. Hitherto, more by good luck, it must be admitted, than by good management, it has contrived to meet its engagements in every part of the world. But last year there set in a run upon the bank in the South African branch, with the result that in order to avoid putting up the shutters we had practically to use the whole of our available working capital, and even then could only get through by undertaking permanent obligations which involve at the very least an increase of twenty-five per cent. on our liabilities. If a twopenny-halfpenny run on a

small provincial branch of the Imperial bank could bring us within sight of the bottom of our resources, how can we dare to carry on, knowing that at any moment we may have to encounter demands as much greater than those which have confronted us in Africa, as a nation of 40,000,000 is greater than a rustic population of 250,000? There are clearly only two courses before us. Either we must draw in our horns, curtail our liabilities, and be exceedingly careful to avoid any panic which may cause a run on the bank; or, if we are going on as we have been going on in the past, we must immediately prepare to realise more of our locked-up capital and increase our available reserve. In other words, either we have got to abjure Chamberlainism and all its ways, and put down our foot upon all proposals for extending our possessions and multiplying our responsibilities, or we must, as the price of Chamberlainism, adopt Nothing but compulsory military conscription. service will suffice to create an adequate working capital to carry on the business on the present lines. All this is as plain as a pikestaff, and ought to be forced upon the attention of the man in the street; but there is very little sign of any determined action in this direction on the part of the leaders of either political party. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in his address comes nearer sounding the true note than any one else, for besides putting down his foot strongly upon the principle of unlimited expansion and aggression, he resolutely admits that "our existing military forces are certainly not equal to the duties which we have now to discharge, and therefore the increase of our military powers and the reform of the Army are demanded." But at the same time he avows himself in favour of free service, and declares himself "irreconcileably opposed to any alteration in our military system which would tend to make the British Empire a military empire rather than an empire of commerce and peace."

The Danger of Foreign Competition. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman also speaks with no uncertain sound upon another question of even graver moment which underlies the whole

fabric of our Imperial greatness. That is the growing difficulty of holding our own in the markets of the world in face of the competition of better educated neighbours. He well says: "While we have been seeking fresh markets with the sword, we have been losing other and more profitable markets by our arrogant supineness and by our indifference to education. Our neighbours and rivals have forged ahead of us, and have ousted us from lucrative

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rence orged rative markets because they give their sons" (query-why not their daughters also?) "a systematic and intelligent education from boyhood to manhood." Hence the greatest friend of the Empire, in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's opinion, is not the man who is perpetually pegging out fresh claims to territories which we have neither the means to defend nor the resources to develop, but the man whoputting aside our little jealousies as to this or that class

of schools, brushing away sectarian cobwebs, would establish and extend our educational system for all classes on a national, comprehensive, democratic basis. If we are to hold our own, this must be done, and there

is no time to be lost.

Every word of this is as true as gospel, but Sir Henry is as a voice crying in the wilderness, and a question vital to the very existence of our nation is ignored in the midst of passionate outcries in favour of the sublime and imposing ideal of the establishment of a military despotism over 250,000 men, women and children in the heart of South Africa. Well has it been said that a fool's eyes are at the ends of the earth, and the people now, as in old time, know not what pertaineth to their good.

So far there is no hint from any Will quarter that a reconstruction of the the Cabinet Cabinet is to be undertaken. Mr. Reconstructed? Goschen is retiring both from Parliament and from the Admiralty. This will necessitate the appointment of a new First Lord; but with that exception the "old gang" are going on. Lord Salisbury has shown not the least intention of abandoning his dual functions as Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, and he will regard the return of a Ministerial majority as a proof that the country intends him to go on in the way he has been doing. Everything seems to show that Lord Salisbury is as indifferent as Mr. Balfour to the comments of the Press, and is not in the least disposed to abandon the unique position which he occupies in the British Administration. Mr. Chamberlain may be Prime Minister some day, but if he has to wait for Lord Salisbury's abdication he will have to wait a long time.

The polls, which opened on October 1st, would seem to indicate that the How will the Election go? position of parties in the new House of Commons will be very much the same as it was in the old. In London and in Manchester, while the Government have gained no seats, their supporters have polled with much greater strength than they did in 1895. But elsewhere, as the Daily Mail ruefully expresses it, "there is no

indication of a khaki boom." It would be absurd to generalise from the results of the first two days' pollings as to the general result; but everything seems to point to the return of an impenitent majority which may be relied upon to exhibit the same defects and vices with which we have been so familiar for the last five years. Mr. Leonard Courtney will not be a member of the new House, nor is there any one to take his place. Mr. Winston Churchill is the most conspicuous new member, and although his election for Oldham was held as a great Conservative victory, he will probably be a much more dangerous thorn in the side of the Administration than the Liberal whom he defeated. In like manner Mr. Henry Norman, who has been elected for West Wolverhampton, although nominally a Liberal, will probably be a much more dangerous element in Parliament in the direction of pressing for a warlike policy in the Far East than the Conservative whose seat he won. Note that while Mr. Burns and Mr. Labouchere have both been returned, Mr. Havelock Wilson, the only Labour candidate who approved of the war, has been rejected for Middlesborough, his enormous majority having entirely disappeared. The Independent Labour candidates are responsible for the loss of Liberal seats in Rochdale and in Leicester, and I am delighted to see that Mr. Keir Hardie has been returned for Merthyr. That is one "stop-the-war" member safely elected at any rate.

The Presidential Election.

The absorbing interest of our own General Election renders it difficult for the ordinary reader to bestow much attention upon the contest

which is raging on the other side of the Atlantic. It is therefore a satisfaction to me that I am able to quote from the American Reviews of Reviews of October, Dr. Shaw's careful summary of the progress of the fight between President McKinley and Mr. Dr. Shaw abstains from speculating as to the result of the voting, but he quotes the forecast published by the Republican National Committee, from which it would appear that McKinley's election was a foregone conclusion. The Republicans claim that, with the exception of the four Western States-Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Utah-Mr. Bryan can only carry the Southern States. Six States-Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Nebraska, West Virginia and Indiana-are regarded as doubtful, but all the others, including New York and Wisconsin, certain to go for Mr. McKinley. The Democrats warmly deny the claim of the Republicans to New York and Wisconsin.

If we add these two States to those that are doubtful, the result figures out as follows:—

The electoral College consists of 447 members. The candidate who obtains 224 will become President of the United States. McKinley, therefore, admittedly stands within 23 votes of re-election. Opinions differ as to how New York will go, but it is evident on those figures that the decision of New York will settle the business.

McKinley and Bryan on Trusts.

President McKinley issued his party manifesto on September 10th, and before the middle of October millions of copies of it will have been distri-

buted throughout the States. After the usual complacent survey of the excellent results which have followed a Republican administration in improving the national credit, Mr. McKinley insists upon the importance of a merchant marine for America. At present 91 per cent. of American trade is carried in foreign ships. He predicts that next session will make provision for the sure accomplishment of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. The following is what Mr. McKinley has to say on the subject:—

"Honest co-operation of capital is necessary to meet new business conditions and extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade; but conspiracies and combinations, intended to restrict business, create monopolies, and control prices, should be effectively restrained." He points to publicity as a helpful influence, and suggests uniformity of legislation in the several States. "Combinations of capital which control the market in commodities necessary to the general use of the people, by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, thus enhancing prices to the general consumer," he considers "obnoxious to the common law and the public welfare"; calls them "dangerous conspiracies," and says they "ought to be subject to prohibitory or penal legislation."

It is interesting to compare this with what Mr. Bryan has to say upon the same subject:—

Our platform, after suggesting certain specific remedies, pledges the party to an unceasing warfare against private monopoly in nation, State and city. I heartily approve of this promise; if elected, it shall be my earnest and constant endeavour to fulfil the promise in letter and spirit. I shall select an Attorney-General who will, without fear or favour, enforce existing laws; I shall recommend such additional legislation as may be necessary to dissolve every private monopoly which does business outside of the State of its origin; and if, contrary to my belief and hope, a Constitutional amendment is found to be necessary, I shall recommend such an amendment as will, without impairing any of the existing rights of the States, empower Congress to protect the people of all the States from injury at the hands of individuals or corporations engaged in inter-State commerce.

The Future of Cuba.

Mr. McKinley claims that America has done excellent work in Cuba; her garrisons have been reduced from 43,000 to less than 6,000

soldiers, and a constitutional convention is to meet on the first Monday in November to frame a constitution upon which an independent government for the island will rest. "All this is a long step to the fulfilment of our sacred guarantees to the people of Cuba." The question of the future of Cuba appears to be pretty warmly discussed in the United States. Mr. Olney, President Cleveland's former Secretary of State, has rallied to the side of Mr. Bryan, chiefly on the ground of his opposition to the Philippine annexation, but in the declaration which he has published in support of Mr. Bryan's candidature he declares that "Cuba is the key to the Gulf of Mexico, and absolutely essential to our defence against foreign attack." Mr. Beveridge, of Indiana, goes a step further, and declares that "the United States needs Cuba for our protection, but Cuba needs the United States for Cuba's salvation." Dr. Shaw contests the assumption of Mr. Beveridge that Cuba is really to be given her independence in the fullest and most unqualified sense. "Mr. McKinley," he says, "was in no way responsible for the absurd and mischievous pledge made by Congress to the effect that we were not going to annex Cuba." Dr. Shaw's method of evading the fulfilment of that pledge is to give Cuba five years more of its present régime, "after which it ought to have perhaps ten years of territorial government like that of Oklahoma, New Mexico; and then it ought to be admitted as a sovereign state into the Union." This may be best for Cuba, but it would be somewhat difficult to reconcile it with the pledge to give Cuba the independence which even Senator Lodge thinks ought to be scrupulously fulfilled. Note that the American garrison of Porto Rico has been reduced.

The Philippines.

The question of the Philippines naturally occupies a leading place in President McKinley's manifesto. He declares "it is our purpose to estab-

lish in the Philippines a Government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants, and to prepare them for self-government and to give them self-government when they are ready for it, and as rapidly as they are ready for it." He maintains that the opposition of the Democrats to his policy is encouraging the hopes of the insurgents, and so protracting the war. "But for these false hopes," he says, "a considerable reduction could have been made

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in our occupation of the Philippines, and the realisa-America. tion of a stable government would already be at Cuba: hand." This may be so, but it was something more reduced solid than the visionary hopes of a Democratic success 1 6,000 which enabled the Filipinos at the close of last month to meet to surprise a detachment of American troops in a constiambush, and inflict upon American arms one of the nent for most serious reverses that they have experienced in p to the the course of the present war. The issue, however, eople of between the annexationists and non-annexationists appears can hardly be said to be clearly joined, seeing that Mr. States. Bryan has committed himself to the doctrine that the etary of Americans must establish a stable government in iefly on these islands as a preliminary to their conversion into ilippine an independent Republic. Governments established he has by foreign armies are never stable when those armies idature are withdrawn. It is easy to understand Mr. Bryan's e Gulf dilemma, but if he had had the vast and varied ur deexperience which John Bull has had in attempting to lge, of establish stable governments in various countries, t "the Egypt included, he would have thought twice and n, but even thrice before he had committed himself to the ation." doctrine that Americans have to establish a stable eridge government before retiring from the Philippines. nce in cKin-

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The situation in China continues very much in statu quo. The Chinese Puzzle. week has brought forth a fresh crop of stories as to what this, that or the

other Power was going to do, but September closed with the announcement that the Russians intended to stick to their declared policy of evacuating Peking, and withdrawing both their legation and their garrison to Tientsin. Germany has taken the lead in the negotiations, but so far they have led to no result. The German Emperor proposes that the punishment of the criminals responsible for the massacre should be preliminary to any settlement of the Chinese question; and to-day the papers contain a curious letter addressed by the Kaiser to the Emperor of China, in which he maintains more emphatically than ever that those responsible for the massacres must be punished. The Empress and Prince Tuan remain in the interior; nor are these demands for condign punishment of all responsible for recent massacres calculated to lure them back to Peking. tolerably plain that, although the Dowager Empress may have vacillated from time to time in her support of the Boxers, the Boxer movement had her hearty sympathy, and that she would have been only too well pleased if all the foreigners in China had had but one neck between them, and she could have severed it at a blow. Prince Tuan is even more

directly responsible for the massacres which the German Emperor declares must be expiated by the punishment of their authors. In other words, while the German Emperor with one hand extends an invitation to the Dowager Empress and Prince Tuan to return to Peking, with the other he tells them that the first thing they have got to do is to permit him to cut off their heads, "Ducky, ducky, come and be killed!" is not an invitation which either in the poultry-yard or in the Chinese Empire is likely to meet with a cordial response.

What Should

It is much to be deplored that in the General Election neither party appears Policy in China? to have any definite idea as to the true policy to be pursued in China.

Lord Salisbury has not yet replied to the German Emperor's Circular, and Lord Rosebery makes no allusion whatever to what ought to be done in China. Yet compared with the importance of deciding what course we should adopt in China, the South African problem is a mere affair of the parish pump. The Russians have officially contradicted the story that they have annexed Manchuria, yet there seems to be too much reason to believe that the punishment of the Chinese for the attack upon Russian territory has been carried out with a severity and a brutality against which there would have been stronger protests in this country if our hands had not been reeking with innocent blood unjustly shed in the Dutch Republics. One secret both of the strength and the weakness of Russia as a civilising Power in Asia is that she is much more Asiatic than European, and General Gribsky's proclamation that any shot fired against a Russian soldier would be followed by the immediate extermination of the entire population of the village from which the shot was fired, is even more barbarous than the order said to be issued by Lord Roberts that every Dutch homestead in the. Transvaal within a radius of ten miles should be reduced to ashes whenever any attack was made upon railway communications. Two blacks do not make one white, and there is not a word to be said in justification of a policy of massacre even in the Far East; but as for protesting against it in the name of humanity, that must be left to nations with a cleaner record than that of which we can boast.

Maintain

Whatever may be thought concerning our true policy in China, one thing is clear, and that is that if we are going to insist upon executing justice

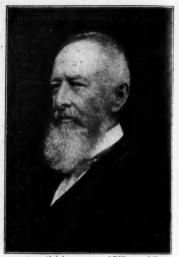
upon the guilty, we must remember that it involves-



Count Lamsdorff.

(New Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.)

Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenheim.
(New German Minister to China.)



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Sir Francis Plunkett.
(Recently appointed British Ambassador to Austria from Belgium.)

first, making war upon the de facto Chinese Government, and secondly, the assumption of the responsibility for governing the Chinese Empire. We are neither morally nor materially equal to the task. The only result of attempting to undertake it would be to render inevitable that partition of some of the Chinese provinces which will sooner or later bring about a general war. It is very grievous to have to admit that murderers should escape unwhipped of justice. But Europe decided a few years since that even the punishment of wholesale massacre should not be attempted if it entailed an imminent risk of a European war. To have punished Abdul Hamid would have been child's play compared with the task of avenging the massacre of missionaries and the German Ambassador in China. Our policy in China, as elsewhere in Asia, is to work together with Russia. Her interests are mainly political; ours are exclusively commercial. There ought to be no difficulty in arriving at an understanding with the Tsar for adopting a common Chinese policy, which would have as its chief aim the maintenance of the status quo and the avoidance of any action calculated to replace the Chinese Government by a European Administration.

McKinley's Policy In China.

Speaking of the policy of the United States in China, Dr. Shaw, in the American Review of

Reviews, says:—

The programme of the United States has been clear from the beginning. Until the foreigners were rescued,

we could not treat with the Chinese Government; but after their rescue,—no state of war existing between the people and Government of the United States and those of China,—it remained to plan for the withdrawal of our troops as soon as prudence and common sense might justify such a step, and then to negotiate with the Imperial Government of China for a reasonable indemnity and guarantees of future good behaviour. Our Government was ready enough, therefore, when a month ago Russia proposed the withdrawal of troops from Pekin, to express approval of that plan, provided it could be generally agreed to.

It is a notorious fact that the European Powers have been greedily planning to seize and cut up China at the very first opportunity. The thing that is necessary is to encourage and to require the firm establishment in authority of a liberal Chinese imperial government, such as the young Emperor himself could successfully carry on if the Dowager Empress and a dozen of her malign advisers could be deported for life.

England in a languid way prefers that China should not be partitioned; these things should not happen; but England meanwhile is making all her plans to console herself by seizing, as she has always done in the past, a good deal more than anybody else, if the game of grab once fairly sets in. France, also, is definitely prepared to advance from her existing bases. If China had been wise enough to maintain a liberal government for a considerable length of time, the country would have made such progress that it could have relied upon its own army to protect it efficiently against these unscrupulous European foes. It will be the duty of the United States to speak with the utmost plainness in condemnation of the European policy of Chinese spoliation, but it will not be possible for us to fight about it; and the only thing that can save China will be the Chinese themselves. If they show a readiness to permit the Europeans to partition and annex their country, the thing will inevitably come to pass.

There are intelligent Chinese Ministers in the principal capitals of the world. These ought to secure from whatever imperial authority may exist in China the permission to ask that the whole perplexing situation be submitted to a court of inquiry of the kind provided for in the treaty adopted at the Hague. And the United States, in any case, could hardly err in earnestly promoting that view. Of course, there can be no military withdrawal until order has been restored in China and a government capable of maintaining authority is in undisturbed control of the situation.

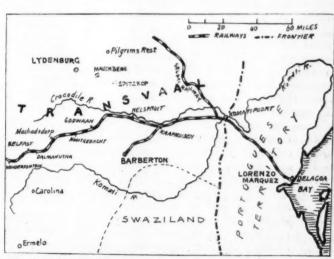
In South Africa the resistance of The War goes on the Boers collapsed more rapidly in the than was anticipated, and the de-Transvaal. parture of President Kruger to Lorenzo Marques has been generally accepted as a signal that the war was at an end. This is, however, very far from being the case. Although nearly every day brought a fresh bulletin of the victorious capture of the flocks and herds of the Boers, Lord Roberts has been unable to prevent them from destroying or removing the whole of their artillery. Generals De Wet and Botha, by far the ablest Boer generals, are still at large, and apparently can command the devoted allegiance of some 10,000 desperate men. The Transvaal, like the Free State, has been annexed by proclamation, but throughout the whole of the territory which we are supposed to have conquered the area of our authority is strictly terminated by the range of our guns. Even to-day brings news of the capture of a British convoy in the colony of Natal, and we shall indeed be lucky if before Christmas we are able to report the cessation of active hostilities at the seat of war. The C.I.V.s are being sent home, and some 35,000 militiamen, but we shall probably find that on New Year's

Day it is necessary to maintain an army of 100,000 men in South Africa.

The Hospital Commission. The Commission sent to South Africa to report concerning the condition

of the hospitals is pursuing its investigations on the spot. As might be expected, the evidence is very conflicting, and the men responsible and all those who are under their orders are doing their best to make out that everything was done that could be done for the sake of the sick and wounded soldiers. By way of diverting attention from the scandalous mismanagement of our own hospitals, a report has been published severely

condemning the treatment of the sick British prisoners in the hands of the Boers. It would seem from the report that one Dr. Veale, who happens to be an Englishman and a graduate of Cambridge University, was chiefly responsible for the neglect complained of. The remembrance of the miserable breakdown which attended our own attempts to look after our own men should lead us to moderate the censure which we pronounce upon the little rustic commonwealth which was suddenly exposed to the strain and stress of foreign invasion. Mr. Hales, the admirable war correspondent of the Daily News, has drawn a terrible picture of the incompetence—and worse-of our own medical authorities, who appear to have neglected the most elementary provisions for securing the health of our own men. Mr. Hales maintains that at least half of those who have died in our camps would be living to-day if those in authority had taken ordinary care to provide for sanitation. Nothing can get over the salient and terrible fact that the percentage of deaths from disease in the British Army in South Africa is three times as high as the death-rate which prevailed in the German army when campaigning in the dead of winter in France in 1870-71. The Germans put 900,000 men into the field, and the total number of deaths from disease in the course of the whole campaign was only 11,000 men. We put 200,000 men into the field, and we have to lament 6,000 deaths, and this, too, in the healthiest climate in the world, and at a time when the undivided resources of the Empire were available for providing for the health and comfort of our troops.



The scene of hostilities during September.

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It is a pleasure to turn from the The contemplation of these fields of Ratification bloodshed and rapine to the Hague, of the Hague Convention. where on September 4th all the Powers represented at the Peace Conference, with the exception of China, duly deposited the formal ratification of the Conventions at the Foreign Office of the Dutch Government. Nations that are in a quarrelsome mood will no longer have the excuse for pleading that the Hague Convention has not been yet ratified. The work of constituting the permanent bureau at the Hague ought to be at once taken in hand; and each State will be requested to nominate those persons whom it deems most worthy of inscription on the international roll of arbitrators. President Cleveland is said to have declined the nomination offered to him, but ex-President Harrison, it is expected, will accept. Nothing has been done in England to nominate arbitrators. The post of Lord Chief Justice has not yet been filled up, nor has any indication been given as to those whom the Government will deem worthy of the post of British arbitrators on the international roster.

Two Conferences of a very different The Socialists nature were held in Paris last month. and Internationalism, the International Socialist Conference, and the Conference of Peace. Both Conferences were composed of men who are passionately opposed to militarism and to war, but while the Socialists condemned the Hague Conference root and branch, apparently because it was held on the initiative of the Tsar, the Peace Conference regards it as the great charter of future peace. Although the Socialist Conference was distracted by the bitter feud which rages between the two sections of the French Socialists—the uncompromising and intolerant section which follows Guesde, and the more practically minded section which followed Jaurès-it nevertheless showed astonishing energy and enthusi-The whole drift of the Conference was in the direction of internationalism. They appointed a committee, consisting of two delegates from each nation, to combat militarism, and at the same time decided to form an international committee of direction to sit at Brussels, on which Mr. Hyndman and Mr. Quelch are the English representatives, for the purpose of arranging simultaneous action throughout the world in favour of their own ideals. There is also to be an Inter-Parliamentary Socialist Conference, meeting every year for the purpose of joint action by all the Socialist groups in the various Parliaments of the world. The temper of the Socialists was that of uncompromising opposition to the vote of a sou or the despatch of a man for the war in China. It is probable that the International Socialist Conference will be a more effective instrument for international action than the Inter-Parliamentary Conference, which failed so lamentably in Paris this year to deal with any of the practical questions of the day.

The Conference of Peace Societies

The has at least succeeded in avoiding Peace Congress and the pitfall into which the Inter-Parthe War. liamentary Conference fell. latter shrank from formulating any explicit condemnation of the conduct of the British Government in appealing to the sword when the way of arbitration was open, because of the objection taken by the British Delegates, who feared to repeat before the foreigner the condemnation which they had so frequently expressed in their own country. British Delegation at the Peace Conference was hampered by no such scruples. Instead of vetoing a vote of censure, the British Delegation took the initiative in that direction, and when the Congress met it was confronted with the unanimous demand of the British group that they should launch an anathema against the British Government for its violation of the principle of seeking peace by arbitration. The original resolution of the British Delegation was debated for two days in committee and in the full Congress, but finally it was passed in the following terms. After emphatically affirming the unchangeable principles of international justice, the resolution read:-

(1) The responsibility for the war now devastating South Africa falls upon the one of the two parties which repeatedly refused arbitration-that is, upon the British Government.

(2) The British Government, in ignoring the principles of right and justice which have been the glory of the great British nation-that is to say, in refusing arbitration and in using menaces only too likely to bring about war in a dispute which might have been settled by juridical methods-has committed an outrage against the rights of nations calculated to retard the pacific evolution of

The Congress also passed a special resolution expressing their admiration for the courage of the British delegates in thus boldly arraigning the policy of their own Government, and further decided upon drawing up an address to the British people, appealing to them to return to the paths of justice and arbitration.

I am glad to be able to report that the formation of the new Inter-The New International. national Union, which has become a necessity of civilisation, proceeds apace. The Peace Societies have their own work,

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which they will continue to do in their own way, but it is in the promotion and defence of internationalism that the chief hope of the future lies. There are in every country which it is hoped to bring into line the so-called intellectuals—the educated and reflecting men and women, who are capable of rising superior to national prejudices, and of judging international questions from the point of view of justice and right-who form the first of these three groups. The second are the Socialists, and the third are those who are already organised in Peace Societies. The International Union will seek to secure the formation of national groups of internationalists in each country, and each group will be asked to elect representatives for an International Council which will undertakefirst, the propaganda in favour of popularising and explaining the arrangements sanctioned by the Hague for the settlement of international disputes by mediation and arbitration; secondly, the study of questions which endanger the general peace; and, thirdly, the promotion of united action in favour of internationalism in every country.

President Loubet of the last month was the immense success of the mayoral banquet given by President Loubet to the mayors

of France. It is the fashion in some quarters to belittle President Loubet and his Ministry, but it would be difficult for any one to suggest any improvement upon the tact and good feeling which the President and his Ministers have displayed during the whole of this year. They have been, of course, much disappointed by the non-arrival in Paris of the Tsar of Russia, upon whose visit they had counted. But they have displayed no more chagrin than they did over the absence of the Prince of Wales, whose failure to visit the Exhibition was one of those inexplicable bêtises of which our Royal personages are sometimes guilty. The skill with which the President took advantage of the attempt to create a hostile demonstration against the Administration by the Nationalists who control the Paris Municipality was consummate. The Nationalists had decided to invite the mayors of France to a banquet in Paris, hoping thereby to effect a hostile demonstration against the present rulers of the Republic. Only 1,300 mayors accepted this, and the banquet was abandoned. President Loubet then stepped in, and invited the mayors to a banquet in the gardens of the Tuileries, at which no fewer than 22,000 mayors sat down to dinner. 13,000 were absent from one cause or another, but the national character of the demonstration was complete. President Loubet made an admirable speech to those chosen representatives of the communes and municipalities of France, whose presence as his guests afforded a most imposing object-lesson as to the solid hold which the Republic has upon the French nation. The banquet itself was one of the largest affairs of its kind. As many as 4,866 persons were employed in cooking and serving it, and although no fewer than 150,000 plates were required for the service of the guests, the whole affair passed off without a hitch.

The Advent of the election the imagination of the Yerkes.

Even in the midst of the turmoil of the election the imagination of Londoners has been somewhat touched by the sudden advent of

Mr. Yerkes, of Chicago notoriety, in their midst. Some years ago parliamentary powers were obtained for making an underground railway from Charing Cross to Hampstead, but nothing has been done to Suddenly Mr. Yerkes, whose construct the line. methods of dealing with his tramways have made his name anything but odorous in America, appeared upon the scene, obtained possession of the right to make the line, and announced that the work is to be put in hand forthwith. As I set forth some months ago, the Americans have offered to supply London with a complete system of pneumatic tubes for the delivery of letters and parcels, but the prospect of having Mr. Yerkes established in our midst as the owner of a great underground railway is not very welcome. No one can deny the ability of Mr. Yerkes. He is the foremost representative of a school which acts upon the principle that when financial corporations want to attain their end, the cheapest and directest way is to buy up all the votes they need. He may not try Chicago methods on the local authorities of London, but should he refrain from doing so, the last cause to which that could be attributed would be any scruples of his.

The Bible in Australian Schools. the reaction against the extreme secular policy hitherto pursued in Victorian schools appears to be achieving success:—

In Victoria the heads of the Churches under the authority of a Royal Commission, have been preparing a series of Scripture lessons for school use. The Roman Catholic Church stood aloof. The heads of the other denominations in Victoria, however, have agreed upon what seems to be an admirable course of Scripture lessons, thus disappointing many evil prophecies. For it was confidently predicted that they would fall out violently with each other in the process! A plebiscite on the scheme of lessons will be taken at the approaching general election in Victoria, and it can hardly be doubted that, by a large majority, the electors will vote in favour of giving the Bible a place in their public schools.

## DIARY FOR SEPTEMBER.

### EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

Sept. r. The German American Cable to New York, via Azores, begins its service. 3. The Trades Union Congress opens at Hud-

dersfield.

The Sultan's Jubiles.

The British and German Governments accept the Award for Compensation on the deten-tion of German vessels on their way to Lorenzo Marques

The Acts ratifying the treaties signed at the Peace Conference are formally placed in the Foreign Office archives at The Hague. The Association of the British Chamber of Commerce meets in Paris.

Ex-President Harrison accepts Membership on the International Board of Arbitration.

The British Association meets at Bradford.
The Duke of Abruzzi's Expedition returns from the Arctic regions.
7. The dissolution of the Austrian Reichsrath is

announced by an Imperial rescript.

9. The Congress of the British Chamber of Com-

merce in Paris urges the British Government to adopt the metric system in all Government

departments.

President McKinley formally accepts his nomination as Republican candidate for the nation as Presidency.

great hurricane rages along the coasts of Texas and Louisiana, a sea wave almost sweeps away the town of Galveston, with the loss of about four thousand lives.

the loss of about four thousand trees.

10. Vesuvius i in violant eruption.

11. A bakers' strike takes place at Marseilles, while a hundred carters strike at Nimes.

The plague increases in India, over 1,000 deaths occur during the week.

12. The United Mine-Workers of America declare

a strike in the anthracite region.

The Swedish Prime Minister, M. Bostrom,

signs, and Admiral von Otter is appointed resigns, and his successor.

his successor.

13. The German Government raises a loan of £4,000,000 in American stock, by arrangement with the German Imperial Bank.

14. President Loubst gives his decision as arbitrator on the frontier dispute between Colombia and Costa Rica, which will be published when communicated to the two Governments concerned.

The Commission appointed commences work

The Commission appointed, commences work on the demarcation of the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana.

15. A Mass Meeting of the employes of the Great Eastern Railway Company declares the concessions of the company to be totally inadequate, and places the matter entirely in the hands of the executive committee of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Ser-vants to obtain better conditions of service.

17. The great miners' strike in Pennsylvania,

America, begins.

President Loubet signs a decree submitted by
M. Millerand for the creation of "Labour
Councils" in France.

The German Social Democratic Congress opens

at Mayence.

18. The Royal Proclamation dissolving Parliament on the 25th inst. is published in the London Gazette.

Gazette.

The London Gazette also publishes the Royal
Proclamation announcing that on and after
January 1st, 1901, the Australian Colonies
and Tasmania shall be united in a Federal
Commonwealth under the name of the
Commonwealth of Australia.

The Session of the States - General of the
Netherlands is opened by the Queen at The
Hague.

Hague.

Mr. Bryan's letter accepting the Democratic Programme adopted at the Kansas City Convention is published.

The German Socialist Congress unanimously pass a resolution against the "World policy of Germanu"

of Germany.

1). A number of factories in Barcelona close 30. owing to the industrial crisis there.

1). The number of miners on strike in America is pended.
The French Army manœuvres terminate.

The strike of dockers at Calais ends.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain issue their election addresses.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Sir William Harcourt issue their election addresses. The "French Labour Party's" Congress opens in Paris.

in Paris.

The Council of State in Paris decides to reinstate Colonel Picquart in the Army.

Unprecedented rain and floods at Calcutta.

A great fête takes place in the Tuileries Garden, in Paris, when 22,000 provincial mayors are the guests of President Loubet.

The International Socialist Congress opens in Paris.

M. Jure's is elected President.

Lord Salisbury issues his address to the electors of the United Kingdom.

Lord Rosebery in a letter to Captain Lambton

Lord Rosebery in a letter to Captain Lambton expresses his views on the political situation.



### The late Prince Albert of Saxony.

Mr. Goschen issues a farewell address to his constituents, the electors of St. George's,

Hanover Square.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer issues his lection address to the electors of West

Mr. Morley issues his election address to the electors of the Montrose Burghs.

The Members of the International Railway Congress at Paris, who number about 1,000, are presented to M. Loubet. The Church Congress opens at Newcastle-on-

Writs to summon a New House of Commons sent out.

The Socialist Congress in Paris closes.
The New Zealand Parliament resolves to annex the islands of the Harvey and the Penrhyn groups.
Lord Roberts is gaz:ttd Commander-in-Chief in succession to Viscount Wolseley.

Mr. Chamberlain and fifty-nine Unionist members, fi e Liberals, and two Irish Nationalists, sixty-six in all, are returned usopposed.

The International Peace Congress of the Paris in Main Congress of the Paris in the Holland.

Lord Methuen captures a Boer convoy, with a 15-pounder gun lost at Colenso, cattle, sheep, and ammunition.

In the Dutch Chamber the Foreign Minister is questioned by Mr. F. van de Puttute upon its policy in connection with the Transvaal in the Cape Parliament by 46 votes to 37.

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he International Peace Congress opens in Paris; M. Millerand welcomes the delegates.

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Sept.

he number of miners on strike in America is 126,000; hundreds of railway men are idle in consequence of the coal service being suspended.

he French Army manœuvres terminate.
he strike of dockers at Calais ends.

The Belfoure and Mr. Chamberlain issue their

Ladybrand garrison is surrounded by a force of

Presidents Kruger and Steyn are at Nelspruit. General Buller meets with a check outside Lydenburg.

Botha, with 2,000 Boers, holds a very strong position among the mountains. Lord Roberts sends a column forward under General lan

Hami ton.
The British have 60 casualties between Zeerast

and Krugersdorp.
The Boers leave the vicinity of Ladybrand after capturing stores and a troop of horses.
The Hospital Commission takes evidence at

Bloemfontein.

Lord Roberts issues another proclamation to the people of Orange River Colony.

The Boers attack the trains in the neighbour-

hood of Belfast and Krugersdorp; after an engagement with them by General Hart four Boers are found dead; one is supposed to be General Theron, who has led most of

to be described the roll of the attacks on the railway line.

10. Sir Redvers Buller follows up General Botha in the direction of Spitzkop; the British lose thirteen killed and nineteen wounded.

thirteen Killed and hineteen wound.d.
The Boers capture a train south of Klip River.
The Caps Town Chamber of Commerce passes a resolution against the introduction of Chiness labourers into Rhodesia.
President Kruger, Mr. Marais and Mr. Grobled arrive at Lorenzo Marques.

arrive at Lorenzo Marques.

Lord Roberts issues a proclamation to the
Boers asking them to surrender.

General Buller reports himself and his treopas being at Spitzkop, where they find
considerable Boer supplies.

Mr. Kruger takes up his residence with
the District Governor of Portuguese East

Africa.

The Treason Bill passes through Committee. but on the clauses standing over the Ministry

14. Boer proclamation dated Komati Poort give-President Kruger leave of absence for six months to visit Europe. Schalk Burger appointed acting President in his absence.

16. President Kruger proclaims Lord Roberts' proclamation null and void, and says the Republics are unconquered. President Steyn remains in the Transvaal.

The Boer peace delegates at the Hague appeal for intervention against Lord Roberts's proclamation.

The Boers destroy the Krokodelpoort Bridge on the Preto.ia-Lorenzo railway. The British at Schwerzer Reneke are surrounded by Boar forces

 Mr. Schreiner's Malmesbury constituents pass a resolution condemning him for deserting the Afrikander Party at a critical moment. The Lands Settlement Committee begins its sittings. Nelspruit is occupied.

sittings. Nelsp:uit is occupied.

President Kruger accepts the offer of the Netherlands Government of a warship to

guess, having previously destroyed all their cannon. The British occupy Komati Poort. Mr. Schreiner moves in the Cape Parliament that the late Republics be placed under the protection of the Queen with a guarantse

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on Sprigg reads f Assembly en-nation. etoria for Cape d by a force of

at Nelsprait. heck outside

Lord Roberts General Ian ween Zeerust f Ladybrand

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Portui Poort. der th: arant ---

A stroif, mounted force leaves Pretoria in pursuit of De Wet.

25. Supplies of food are forwarded from Lorenzo Marques to British troops.

Mr. Sauer, in the Cape Parliament, makes a strong speech in favour of the independence of the Boer Republics.

Guns which have been destroyed are found in the Crocodile River by General Ian Hamilton.

27. The Legislative Council at Cape Town pass the second reading of the Treason Bill by 13 votes to 7.

13 votes to 7.

The Treason Bill is read a third time in the Cape Legislative Council.

### The Crisis in China.

Sept. 1. The Russian Government declares its decision that its troops, along with M. de Giers and all Russian subjects, withdraw from Peking to Tientsin with as little delay s possible Sir Robert Hart resumes the charge of the

Chinese Customs

Chinese Customs,
Admiral Courriolles orders the French gunboat Surprise to ascend the Yang-tse-kiang.
Li Hung Chang, Yung Lu, Prince Ching, and
Hsu-Tung are appointed peace commissionars by an Imperial Edict dated from
Tai-Yuen-du.

A German battalion lands at Shanghai.

The Danish cable from Shanghai to Taku

reopens.
7. The cable between Chifu and Port Arthur opens for the transmission of messages.

The Japanese arrest the assassin of Baron

The Japanese arrest the assassin of Baron von Ketteler.

9. General Chaffee is ordered by his Government to prepare for the withdrawal of the American troops from Peking. Mr. Rockhill, the American Commissioner in China, leaves Shanghai for Peking. The Feast of Lanterns passes off quietly at Hong Kong.

10. Peking is entirely looted; only the Imperial Palace is spared. Daily auctions of loot are held, in which valuable silks, furs, and bronzes are put up for sale, the chief bidders being army officers.

being army officers. rince Ching has an interview with Sir Robert

Hart.

14. Li Hung Chang leaves Shanghai by the steamer Aufing. Before leaving he pays a visit to the German Minister at Shanghai.



Photograph by [Elliott and Fry. The late Professor Sidgwick.

preserving the national existence of those States:

atrong mounted force leaves Pretoria in pursuit of De Wet.

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Ir. Sauer, in the Cape Parliament, makes a strong speech in favour of the independence of the Boer Republics.

uns which have been destroyed are found in whom die.

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whom die, Li Hung Chang arrives af Tientsin. The cable between Shanghai, Chifu, Taku. Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei is completed. The town of Liang is burnt down by the Germans.

18. The German Government issues a Circular Note on the Chinese question to the Governments of all the Powers concerned. Count von Waldersee arrives at Hong Kong.

19. Admiral Remey calls officially on Li Hung

Chang.

Chang.

The Allied forces capture the Pei-tang and Lutai forts, but suffer heavy losses.

The American Commissioner arrives at Peking. The Bitish countermand the order for winter clothing for the troops. Count von Waldersee arrives at Shanghai.

America declines to identify herself with Count von Bülow's Circular Note. Li Hung Chang von Bülow's Circular Note. Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching' are accepted as pleripotentiaries; Mr. Conger is authorised to enter into relations' with them. The reply to Russia is that the United States have not at present the intention of removing their Legation from Peking.

The German Minister (with a squadron) leaves Shanghai for the North. Li Hung Chang leaves, Tientein for Peking, escorted by Russian and Japanesse troops,

25. Russia and Japan reply to the German Circular
Note. 26. The United States decide to change the status of the American forces before the arrival of

of the American forces before the arrival of Count von Waldersee.

27. A Shanghai telegram states that inderfest has broken out amongst the cattle purchased for the German Commissariat.

the German Commissariat.
Count von Waldersee arrives at Tk.n-tsin.
29. The Russian Minister, M. de Girs, and all
the members of the Russian Legation leave
Peking for Tien-tsin. Russia leaves 1,300 troops in Peking.

### SPEECHES.

Sept. 1. Mr. Birrell, in Manchester, on the enors cost of Government.

mous cost of Government.

Mr. Pickles, at Huddersfield, on the future development of the working-classes.

Sir William Turner, at Bradford, on the progress during this century in knowledge of biology.

The German Emperor, at Stettin, on Ckinese

affairs.

8. Sir Matthew White-Ridley, at Blagdon Park,

on South Africa and China.

Lord George Hamilton, at Weston, on the War in South Africa and the settlement in China.

in South Africa and the settlement in China.

Mr. Asquith, in East Fife, on the possibility of
a General Election.

18. Sir W. Roberts-Austen, in Paris, on the work
of France and Britain in the development of
metallurgical science and industry.
Mr. Herbert Gladstone, at Leeds, on the Tory
Government and the General Election.

Crewe, at Burton-on-Trent, on the

Dissolution.

21. Earl Spencer, at Perby, on the Dissolution.

22. President Loubet, in Paris, on the centenary of the Proclamation of the French Republic,

23. The Duke of Devonshire, at Bradford, on the

Election. Mr. Chamberlain, at Birmingham, on the ad-dresses of the Opposition Leaders. Lord Brassey, at Westminster, on Imperial

Liberalism.

Mr. Asquith, in Fife, on the Liberal Party.

Mr. Balfour, at Manchester, on the Dissolu-

tion.

Mr. Brodrick, at Carnleigh, on the policy of the Government in South Africa.

Sir William Harcourt, at Ebbw Vale, on the failure of the Government.

Mr. Balfour, at Manchester, on the dissension in the Libral Party.

Photograph by

[Barraud.

### The late Sir Saul Samuel.

25. Mr. Chamberlain, at Oldham, in praise of the Government. Sir H. Fowler, at Wolverhampton, on the War.

Sir H. Fower, at Wolvernampton, on the War.
Mr. Wyndham, at Dover, on the Army.
26. Mr. Balfour, at Manchester, on the Government's domestic achievements.
Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, at Stirling, on the
mistakes of the Government.
Sir W. Harcourt, at Blackwood, on the Govern-

ment's mismanagement and extravagance.

Mr. Balfour, at Manchester, on Army reform.

Mr. Chamberlain, at Tunstall, in defence of the Government.
Sir W. Harcourt, at Rhymney, on the Education policy of the Government.

Mr. Courtney, at Exeter, on the Settlement in South Africa.
Mr. Balfour, at Manchester, on the differences of the Opposition.
Mr. Chamberlain, at Bilston, on Supporting the Government.

the Government. Sir W. Harcourt, at Tredegar, on Temperance Reform.

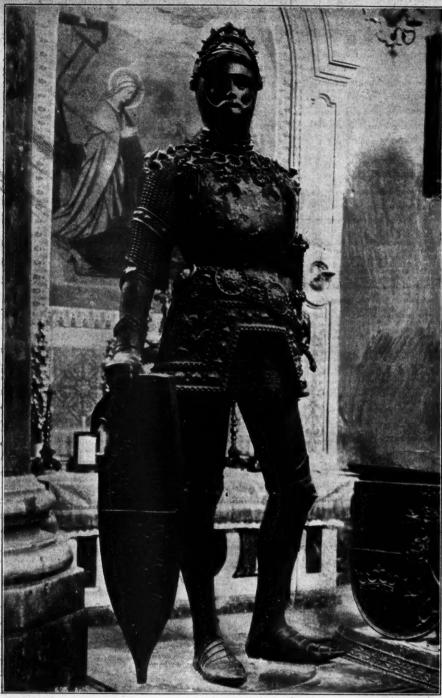
Reform.
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at Rochdale, on the Settlement of South Africa.
Mr. W. Burdett-Coutts, at Westminster, in defence of 1 is action in criticising the Hospitals in South Africa.
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in St. James's Hall) London, on the failure of the Government at home and abroad.
Mr. Chambellain in Riminghown.

Mr. Chamberlain, in Birmingham.

### OBITUARY.

Sept. 2. Dr. Richard Sarell (at Constantinople).
3. Hon. S. S. Ingram (Bermuda), 80.
4. Rev. J. Gorton (late Archdeacon of Madras),

80.
Mr. Grattan Geary (Editor Bombay Gazefte).
The Archbishop of Aix, 80.
Captain Sir Alfred Jephson, 52.
Mr. Thomas Moore, F. R. C.S., 6t.
Rev. Canon Owen Jones.
Captain the Hon. M. A. Bourke, R.N., 46.
Prince Albert of Saxony, 25.
Mr. William Dealtry, C.M.G., 84.
Miss Margaret Stoks: at Howth, co. Dublinl.
Mr. Robert Rae (National Temperance League).
Marshal Martinez de Campos, 66.
M. Louis Ratisbonz (poet).
Hon. F. G. Marchand (Premier of Quebec), 67.
Professor Edward Albert (at Vienna), 59.



Statue in the]

KING ARTHUR OF ENGLAND.

[Hof Kirche, Innibrück.

"I, being simple, thought to work His will, And have but stricken with the sword in vain; And all whereon I lean'd . . . . . GENERAL ELECTION, 1900. Is traitor to my peace, and all my realm-Reels back into the beast, and is no more."

— The Passing of Arthur.

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# CHARACTER SKETCH.

### THE BRITISH TSAR: THE GENERAL ELECTOR.

EXCEPT Mr. Chamberlain, no personality has emerged from the turmoil of the present election. Of Mr. Chamberlain I have written so much and so often that I have no wish to make him the subject of another Character Sketch. Mr. Morley is hors de combat; Mr. Goschen, whose retirement at other times might have suggested him as the subject for treatment, is only conspicuous for the moment because he is stepping out of the fray, not because he is taking a leading part in the contest; Lord Rosebery has only emitted a single letter, which was a poor substitute for the leading which even a leader retired from business might have been expected to suggest; and as for Lord Salisbury, his manifesto was almost labject in its feebleness. Surely never did a Prime Minister appeal to the country in so lachrymose a tone. Never before has a

piteous wail over possible abstentions taken the place of direct challenge to the heart and conscience of the electorate on a great political issue. Seeing, therefore, that among the candidates there is no person who would seem to call particularly for analysis and delineation in these pages, I bethought me that it might not be a bad thing to regard the voter or the general elector as an entity, and to describe him as if he were individually, what he is politically, the British Tsar.

The Tsar of all the Russias is vested by the constitution of his country with the supreme power. He is autocrat. From his will From his will there is no appeal, but in practice, as no one knows better than Tsars themselves, they are hampered at every turn in the exercise of their

autocratic power. In theory omnipotent, in practice their sovereign will can be exercised within a very small area, and by no means always even there. Our British elector is in precisely similar case. In theory he is supreme. He can make and unmake Ministries, reverse policies, avert or precipitate war, or, in short, do everything that the Tsar can do. But the occasion for exercising this supreme power occurs only once in half a dozen years, and then it takes place in circumstances which often reduce to a farce the much-vaunted power of the elector.

To begin with, the elector has no opportunity of express-ing his opinion, one way or the other, unless there is a contest. He may hate the candidate who sits for his constituency as much as the West Birmingham Liberals hate Mr. Chamberlain; but unless a candidate can be put into the field, he is powerless to express his disappro-This, it may be, is a matter that requires remedying; but at this election the right to vote has practically been denied to constituents who are responsible for the return of no fewer than one hundred and seventy members. The number of seats unopposed is larger this year than at some previous elections-for obvious reasons, into which we do not need to enter now. Suffice it to say that one quarter of the House of Commons can be elected

without giving the electors any opportunity of exercising

It was said long ago by a cynic that British electors lived under a despotic government, tempered by the permission once in seven years to choose a new set of rulers. For electors in non-contested constituencies this right does not exist, and in many others it is more phantasmal than real. In theory, however, six million adult males being householders and on the register have the destiny of the country in their hands. Each one of them on polling-day is an uncrowned king. To his absolute free and unfettered choice the destinies of the Empire are committed, and upon the way in which he exercises that choice will depend the future history of our country. The responsibility of the voter is great, even when the results of his decision are operative over a very

small area. How much greater must they be when his responsibility extends over land and sea, and when the weal and woe of unnumbered millions of mankind depend upon whether he chooses

wisely or the reverse.

At one time, the glory of the General Elector and his power impressed me a good deal more than the reality does to-day. In my "Electors' Guide" in 1880 I wrote as follows, in terms which are curiously apposite to the issue as decided this month, merely substi-tuting the name of Mr. Chamberlain for that of Lord Beaconsfield :-

To the Electors of Great Britain and Ireland belongs the supreme and unquestioned sovereignty over an Empire vaster than that of Imperial Rome. In the crowned democracy of Britain

Than the conscience and the every citizen is a king. judgment of the British Elector there exists no higher tribunal within the borders of our world-encircling realm, and his will is the supreme law for one-fifth of the human race. To British householders, the free citizens of a free State, are submitted all those questions of high policy, the decision of which elsewhere is the proud personalive of the heir of a hundred kings or the cherished privilege of a lordly caste. Life brings with it no more momentous duty than that which falls this month upon those who are summoned by the voice of their country to decide what shall be the future history of the English race,

The destinies of the Empire, the progress of civilisation, the peace of the world, will be affected by the vote which the Electors cast this Easter. The nation stands in the Valley of Decision, at the parting of the ways, and now rings through the air the thrilling cry, "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve!" It is no mere question of Tory or Liberal, of the Ins or the Outs, that awaits decision; it is a conflict of opposing principles which go down to the foundations of the State. . . . It is for the men of England-the heirs of the glorious heritage of centuries of Freedom-to say whether this is to continue. It is theirs to decide. Choose well; your choice is brief and yet endless.

The sovereignty vested in each Elector seems small-almost infinitesimal. Collectively, it is absolute and unlimited. Each Elector is as responsible for the faithful discharge of his duty to his country as if he were Autocrat of the Empire. If, from



Birmingham Weekly Mercury.

Putting on their Armour.



A Fable.

[Westminster Gazette.

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Once upon a time a Blunder-Fox was much troubled in his mind how he should elude his pursuers. Noticing his distress, two kind-hearted Red Herringwent to him and said: "Have no fear. When the hounds approach we will cross your track, and thus enable you to escape your foes."

(It is evident that during the General Election campaign Majuba and Khaki will be freely utilised by Tory candidates to throw yoters off the scent of the Government's blunders.

personal feeling or political prejudices, from idle caprice or from party loyalty, he is unfaithful to his trust, he is as guilty before his God and his country as if he were an Emperor who, from love of luxury and excess, neglected to govern justly the dominions over which he reigned supreme. Nor will the penalty fail to be exacted. If the nation continues to tread the path on which it has already entered, it needs no prophet's eye to discern, with a continent converted into one vast camp, that it would promptly lead to conscription or Sedan, it may be to conscription and Sedan.

To maintain our Empire, not merely intact, but uninjured by violent attempts to force its premature and unnatural expansion, to vindicate the fair name of England from the foul stain of fraud and falsehood attaching to so many of the acts of her present rulers; to restore morality to politics; to repel encroachments on the authority of Parliament; to secure the opportunity for promoting beneficial reforms: to resume our mission as a great Civilizing, Colonising, and Christianising Power; and to avert a catastrophe which would dismember our Empire and shatter the nation into remediless ruin, it is necessary to defeat at the poll the supporters of Lord Beaconsfield's Government,

Such is the theory. In practice one quarter of the electors have no chance of voting, and of the other three-quarters how many go to the polling booth with any consciousness of their responsibilities or obligations? No doubt there are some who are conscious of their Imperial prerogatives, but with the immense majority the decision as to how they vote is governed by a multitude of private or local considerations with which the problems of Empire have very little to do.

problems of Empire have very little to do.

In the present General Election a distinct step has been taken towards reducing the consciousness of responsibility to vanishing point. When the matter in dispute concerns the ownership of a cottage or a mere question of trespass, mankind has recognised the necessity for calm deliberation for the hearing of evidence on both sides, and the sternest penalties are imposed upon any who would disturb the judicial calm of the Law

Court or the still more sacred seclusion of the room where the jurors retire to give their verdict. But when the matter concerns not the ownership of a cottage, but the annexation of a republic, when the matter in dispute is not one of mere trespass, but the carrying of fire and sword through the territories of a neighbouring people, all the arrangements indispensable in a Court of Justice are flung on one side. In place of judicial calm there are heated appeals to party passion. Such controversy as there is consists in the haranguing of rival crowds, each of which meets apart, and neither manifests the least disposition to listen to what the other side has to say. Indeed, it is well if the impatient partisans can be induced to confine their demonstrations of enthusiasm to cheering their own side, instead of drowning by clamour the arguments of their opponents. The cynical philosopher would indeed find ample material for his sarcasm if he had noticed the way in which Radical rowdies silenced Mr. Wyndham's speech at Battersea or broke up the meetings of the Ministerialists at Northampton and North Lambeth. A verdict which may affect the welfare of millions yet unborn is arrived at more on the methods in vogue in a rough-and-tumble fight than by any attempt to preserve the judicial serenity of a Law Court.

They manage these things much better in America. It is true that there is plenty of partisan enthusiasm, perhaps more of it than in this country, but all attempts to disturb public meetings are sternly repressed with the utmost rigour, and although it is seldom that both parties agree to attend the same meeting, each party is secured by the baton of the constable an uninterrupted opportunity to hear what its own spokesmen choose to say. This, however, is not the only way in which the American General Elector has more chance than his English fellow. In America every election is contested as a matter of course, so that each elector has at least an opportunity of voting

for or against the administration of the day. But the contrast between American and British methods is still more marked when we examine the tactics which have governed ministerialists at the present dissolution. In the United States the two parties hold their respective Conventions in June or July, and from that time till the 6th November the whole country is invited and expected to devote its uninterrupted attention to the issues which are presented by the opposing candidates. This, at least, renders it possible that the final vote when it is taken should have some relation to the questions which that vote will decide. How different is the method adopted in this country! Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain have reduced to a mockery the principle of an appeal to the people. There is no necessity for the present Parliament to be dissolved until next year. Ministers themselves did not appear to have made up their minds as to whether or not to make an appeal to the people until four days after President Kruger had crossed the frontier and sought refuge in Portuguese territory from the pursuing soldiers of Great Britain. In order to take advantage of the temporary excitement produced by this triumph of our arms, Parliament is dissolved at a week's notice, and before another week is over the Between the announcement of the elections begin. dissolution and the opening of the first polls less than a fortnight elapsed. The sudden proclamation of a dissolution found candidates and their spokesmen scattered all over the continent of Europe. or three days elapsed before they could return. Election addresses had to be written in hot haste, and in many instances the time was too short to permit even a reasoned statement of the questions at issue, to say nothing of having them thoroughly debated. Any such thing as a campaign of education was entirely out of the question. The election was snatched in a hurry for the express purpose of avoiding that close examination and reason-

able discussion which have hitherto been regarded as the indispensable prelude to the vote. Business men, of course, will reply that an election interferes with trade, and that the sooner it is over the better. But on this principle it would be much better to do without elections altogether, because it stands to reason that if a fortnight's electioneering is better than a month, no electioneering at all would be better still. As a mere matter of practical detail it is simply impossible to print and to arrange for the distribution of the statement of the issue which is supposed to be decided at the poll. The only consecutive, reasoned presentation of the case against the Government, both on its political and military aspects, was that which was made by the Westminster Gazette, but their masterly and convincing indictment of Mr. Chamberlain's diplomacy and Lord Lansdowne's military administration could not get itself into type until a day after the dissolution, within less than four days of the opening of the polls. Great Britain is but a small country, it is true; but even in England distances of five or six hundred miles separate the outlying constituencies from the capital. By no human possibility could the electors of the constituencies which polled on Monday be supplied in time for their perusal with the statement of the case for the Opposition, the first copies of which were only issued from the press on the previous Thursday.

It is true that there is one precedent of somewhat unhappy augury which will enable the Conservatives to plead that the attempt to snatch an election, suddenly sprung at the eleventh hour upon the constituencies, has originated with Mr. Gladstone. In 1874 Mr. Gladstone, without even taking the counsel of many of his colleagues in the Government, suddenly decided to dissolve Parliament, and to appeal to the constituencies upon a proposal to abolish the income tax. But even then some time elapsed between the dissolution and the appeal to the constituencies. But although party men may be satisfied



Dressing Up.

Ministers in the dressing-room preparing to go on the stage.

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MR. C.: "Isn't this jolly?"
LORD S.; "H'm-I'm a little too old for this sort of thing."

with the recourse to the convenient tu quoque, the fact that both parties are guilty heightens rather than diminishes the gravity of the offence. The practice of snatching a sudden dissolution and of forcing an appeal to the country before either of the rival parties have their literature ready, is a reductio ad absurdum of the farce of democratic government. How the evil is to be met it is difficult to see. In the British constitution written safeguards against admitted evils are few and unimportant, but if the spirit of democratic government is not to be violated by a gross abuse of its forms, some method will have to be adopted by which a sufficient interim is allowed between the announcement of the declaration of the dissolution of Parliament and the choice of its successor.

Regarded from the point of view of reason, nothing could be more absurd than the way in which the unfortunate General Elector has been hustled into giving his decision on the present occasion. As long as the war was in progress, it was declared to be unpatriotic in the highest degree to criticise either its policy or its conduct. The moment the war could with any plausibility be said to be over, an appeal is rushed through to the constituencies, and the vote is taken before one half of the electorates have even had time to hear what can be alleged by the opponents of the administration. If this thing is allowed to pass without protest, there would seem to be no reason why in the near future any Minister should shrink from announcing the dissolution of Parliament on Saturday, and completing the whole of the elections by the following Saturday. Any brilliant victory on land or sea would afford both an excuse and justification for snatching an appeal to the constituencies before the glamour and the glory of the success of our arms had ceased to disturb the judgment and dazzle the imagination of the General Elector.

I have called the General Elector the British Tser. But if we were to find a parallel to the method of taking the decision of King Demos in the annals of despotic courts, we should discover that it resembled nothing so much as the attempt of courtiers to secure the signature of the autocrat to a ukase before he had time to read it.

or at a time when they had succeeded in befuddling his brain by a prolonged debauch.

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Lord Rosebery has repeatedly lifted up his voice in favour of reorganising the Government upon business principles. It would be interesting to ciples. know what an ordinary practical man of business would think of this method of taking the supreme decisions of the head of the firm. To arouse the senior partner at the dead of night, and to insist upon his there and then deciding whether or not he would reverse the principles upon which the business had been so far carried on, without giving him even time to examine his balance-sheet or check the accuracy of the figures presented to him-this is a method that might commend itself to dishonest cashiers, but could hardly be regarded as business-like. Yet wherein does it differ from the way in which the General Elector has been hustled into giving his decision at the present election?

It will be said that the main issues before the country have long been familiar to the General Elector, and that, in short, the case, both for the prosecution and the defence, had been closed, and all that was necessary was for him to retire from the jury-box and agree as to his verdict of guilty or not guilty. But a moment's reflection will be sufficient to prove that the very reverse of this is the case. At every General Election there are many important questions which occupy the attention of the electorate, but it is seldom that so many and so grave issues have been presented before the nation as those upon which the election is supposed to have turned. Three questions stand out conspicuously. The first is that as to the future government of South Africa. Upon this point Ministers themselves have afforded us but little light as to their intentions. So far as may be gathered from their election addresses, the Alpha and Omega of their policy is to continue themselves in office. They seek a renewed mandate in order that they may be free to do what they please. So far as they have given us any hint as to what they will do, it amounts to the indefinite establishment of a despotic government in two States, one of which was one of the freest Republics in the world, while the other, with all its faults, at least enjoyed a Parliament of its own, and was governed according to the will of the majority of the electors on the register. All that is to be swept off the board. That at least is clear, but as to when any system of free government is to be re-established in these Republics Ministers say nothing. It depends, they tell us, upon the attitude of the population, which has just been burnt out of house and home, and which will for many a long year to come remember with the bitterest feelings of regret and resentment the loss of thousands of its bravest sons, butchered to make a British holiday. So far, therefore, as Ministers may be said to have defined the issue upon which the vote is taken, it is to demand that they should have carte blanche to establish for an indefinite period military despotism in South Africa. This policy is one which involves so gross a departure from what have hitherto been regarded as the traditional principles upon which the General Elector has believed the British Empire was

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to be governed, that the least that could be expected is that it should be fully expounded and carefully discussed. But what do we find in practice? That the unfortunate General Elector hears nothing, or next to nothing, concerning the future of South Africa. His ears are dinned with more or less ecstatic eulogiums upon Mr. Chamber-lain pronounced by Mr. Chamberlain himself and his satellites, who, with all manner of electoral tom-toms, proclaim night and day that there never was such a heaven-sent Minister as Joseph of Birmingham. On the other hand, in the absence of any organised Opposition with courage sufficient to call its soul its own, or to challenge the most revolutionary departures from constitutional practice, the electorate is left practically without any statement of the case against annexation. The leading spokesmen of the Opposition, in order to evade the difficulty of propounding an alternative proposition, have eagerly clutched at the convenient theory that annexation was inevitable and irrevocable, and that Ministers having terminated an unjust and unnecessary war by the extinction of an independent nationality, nothing can be done but to acquiesce in the crime which has been perpetrated before our eyes. Mr. Balfour, almost alone among Ministers, has had the courage to point out that annexation, so far from being irrevocable, not only could be undone, but ought to be undone if the war in its inception were unjust. But even if it were admitted that annexation was inevitable, there is all the difference in the world between annexation under which the population was admitted at the earliest possible moment to the full rights of responsible Government, and annexation which resembles the annexation of Poland by

I have called the General Elector the British Tsar, and so far as the main issue before him is concerned, he is really asked whether or not he will substitute the methods and policy of the Tsardom for the old established methods and principles of constitutional self-government. It may be quite right that the General Elector should arrogate to himself the prerogatives of the Russian autocrat, and should to that extent revolutionise the conception which has hitherto prevailed of the mission of England in the world, but the right and the wrong of the decision is not what we are now discussing. What we are asking is that before the General Elector remodels our African policy upon Russian and worse than Russian principles, he should have an opportunity first of clearly understanding what he is asked to do, and secondly of hearing the arguments which may be adduced against it. But this is the very last thing which Ministers desire that he should have. What they wish to do is to hustle the unlucky Elector to the polling booth, and bully him into voting for the Government on penalty of being denounced as a Little-Englander, a pro-Boer and a traitor.

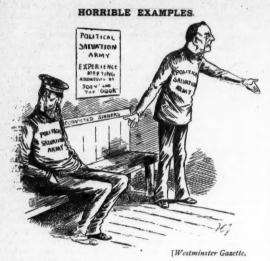
The second issue arises immediately after the first, namely, the extent to which it will be necessary to revolutionise the whole military system of the country. This was alluded to more or less vaguely by various Ministers in their election addresses. But although it is one which admittedly is vital to the safety and even to the existence of our Empire, the last thing in the world that Ministers think of is to give the General Elector any hint as to the lines upon which they intend to provide for the military defence of the Empire. And here we are confronted by a very extraordinary phenomenon. Ministers are appealing to the country on the ground of their military exploits, although by universal consent of every competent authority abroad, the net result of their floundering and blundering in South Africa has been to

reduce British military prestige to zero. If anyone doubts this, let him read the article which Captain Gambier has contributed to the Fortnightly Review as to the effect of the war upon our military reputation. We are told that this is to be a khaki election, and that we have all to vote khaki at the very time when everyone who is in a position to speak with authority assures us that the Administration has brought the wearers of khaki into contempt for every military quality except that of bulldog valour. If this is questioned by any heated partisan, we have only to point to the articles which even in the very height of the election appeared in nearly all the Ministerial papers. Whether we turn to the National Review, whose editor is in close family relationship with the Prime Minister, or to the Spectator, which has for some time past held the position of journalistic chaplain to Mr. Chamberlain, or to Mr. Alfred Harmsworth, who is the Cleon of Tory Democracy, or to the staid and stupid *Globe*, we find the same chorus of dissatisfaction and contempt. Lord Salisbury has been told daily by the organs of his own party that the discontentent among the Conservatives and Unionists at the Administration of the War Office by Lord Lansdowne was such that thousands of electors would refuse to vote for Ministerial candidates unless a public pledge was given before the polls were opened that the Administration would be remodelled, and Lord Lansdowne, at least, cast into the waves like another Jonah. Here surely is a paradox sufficient to puzzle a much less befogged intellect than that of the average Elector. To be assured in one and the same breath that he must vote khaki because of the brilliant success with which the Government have carried out the war in South Africa, and then to be assured that the military administration of the Government has been so contemptible and discreditable as to necessitate making jettison of the War Secretary in the very middle of the election, this surely is not to present a clear and sharply cut issue that may be understood by the Man in the Street, who is this month also the Man in the Polling Booth.



Westminster Gazette.]

MR. BRODRICK (to John Bull): "Hus—s—sh! Not a word! Wait till the election is over, and then we'll inquire into everything."



"Look at me and my friend the Dook. We wus 'orrible sinners once, our wick-dness wus downright 'orful. Why, we acshully 'elped ter give back the Transvaal to them depraved Boers, and after Majuba too! Think o' that, now. So I sez, 'Friends all, if you comes across any coves like wot me and him wus, don't vote for 'em. Cast 'em out and call 'em traitors. My friend the Dook 'ill tell yer the same w'en'e wakes up.'

Apart from the paradoxical absurdity of this appeal to the people on a khaki issue, there lies immediately ahead the gravest question that can possibly confront any nation. It is admitted by Ministers themselves that the net result of their management or mismanagement of South African affairs is to make South Africa fifteen times more difficult to hold for the Empire than it was before the war began. Instead of maintaining a small force of 3,000 men at the Cape and in Natal, they will henceforth have to maintain at the very least a garrison of 45,000 men. Where these 45,000 have to come from no one can say. Every military authority admits that the military system which was in existence twelve months ago was even then barely adequate to meet the claims which continually arose for Imperial defence, and that the necessity of providing additional garrisons of 42,000 men in South Africa would reduce the whole scheme to shapeless ruin. Nor is it only that we shall require 42,000 more men in South Africa. The reckless and aggressive spirit which hurried us into the South African war has aroused in every foreign capital a feeling of suspicion and alarm which will in turn inevitably compel us to strengthen our armaments elsewhere. The Ministerial papers and magazines teem with articles suggesting this, that, and the other method of meeting the increased demand for men, most of which involve as an indispensable condition the adoption of some form of compulsory service. A strong, active, and enthusiastic party in Ireland has undertaken the tisk of counter-working the blandishments of the recruiting officer by a strike against recruiting. Nor recruiting officer by a strike against recruiting. must it be overlooked that the desperate expedients adopted for the purpose of filling our depleted ranks in South Africa during this war are calculated to have a distinctly prejudicial effect upon ordinary recruiting. Soldiers' letters received from the seat of war bear unmistakable testimony to the fact that Tommy Atkins does not see the fun of having to bear the brunt of campaigning at 1s. a day, while the Colonial and Yeomen

Volunteers were drawing 5s. and 7s. 6d. a day for doing much more easy work. This is recognised by some army reformers, who proclaim that the inducement to the soldier to recruit must be increased even to the extent of doubling his pay. This raises another question, and that is where the money is to come from to meet the expenditure which these additions to our army will inevitably entail. The 1s. income tax imposed this year has not yet been collected, but next year it is probable that it will have to be increased. But concerning all these things, the men who are appealing to the General Elector for his vote and interest say nothing. He is urged to consent to the acquisition of this, that and the other piece of territory, but nothing is said as to the price. The policy of the spendthrift is recommended by Ministers of the Crown, and the leaders of the Opposition neither have the spirit nor the time to bring home to the mind of the General Elector how much he will have to pay for his

There is a third great question, to which some Ministers have made passing allusions. A great and ancient empire, which contains within its frontiers one quarter of the human race, is at present invaded by the allied forces of the European Powers. It is obvious that their interests conflict, and that they are with difficulty kept in line. But the General Elector looks in vain through the manifestoes of rival parties for any clear guidance as to a policy to be adopted. Here and there we find assertions that the guilty must be punished, or a negative statement that we must annex no territory; but there is no policy clearly stated on either side, nor is the issue as to China presented in such a form that the general elector or his candidates can come to a definite decision one way or the other. The whole thing is a muddle, and, what is worse, it is purposely muddled, in order that the courtiers of the Tsar may induce him to give them a new lease of nower.

But it will be said by some, especially those who live under Governments avowedly despotic, "What else can you have but a farce when you attempt to entrust the guidance of the affairs of the Empire to the politicians of the pothouse?" The answer to this is that, however difficult it may be to present a clear political issue to the understanding of the General Elector, the thing has been done in the past and could be done to-day if Ministers would have allowed Parliament to run out its natural The difficulty of the task of bringing home to the electorate of Great Britain the moral, economic, financial and political issues involved in the new policy which they are asked to adopt in South Africa is small indeed compared with that of similar tasks which have been undertaken and successfully accomplished in the past. In our own history the most conspicuous and signal instance of the success with which great and complex issues can be presented to the judgment of the electorate was the Midlothian campaign of 1880. Lord Beaconsfield's policy raised many questions of great difficulty and complexity. He had involved us in dangerous responsibilities in Turkey, in Egypt, in Afghanistan, and in South Africa. But the issue between him and Mr. Gladstone was clearly defined and fully debated. The result was that the electorate by a large majority condemned Lord Beaconsfield and placed Mr. Gladstone in power. The memory of the results which followed the Midlothian Campaign was probably one of the reasons that convinced Mr. Chamberlain as to the necessity for hurrying on this General Election. It may be said that the Midlothian campaign depended for its success upon Mr.

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Gladstone, and as Mr. Gladstone is no more with us, we cannot hope to attempt any similar task of enlightenment. This is nonsense. Mr. Gladstone, no doubt, was a pillar of strength and took the leading part in the great campaign, but Mr. Gladstone was not alone. The press teemed with publications, both official and unofficial, and every method of bringing the salient facts of the case home to the attention of the elector was used with unsparing hand from one end of the land to the other. Contrast that with the miserable and paltry effort which has been made by the Liberal Publication Department to enlighten the electors on the great questions at issue. Read over the list of pamphlets and leaflets which have been issued by this department. In the whole long list of appeals addressed to the electorate, how many are there that touch upon the great questions upon which the election is supposed to turn? I do not know what Mr. Herbert Gladstone may think of the method in which the Publication Department of the Central Liberal Association has boycotted the moral, military and political questions raised by the war; but I have a pretty good idea what his father would think of it. He would feel that the Liberal Publication Department had failed in its duty to the electorate, and had not even touched upon most of the gravest issues of the election. Whatever has been done to bring the issues involved in the war and its settlement before the attention of the general elector has been done, not by the Liberal Publication Department, but by Sir Howard Vincent, who is at the head of the Tory literature of the election on the one side, and by the Conciliation and Stopthe-War Committees on the other. However zealous and well-deserving these latter may be, they could not possibly appeal to the whole country in the way in which party organisation can do. The General Elector has been left in the lurch very badly. The counsel for the prosecution has practically thrown up his brief, and if a verdict of "Not Guilty" is returned, who can wonder at it, when no pains have been taken to elicit the truth by crossexamination, or to call attention to the facts which are in evidence. In this matter, as in many others, we shall do

well to take example from the way in which the General Elector is appealed to by our kinsmen across the sea. There was probably never a more heroic enterprise in the shape of political education undertaken by any party than that which was successfully grappled with by the Republican messengers at the last presidential election. The difficulties were appalling. Of all questions that can ever be submitted to an uneducated electorate, that of the currency is one of the most maddening. "My son," said a wise man at the beginning of this century, "give currency questions a wide berth. They are so bewildering that if you wish to keep your reason leave currency alone." When the Democratic party decided to make When the Democratic party decided to make free silver the issue in the Presidential Election four years ago, the Republican messengers found themselves confronted with the duty of educating an electorate stretching from Maine to California, and numbering many millions, most of whom had hardly any acquaintance with the reality of the economic questions involved in the problem of the currency. To educate a nation of 70 millions as to the fundamental facts underlying the currency question was a task from which any but Americans might well have recoiled. Instead, however, of recoiling, they set on foot a campaign of education the memory of which should never be forgotten. It is an encouragement and inspiration to all who believe in

democracy and who refuse to despair of government of the people, by the people, and for the people. All the difficulties which confront us in attempting to educate our electorate are the merest child's play compared with those which the Republican managers successfully overcame. To begin with, our General Elector, in whatever part of the three kingdoms he resides, has a common language. In Wales, no doubt, some candidates may find it necessary to address their constituents in Welsh; but with that exception there is no necessity to print our electoral literature in any language but English. In the United States the campaign litera-ture had to be issued in no fewer than ten different languages-namely, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Norwegian, Finnish, Dutch, Hebrew, and, of

course, English.

When I was at the Hague I had an opportunity of hearing a good deal about the way in which the literature department of the Republican campaign was worked from Mr. Holls, who held a position of great importance in directing the work of propaganda, especially among the foreign-born citizens of the United States. The first thing that differentiates the American campaign of education from the miserable and piffling attempts made to educate our electorate was the fact that they had an unlimited command of funds. Mr. Hanna levied apparently at discretion upon the millionaires of the Party for contributions to the campaign fund, and almost the whole of that money was spent in paper and ink. During the campaign the Republican National Committee issued over 200,000,000 publications of one kind and another, besides about an extra 50,000,000 which were sent out from the headquarters at Washington. This literature was usually distributed from the Central Committees of the State. About 20,000 express packages of documents were shipped, nearly 5,000 freight packages, while half a million packages went through the post. But they did not by any means confine themselves to the distribution of literature specially prepared and printed by the Bureau of Publication and Printing. They devoted infinite attention to the task of utilising the country newspapers in every State in the Union. The journals of the country were divided into categories. The first, with an aggregate weekly circulation of 1,650,000, received every week three and a half columns of specially prepared matter. The second category, with a circulation of a million, received their campaign copy in stereoplates; and the third class, with a circulation of three millions per week, were supplied with specially prepared articles from headquarters, which they published in the rest of their reading matter; while the fourth class received special supplements ready printed for distribution with their sheet. It was calculated that five million families every week received newspapers of various kinds containing political matter issued from the Republican Bureau. But this was only one department of activity of these men who undertook the task of acting as political and economical schoolmasters to a whole nation, while it is probable that their posters, their cartoons, their pictorial placards did quite as much to drive their conclusions home as the more carefully printed arguments in their leaflets and their newspaper articles. The Republican Committee in 1896 issued about 500 different political posters, many of which were admirably printed in five colours, and which, when displayed upon hoardings throughout the country, made every street a political picture-gallery for the instruction of the electors. Nor was it only in posters that they displayed their ingenuity. The caricaturists in every newspaper vied with one another in pointing a moral and emphasising the

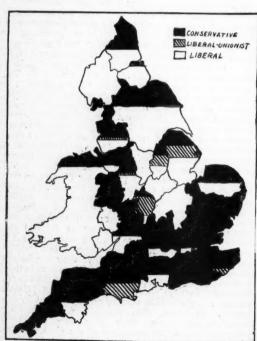
## THE LAST FOUR GENERAL ELECTIONS: THE BOROUGHS.



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LIBERAL
LIBERAL

IN 1885.

IN 1886.

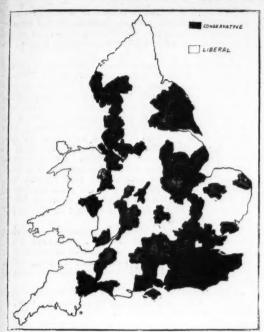


IN 1892-95.



IN 1895.

## THE LAST FOUR GENERAL ELECTIONS: THE COUNTIES.



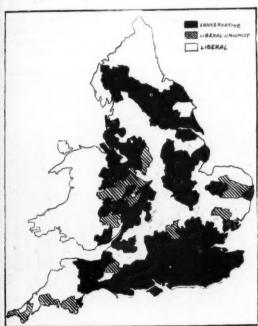
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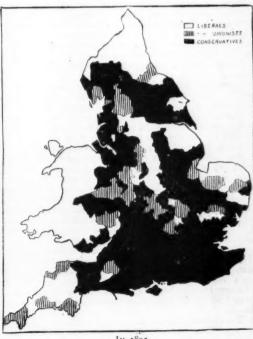
LIBERAL

IN 1885.

IN 1886.







IN 1895.



Westminster Gazette.]

Hiding the Unionist Corpse of the Government Record under the Union Jack.

lesson that their leaders on the platform and the press were endeavouring to bring home to the mind and con-

science of the people.

Such was the campaign of education as carried out in America in 1896. Contrast that with the campaign of education, if such it may be called, that has been carried out in the United Kingdom for the instruction of our poor general elector. With the exception of Mr. Gould of the Westminster Gazette and the caricaturist on the Morning Leader, the contributions to the pictorial literature of the campaign have been simply beneath contempt. The Ministerialists have indeed produced a few posters here and there, chiefly for the purpose of holding up individual members of the Liberal Party to ridicule and contempt, and we have, of course, the infamous National Cartoon issued by the Daily Chronicle, which pandered to the vulgarest sentiment by its boastful exultation over the defeat of the two small Republics by the forces of the British Empire. Mr. Moscheles' painting, which I have used as a frontispiece to the present number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, was suggested by this national cartoon, the embodiment of all that is most unlovely and unworthy in the national character. Such cartoons, and ail appeals to national vanity and vainglory, are equivalent to the flatteries with which courtiers have lured emperors to their doom. The history of the world is full of stories of the wreck of empires, when their rulers, abandoning the duty of vigilant circumspection and careful prevision, give themselves up to the feverish pleasures of debauch and the seductive allurements of flattering courtiers. To request the elector to count the cost of the policy in which he is asked to embark is decried as incipient treason, while any attempt to warn him as to the consequences which will inevitably follow the adoption of a policy of militarism and aggression is to take your stand among the enemies of your country.

There can naturally be only one end to such a course. That way madness, and not only madness, but suicide, lies. If the General Elector succumbs to the influences with which he is assailed, he will awake too late to discover that he has cast the die of his destinies in a mould which no subsequent repentance will be able to

break.

The General Elector is a noun of multitude signifying many, There are estimated to be between five millions of him on the Register in England and Wales, of whom probably not three millions will vote. Scotland and

Ireland have about three-quarters of a million each; 200,000 will probably not vote in Scotland, and 400,000 in Ireland. Altogether the General Elector is about 6,700,000 strong, of whom about  $4\frac{1}{4}$  millions may go to

the poll.

To enable such a multitudinous personage to record his vote is a costly operation. At last General Election it cost 3s. 8\frac{3}{4}d. per head all round. In Scotland he cost 4s. 7\frac{3}{4}d. to poll, in Ireland 3s. 1\frac{1}{2}d., while in England his vote could be recorded for only 3s. tod. This was cheaper than it cost to poll him in 1885, when he veraged 4s. 5d. per head. In 1886 his voting cost dropped to 4s. In 1892 he cost a little over 3s. tod. The cost of polling him differs materially according to whether he lives in county or borough. The average in 1892 was 5s. in counties and 3s. in boroughs. The total cost of the expenses incurred at 1885 election was £1,026,645, but in 1886, owing to the great number of uncontested seats, the bill for election expenses fell to £624,000. In 1892 it rose to £958,000; in 1895 it fell again to £773,000.

The million-headed General Elector is somewhat limited in the range of his choice. He has to elect 670 persons out of about double that number of candidates. In 1892 there were 1,307 candidates; in 1895, 1,181. About 500 or 600 defeated candidates have to lament

their rejected addresses.

At the present Election, owing to the fact that the new register does not come into force till January 1st, 1901, in England, and November 1st in Scotland, it is estimated that a million electors duly qualified will not be able to record their vote. This is an outside estimate. Sir W. Harcourt says that 1,500 are disqualified in his own constituency. So we take it that the snatch at a khaki majority deprives half-a-million persons of their vote. To disfranchise 500,000 in order to obtain a majority for a war waged to obtain the vote for 20,000 persons two years earlier than it was offered is thoroughly in keeping with the topsy-turvey, kind of reasoning by which the General Elector is exhorted to support the Government.

The system by which the General Elector is registered sorely stands in need of reform. A person must be an occupier of a house or other premises for twelve months



Westminster Gazette.]

BILL-STICKER CHAMBERLAIN: "What a relief to get :id of all these old Social Programme Promises!"

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A cartoon issued by the Tory Party.]

The Unionist Lion.

previous to 31st July, or a proprietor for six months before the same date. When this qualification is admitted, the voter's name is entered on the register on 1st August, but he does not become entitled to vote in England till the January following, and in Scotland till the November following. As this election takes place in October, it is fought on a roll of voters made up fourteen months previously.

Another thing that urgently requires reform is that the returning officer's expenses necessary to enable the General Elector to make known his will, must at present be borne by the candidates who solicit his suffrages. The last four General Elections entailed a cost of £3,381,000, so that every candidate had to pay from £500 to £600 for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the electors. Less than half of this sum represents the returning officer's expenses. The other part is that which the candidate spends in promoting his own candidature. It is unnecessary to point out how this operates in discouraging the candidature of poor men and acts as a premium upon the plutocrat.

The General Elector is a strange and even whimsical entity. A very slight change in the balance of his opinion produces an altogether disproportionate result in the balance of parties. This appeared very plainly at the last election. In 1892 the Liberals had a plurality in the votes of 205,825 with a resultant majority in the House of Commons of only 40. In 1895 the Unionists had only a plurality of 36,981, but it yielded them a Parliamentary majority of 152. The total vote cast in 1895 was 2,406,898 Conservative against 2,369,917. If the majority in the House had corresponded to that outside, the Ministerialists would not have had more than 20 to carry on with.

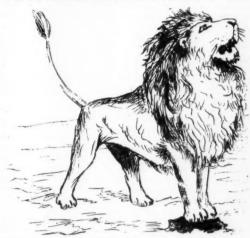
This, however, is but a small thing compared to the extraordinary difference there is between the voting value of the General Elector in different parts of his domain. The Liberals, who raise the cry of one man one vote, point out that there are 500,000 persons who have

more than one vote owing to their residential or property qualifications in more than one constituency. One vote one value, cries the Unionist, who points out that in England it takes 10,521 electors to return one member, whereas in Scotland 9,321 suffice, and in Ireland only 7,000. Seventy thousand electors in Ireland have 10 members; 70,000 in England only 7. And in England the same disproportion exists between one constituency and another. From all of which it appears that the General Elector is fearfully and wonderfully made. He is difficult to get into being, costly to record his opinion, and when it is recorded there exists no standard of value by which its weight can be appraised.

All this, however, sinks into insignificance beside the arrangement by which our poor Tsar, the General Elector, is mocked by the Oligarchical Constitution under which he is content to live.

For the unfortunate General Elector is really living in a vain show. He is but a puppet Tsar at best. When the five millions of him have with infinite pains been enabled to record their sovereign will and pleasure, and have succeeded in returning a majority on one side or another, he is apt to consider when he has returned a Liberal m jority, that, to quote Hosea Bigelow, he has only just been changing the holders of offices. The new Parliament meets, and the General Elector waits to see the result of his exertions. is a new Ministry, no doubt, and so far that is to the good; but when that new Ministry gets to work, it finds itself in a very different position from that of a Minister charged with a Ukase from a real Tsar. If the election has taken place upon one specific point, and the response of the General Elector has been decisive and overwhelming, then it is possible that a Bill embodying the views of the Elector may pass into law; but that is only when the Elector's will has been unmistakably made known, not for the first time, but for the second, and even for the third.

On all other questions on which the General Elector has expressed a decided opinion, but which could not be said to be the dominant issue submitted to him at the General



Cartoon by " Veritas" (M. Hitchcock).]

The Brave Lion and the Two Terrible Wild Boars.
Drawn to Scale.

With apologies to the author of "The National Cartoon.")

Election, he is absolutely powerless to prevent the rejection of any and every Bill in which his wishes are embodied. In other words, while the General Elector is mocked with a semblance of power, the real sceptre is held in perman-ence by the House of Lords, whose four hundred members appeal to no constituency, but sit by virtue of hereditary privilege and right of birth, with a perpetual mandate to veto any and every scheme submitted by the House of Commons which they do not like, and which is not literally forced upon them by overwhelming popular pressure. The Grand Elector, therefore, while he can make a Liberal statesman a prime minister, and can pass one bill, if he is very angry and has expressed his opinion with emphasis when appeal was made to him upon that specific question, has no more power beyond this. Our so-called democracy is really a vast oligarchy, and until there is radical alteration in the position and power of the House of Lords, every general election is more or less of a solemn Of course when the majority is Conservative it does not matter, for then the two Houses are in accord; but how much longer the General Elector will consent to be ruled in permanence by the Conservatives, whose majority in the House of Lords is as overwhelming as it is unchangeable, remains to be seen. But that such an arrangement should continue to exist seventy years after the Reform Bill is a striking proof of the ease with which a democracy can be cheated out of the substance of power if it is allowed to play with the bauble of the semblance

There is one very remarkable thing concerning the General Elector at this General Election, and that is that he has been left entirely without any spiritual or religious guidance. At the election of 1892 the heads of all the Churches combined to give advice to the electors as to how they should exercise their functions, especially in the selection of candidates of high moral character. might have been thought that if there was anything in the theory of the responsibilities of the Church to the State, when the supreme appeal is made to the electors to decide a vast number of questions of the first religious and moral importance, our spiritual masters and pastors would at least have thought fit to remind the laity of some considerations which in the heat and strife of the election are too often forgotten. It would, for instance, be a distinct gain if the Archbishop of Canterbury and Cardinal Vaughan, and the President of the Free Church Federation, and the Jewish Rabbi, would combine to issue a manifesto addressed to the candidates reminding them that the command "Thou shall not bear false witness against thy neighbour," is not repealed during election times, and at the same time they might remind electors that "Thou shall not kill " still stands in the decalogue, nor can it be pleaded in justification of its breach that the killing is profitable for national prestige, for the acquisition of new markets, or even for the stealing of gold mines. It is not my purpose, however, so much to point out what our spiritual guides should tell us as to comment as a humble layman upon the extraordinary fact that when the nation is in the valley of decision it has received absolutely no guidance one way or the other from those whose profession it is to interpret the law of God to man.

So far, I have dealt with the great question which is supposed to be submitted to the adjudication of the general elector. It would, however, be an immense mistake to think that it is with reference to these leading issues that the majority of the electors cast their votes. A multitude of by-issues, some local, some sectional, combine to obscure the judgment and to render

it impossible to regard every vote as the serious judgmen pronounced upon the question of the day. Of all these by-issues there are two which cast all others into the shade. The first is spirituous, the second is spiritual. The private circular which was issued to the electors of Battersea on behalf of the trade, sums up in a sentence the logic of Boniface and the brewer. It runs thus: "Do not vote for John Burns. He is your greatest enemy. He always votes against you, lock, stock and barrel. Now is your chance to vote against him." This appeal addressed to the publicans of Battersea probably affected more votes than all the denunciations which the patriots have levelled against what they are pleased to call the pro-Boer or unpatriotic attitude of Mr. Burns. That which is done in Battersea was done everywhere else. The trade constitutes a standing army always mobilised and always ready to take the field. The only other class interest which can be compared to it is that of the clergy of the Established Church. They are, as a rule, as ready to subordinate the interests of the nation to the interests of their sect as the publican is to subordinate the welfare of the Empire to that of the tap-room.

This leads me by natural transition to speak of another issue which is peculiar to this election, the electoral effect of which is somewhat difficult as yet to estimate, and that is the determined effort that has been made by the strong Protestant party to exact from all candidates a pledge that they will to the best of their ability support the movement for harrying the Ritualists out of the Church. They have raised a large sum of money for the circulation of millions of leaflets, and they have in some instances succeeded in compelling the retirement of candidates who were not sound according to the standard of Mr. Kensit. Secular persons must marvel that good men should attach more importance to the number of candles that should be lit in daytime in the church than to the question whether or not we have done the will of the Prince of Peace in setting the torch to innumerable Boer homesteads, merely because they happened to stand within ten miles radius of a spot where a perfectly legitimate act of war was committed.

All these questions, however, are questions of detail. The election is really a plebiscite, and a plebiscite of the most dangerous kind. The real issue and almost the only issue upon which the General Elector is allowed to have a vote, is whether he is for or against Mr. Chamberlain. It is a vote not so much for or against this or that principle, but for or against a particular man, who although not a soldier, appeals to the constituency; he is the author of a war which, however humiliating it may have been in its incidents, terminated in the destruction of our enemy. From this to the appeal of a successful soldier for a popular vote, enabling him to govern the country as he pleases, there is not a very great step. The Government is avowedly appealing for support on the strength of the victories of Lord Roberts. It is obvious that if Lord Roberts himself were a candidate, Mr. Chamberlain's claims for support on military grounds would have to take a very far back seat. So long as our army constitutes an infinitesimal part of the population, and that by no means the most influential, the danger which constantly haunts the minds of the French Republicans will not be very real in this country: but we are on the inclined plane which leads with fatal descent to military dictatorship, and when that day comes the Tsardom of the General Elector will disappear. He will be a General Elector no longer. Having installed his successor in the shape of the successful soldier he will be relegated to limbo.

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## A PORTFOLIO OF BEAUTY.

S announced in the last issue of the Magazine the latest number of our Masterpiece Portfolio is defamous painters, viz.:—"Head of a Girl, with Scarf," voted to a series of well-known pictures of female beauty by English and French portrait painters. And

this No. 4 seems to be no less appreciated than those which preceded it. Letters received every day from all classes of the community, and from all parts of the world, testify to the interest with which the pictures are received, and not less to the infinite variety of ways in which the artistic reproductions are made to bring pleasure into the home and the school, the hospital and the workhouse. Here, for example, is a letter in which a lady says : " I have taken all the portfolios up to the present date to my husband who is in a hospital, and will be there for some months to come. He is a retired General and a lover of art, and these pictures give the greatest pleasure to him; he looks forward to his 'little picture gallery,' and I shall con-tinue to take them as the numbers come out, for they are excellent." The next letter is from a country clergyman, who is so pleased that he orders No. 1 and No. 3 by the hundred, to be used as school prizes. We shall be glad to encourage others to follow this excellent example by quoting special terms for large quantities when they are to be given away as school prizes. No better method could be adopted to implant a love of the beautiful in the minds of young people. One great

purpose of picture study is that of opening the eyes to beauty about us, which an artist's trained eye perceives while it is missed by others; and many a boy and girl after seeing, say, Rembrandt's love for beautiful contrasts of light and shade, will all the rest of their lives notice and enjoy more of the exquisite effects of light and shade in even the most commonplace surroundings.

Our No. 4 Portsolio will be much in request for the sake of the very pretty collotype picture of the Princess of Wales, permission to publish which was very kindly given by the artist, Mr. Hughes. The accompanying illustration will show the composition of the painting. Besides this attractive portrait, however, the folio contains

Greuze; "The Artist and her Daughter," Madame Lebrun; "Madame Mola Raymond," Madame Lebrun; "Portrait of Mrs. Siddons,"

Gainsborough; "The Hon. Mrs. Graham," Gainsborough; "The Broken Pitcher," Greuze; "Portrait of the Countess of Oxford," Hoppner; "The Countess of Blessington," Lawrence; "Lady Hamilton as Spinstress," Romney; "Portrait of Madame Recamier," David; "The Duchess of Devonshire," Gainsborough and Mrs. Braddyll," Reynolds. As long as England has had any art to speak of, the portrait painter has flourished here; and it will be seen that such masters in the art of portrait painting as Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, Laurence and Hoppner, are all represented in this shilling folio, to say nothing of French artists like Greuze, and David and Madame Le Brun.

The Animal Portfolio (No.3) has, naturally enough, become a favourite among school teachers, whilst among the general public it is eagerly sought after if for no other reason than thisthat it is the only way by which so perfect a reproduction of Sir Joshua Reynolds' picture in the National Gallery, "The Cherub Choir," can be obtained for a shilling. Our plate is 16 in. by 131 in. (without a margin), and when framed in a flat green

or brown moulding with a bevelled gilt slip close up to the edge of the print, the picture will delight even the most critically artistic purchaser. It is very curious, however, to note the steady persistency with which the No. 1 Portfolio, with Burne-Jones's "Golden Stairs," still keeps its place beyond all doubt as prime favourite. Apropos of this we have an interesting and helpful communication from Mr. Hy. T. Bailey, State Agent for the Promotion of Industrial Drawing in Massachusetts, who says, "Do you care for an American appreciation of your Masterpiece Portfolios?

If so, then let me begin by saying that your 'Golden Stairs' is by far the best reproduction of that master-

piece which I have ever seen."

H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.

(By permission of the artist, Mr. Hughes.)

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Photograph by]

MISS ELIZABETH ROBINS.

[H. S. Mendelssohn.

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# THE YERY LATEST GOLDFIELD IN THE ARCTIC CIRCLE.

# LETTER FROM MISS ELIZABETH ROBINS.

T is ten years ago since I first had the pleasure and privilege of making the acquaintance of Miss Elizabeth Robins. I remember it as if it were yesterday. It was in the summer of 1890. I had just brought out my book on Ober-Ammergau, when a card was brought in to me with the message that its owner wished to see me for a minute. Not having the least idea as to who she was, I told them to send her in, and the next moment found me face to face with Miss Robins. As I do not go to theatres, I apologised for not recognising her as the famous Ibsenite actress, who had virtually created the rôle of Hedda Gabler on the English stage. The remark diverted her from her original purpose, which had been merely to ask for an introduction to somebody at Ober-Ammergau who would enable her to study the mounting of the Passion Play from the point of view of the stage manager. This, however, immediately dropped into the background, and I found myself once more in the presence of a categorical imperative in petti-My first experience of the kind was when I met Olive Schreiner fifteen years ago, since which time I had not met as charming a representative of a prophetess with a message. Olive Schreiner's message those who know her can divine. Miss Robins's was of a different nature, but it was delivered with no less decision and earnestness, which was charming to behold. Her theme was the wickedness of boycotting the theatre, upon which she preached so fervent a sermon, so full of personal application and striking illustration, that it almost sent me to the penitent form. I fear that I was but imperfectly converted, for I have not yet paid my maiden visit to the theatre, not even to see Hedda Gabler on the boards; but from that day to this I have been proud to count Miss Elizabeth Robins as one of my best friends.

One can imagine then with what dismay it was that I heard at the beginning of this year that the idea had been borne in upon her mind, or in some way or other had come to encompass her whole being, that she must set forth all alone to the uttermost parts of the earth, in order to see a beloved relative who she feared was sick. Klondike is out of the world, but Cape Nome is even more far removed from civilisation; but it was to Cape Nome of all places in the world, that new Eldorado within the Arctic Circle, that she must fare forth to seek her kinsman. From the first I saw it was no use to endeavour to dissuade her, for with such natures to hear is to obey the inward call. So as soon as the ice broke, in the early spring months of this year, Miss Robins took her passage on one of the first steamers to Cape Nome, and there she spent some eventful months this summer. Her descriptions of life in Cape Nome, in the strange newly improvised city that has sprung up more than half-way to the North Pole will, I hope, appear shortly in some newspaper or magazine, and will, I suppose, afterwards reappear in a book of travel which ought to be one of the successes of the publishing season, for Miss Robins is not only a delightful friend and, I understand, a most gifted actress, but she is also a writer of very considerable literary powers, combining grace of style, originality of thought, and the limitless audacity of the seeress. I was accumulating her letters until they were sufficient to permit of consecutive and rapid publication, when I was grieved by a telegram announcing that on her way home Miss Robins had been stricken down with typhoid fever,

and was in the hospital at Seattle. There she lay for some weeks, fortunately in good hands, and the other day I had a welcome telegram to the effect that her health was almost restored and she hoped soon to be able to leave the hospital. All being well, her many friends may expect to welcome her back to London before many weeks are over, when it is to be hoped we shall find her none the worse for her adventures in the Arctic Seas.

Among her other contributions—a little heap of which is now lying before me, pending choice of a fitting channel for publication—she sent me on July 16th a letter describing the foundation of the very latest of these Arctic gold towns which are springing up like mushrooms in the frozen North. It is curious that whereas the digging of gold has hitherto been chiefly carried on under torrid skies—under the blazing sun of Australia, Africa and California—all the more recent gold finds have taken place in the region of eternal frosts. But without more introduction, I print Miss Robins' letter:—

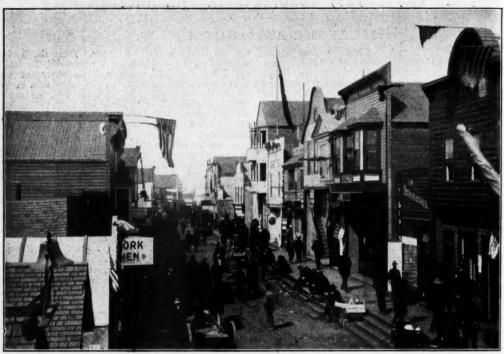
Grantley Harbour, or New Town, Port Clarence District, Alaska. July 15th, 1900.

I have to-day been present at the birth of a new campa future city. Twenty-four hours ago this bit of gravelly shore between Port Clarence and Grantley Harbour (about seventy-five miles north-west from Nome) was, like all the surrounding country, the home and hunting-ground of a few scattered Esquimaux.

But there were rumours afloat in Nome and other camps of a new strike up in the region of the Kougerok River, and of good prospects in the neighbouring creeks and gulches.

Yesterday some English and Americans landed on this point, and to-day in my presence a town was staked out and called-temporarily-Grantley Harbour, after the fine body of water it looks out on to the north-east. Whether the name of this town, like that of Nome (which started out as Anvil City), will later be changed-at all events the site which white men tramped over to-day. surveying, shaping into streets, blocks, lots, purposing settlement and civil government here for the first time since the creation of the world-this fine dry tongue of land between the two great harbours which yesterday morning was the haunt of ptarmigan, wild geese, and a handful of the vanishing race of Esquimaux, is to-night the town of Grantley Harbour echoing with the sound of English speech, and dotted with the tents of Anglo-Saxondom. Already it has elected a Mayor and sundry officials. It has a public spirit, as exemplified in the indignation expressed against the missionaries for letting the sick natives die like sheep, giving them tracts and Bibles instead of the sorely needed food and medicine. Let it be recorded to the credit of Grantley Harbour that before men staked their lots they found time to show humanity to the Esquimaux, among whom the prevalent eridemic, a kind of pneumonia, is raging.

Looked at on a glorious July day, there are few townsites equal to this. Imagine a great land-locked harbour to the south and west (Port Clarence Bay), and, stretching inland through a strait, another body of water, widening out to the north and east of the new town, which thus commands the water system draining that



Main Street of Nome. A Photograph taken on July 13th.

whole vast section of Alaska by way of the Kougerok, the Noxapaga, the Agiopuk and other great rivers, and the lakes (really inland seas) Emuruk and Cowyinik, and other waters in the regions north and east, which upon the newest maps are marked "unexplored." Men stood to-day upon the tongue of land commanding this terra incognita, that held no human soul knew what—but commanding, too, by the great Port of Clarence, the highway to the riches of the South. And the men establishing that new outpost, water-washed north, east, and west, said, "This town will hold the key."

What the future and the energy of our race combined will bring about up there, it is no concern of mine to prophesy. What I saw was perhaps more beautiful than the things that are to be. A pebbly strand sloping sharply down from a natural flower-garden, luxuriant grass, starred with anemones and bluebells, and flowers I had no name for, but whose faces I had seen on far-off Southern hillsides and in English meadows. Here and there on the landward side, standing out sharp against the glorious evening light, were the high perched Indian graves—bodies bound up in blankets and lashed with seal and reindeer thongs to the rude driftwood platforms, raised from eight to twelve feet above the ground.

Below, on the Point, the half-dozen stained and tattered Esquimaux tents were hung about with fishing-nets, skin boats, poniaks, and weather-worn rags of every description. Kyaks are lying near, and sleds, and—fastened high up out of reach of dogs—clusters of what I took at first for game, but they were bunches of dried fish, the stiff, black shapes like dead birds' outspread wings silhouetted against the light.

Above the picturesque grime of the little Esquimaux group the tents of Anglo-Saxondom shine white and clean. Driftwood fires are burning before them, and sunburnt, sturdy men are preparing supper. The coffee smells very fragrant as we pass. A youth of Scandinavian aspect is drawing a pan of well-browned bread out of the one Yukon stove in the camp. We had meant to stay at the settlement of Port Clarence, where there would have been no difficulty in finding a Road House (rude pioneer lodging and eating-house); and here we were in a place not yet set down on the most ortimistic map-a "town" that a few hours ago had no existence—and we without camp outfit (only biscuits and oranges), at five o'clock in the evening. There seemed nothing for it but to hire a boat and return ignominiously to the abominable little cockleshell we had just left (the Elk), or go out to one of the bigger vessels that dotted Port Clarence Bay and beg to be taken on board. But, hungry as we were, we remembered the dirt and the execrable food one finds on all these coasting steamers, and here was clean dry land, very unlike the soaking Nome tundra, and here were bright camp fires-and oh, the coffee must surely be the very best ever brewed by mortal man!

We asked a competent-looking person, who seemed to be in charge of things, if we could get a tent for the night. Our interlocutor turned out to be an Englishman representing a British syndicate. After a very slight parley, he pointed to a brand new A-tent lying flat on its poles a few feet from where we stood. "That is quite at your service," he said; and a couple of blankets in a corner of one of the other tents was offered to my escort. He made acknowledgment, and began to pull out the tent poles preparatory to "putting up." "You needn't

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to bother about that," said the Englishman; "I'll have my men attend to it in half an hour. You'd better come, in a few minutes, and have some dinner." And we "came"—after walking to the end of the sandspit, where we saw a sign in wellstocked tent, also "Peaches 50 cents. a dozen." stopped, read the legend with rising spirits, and said I should like to see those same peaches. "So would we!" roared the miners; but I believe they were better pleased to find a chuckako



Three Nome Prospectors.

nibbling at their bait than if I'd produced a bushel of "white heath clings." Returning to the English camp, where were none of these delusive promises, we were not permitted to join the standing group round camp-fire and stove, dining on their feet, tin plate in hand piled high with smoking-hot beans. "Sure sign of a prosperous camp," says one, "when men can't even sit down to their dinner." But for us a box was put in the middle of a tent, one bag laid down for me, and another for my escort to sit upon. It was the only tête-à-tête dinner I ever ate, where there were half a dozen butlers-hosts rather, agreeable men of various nationalities to fly and get you everything you wanted. There was corned beef, and ham, and pork and beans, and fresh bread and butter, biscuits, capital coffee (quite as good as it smelt), and, for any one who wanted it, a chasse of whisky to wind up with. After dinner we went up the shore a bit to where the modest populace, to the number of less than a score, were gathering round the hour-old mayor to listen to his first public and official utterance. He was just beginning as we came up, and he stopped a moment, catching sight of my escort, for the young municipal judge of Nome was not unknown, it seemed, to the middle-aged mayor of Grantley Harbour. He hesitated—and silence and inaction fell upon the first town council, but presently, despite unexpected onlookers in the shape of a Nomite judge and a nomad lady: "I have been chosen by the committee to tell you boys about this new town which has just been surveyed "-the mayor looked off to where a man in the distance was still bending over a transit-"is being surveyed, and to let you know under what conditions you can stake lots here. Now, if you boys have come to stay, or to locate and improve, and so hold property here, I can tell you you've got hold of a good thing. You can start up there from the government surveyors' limit-post, and stake as far down the coast as you like. It is a good proposition, boys, for Grantley Harbour has come to stay." (Then followed a rough but picturesque descrip-

tion of the town site's geographical advantages.) When he found that his eloquence had not intoxicated his little audience he laid on the colour somewhat thicker winding up: "Not that have any interest in the matter, I have simply been chosen to lay the situation before you. We have a qualified Recorder here. and if you boys choose to come along with me I'll show you how to stake your claims, and you can have 'em recorded for five dollars each. I'm not urging any-

body, I'm only pointing out how any fellow who has any use for a town lot in this" (more colour) "metropolis that is to be, can have it by coming with me and getting his lot fixed before the rush. Now that's all I've got to say, boys; that's all the committee deputed me to say." Voice in the group, "What committee?" Orator stumped. "The—a," he looks vaguely off at the surveyor, then recovering his official command of the situation he spits with sudden energy upon the virgin soil between the mayoral feet, "the committee appointed by those—those who have the interests of this place at heart." As every soul on the sand-spit except two or three Englishmen and a handful of natives were in the group, the committee must have wished to remain incog. But the mayor, undaunted, went on, wound up with a little flourish and started off full tilt up the shore, populace at heel. And so is a town born on the borders of the "unexplored region."

Judge Van Dyck, seeming superior to the charms of town lots, turned to walk back with me toward the tent, which had been put up in our absence, and was now standing forth bravely in all the angular pride of its upright A-ness. But it was too soon to turn in. We walked about, looked at the homes of the Esquimaux, the living and the dead, saw from the height the great harbour full of ships, chiefly whalers, some Government transports and coasting steamers schooner-rigged. There was the Wanderer with the square-built crow's nest of the whaler, the Alexander, first ship in at Nome this year, the John Winthrop, the Karluc, the graceful white-hulled government ship Seward, the Aloha, and our despised diminutive Elk, transformed by the glorious late sunset into a radiant thing of grace and

When we get back to camp my tent is ready and furnished, dressing-bag and my few effects arranged beside a bed of our own rugs and furs made on the bone-dry gravel. After saying good-night to my hosts and to the Norse cook, here sit 1 in my new white house, as fine

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as any princess, writing to my friends across the sea by the after-glow of the sunken sun at a few minutes to The Esquimaux dogs are howling at intervals, and all the time, boom! boom! the surge is beating on the shore a few yards behind me.

As I lay down my pen and begin to think of going to sleep, a voice outside. The Judge is asking if I am warm and all right. "I've just staked two town lots," he says. "Good-night."

I am nearly asleep, when other voices arouse me just a little—on the left this time, by the camp fire. I hear the clink of the granite cups, and I know that a midnight Kafee Klatsch is on among the Englishmen's men. A good many "By G—ds!" and the infectious laugh of the Irishman Mike. Several times I hear a man's name called: "Egerton, Egerton!" and then "Howard!" Another is spoken of as "Seymour;" and sleepily I fall to thinking of the vitality there is in some of the old English names-how their bearers go up and down on the

earth and the seas, heading still for "regions unexplored," as they did in the days of Drake, making gold and founding cities, and sending the old names sounding lustily down the ages. "I am here with Brandon's outfit," someone was explaining. "My partner is a descendant of Sir Walter Raleigh. He was a favourite of Queen Elizabeth, you know. Do you remember how he got in with the old lady? She didn't know him never heard of him, and she was on her way to one of the Thames barges. She had to cross a puddle. Well, sir, this chap Raleigh, he offs with his cloak, all over gold and stuff, and, by G-d! he slings it into the puddle for her to step on. He hadn't a penny, and he wasn't anybody; just a fightin' feller, you know, and belonged at that time to—a—I think it was the Duke of Suffolk's outfit." The voices grow indistinct, and soon there is no echo on these shores of Queen Elizabeth and Sir Walter; no sound in the day-old town but the beating of the eternal surf and the snarling of the Siwash dogs.



"Sluicing" on the Beach at Nome.

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# THE TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

# A PARABLE OF THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Ober-Ammergau revisited: "Not this man, but Barabbas!"

I WAS on the lake of the Four Cantons, when on Wednesday, September 19th, I heard that Parliament was to be dissolved on the 25th. The blue waters of the lovely lake, the eternal mirror of the heroic legend of William Tell, lay at my feet. That morning I had crossed the battlefield of Sempach. The previous day I had traversed the Tyrol, threading the valleys of Hofer's country from Innspruck to the Lake of Constance. Two days before I had been at Ober-Ammergau. What a preface to the turmoil and passion of a General Election!

all my meditations and reflexions, I ought to say to my readers, who form one of the most widely scattered congregations of the children of men.

I have noted the diary of the last week not because it may interest any one, but because it will explain perhaps the note of the present article. In the eyes of some it will be a justification, to others it may only be an excuse and partial condonation; but whether justified, excused or condemned, I deem it better to take my readers frankly behind the scenes and allow them to see exactly how it was that I came to be in the mood to say the



"His blood be upon us and upon our children!"

Wednesday night I spent in Berne, discussing with M. Ducommun, the head and heart and soul of the Berne International Peace Bureau, the programme of the Peace Congress, that met the first week of this month in Paris. Then home as fast as the express could take me. I was in Paris at night, in London at six next morning. And for the next week I was absorbed in writing "The Candidates of Cain; a Catechism for the Constituencies," which I finished on the 25th, and received the printed copies two days later. It was a tolerably stiff piece of work, and the printers, Messrs. Clowes and Sons, did their work smartly. Hastily compiling a four-page broadsheet of 15,000 words from the 70,000 words of the original Catechism, I returned to Paris on Thursday night, just a week after I left it. The Union Internationale held an important committee meeting on Friday afternoon, and I had to meet friends of peace from many countries. And now, after this week of whirl and bustle, of constant strain and vivid contrast, I sit down alone in my Paris chamber to say what, as the net resultant of

things which I feel must be said, knowing as I do that they will scandalise many. But woe is me if I do not testify to what seems to me the innermost truth of the things which I have seen and heard and the events which are occurring around us in these last days! For all the time that I was travelling to and fro in the classic land of European freedom, all the time I was among the Bavarian peasant players of the Sacred Mystery, all the time I was discussing peace programmes in Berne and in Paris, all the time I was busy writing "The Candidates of Cain," one sound was ever surging in my ears. The cry of a nation in the death agony rang out loud and shrill across land and sea, heard plainly above the roar of cannon, the tramp of armed men, the yells of the drivers, the confused and maddening hubbub of the stampede of the defeated towards the frontier. And ever above the streaming clamour of maddened men and frenzied women was heard the hoarse laughter as of fiends from the nether pit, exulting in the all too articulate placard and editorial over the "glorious" exploits of the British arms.

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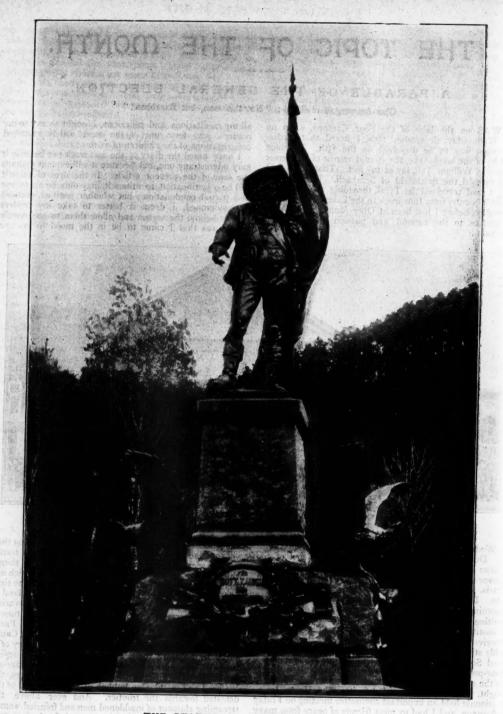
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The Kruger of the Tyrol.

Day by day came the telegrams describing the widespread devastation that had been wrought by the advance of our victorious troops. A quarter of a million trained soldiers having at last, after twelve months' effort, succeeded in breaking down the resistance of 40,000 undisciplined men and boys, the work of avenging the long-drawnout humiliation of the last year was being accomplished with horrible completeness. The sky flared red with the burning homesteads of the country folk, the veldt was dotted with the figures, frozen and starved, of the women and children upon whom we are waging war.

What twelve months ago was regarded as but an exaggerated phrase is now seen and recognised by all men to be a prosaic definition of what has actually taken place. Hell is let loose in South Africa, and millions of moral. religious and Christian Englishmen are warming their hands at the flames-really believing that they are therefore fulfilling the law of Love and promoting the establishment of the Kingdom of the Prince of Peace.

What a ghastly nightmare it is; what cruel fantasy of delirium it will appear to us all when the inevitable exorcism comes, and John Bull, once more clothed and in his right mind, can contemplate in cold blood the devil's work he has been doing in South Africa! It was with my mind full of such

thoughts that I revisited Ober-Ammergau. Ten years had passed since I last spent a week in the village of the Passion Play, but with the exception of the new railway, with its hideous and useless chevaux de frise of electric-wire poles—the line is now worked by steam—nothing seemed changed since 1890. The lofty crag of the Kofel, the clear waters of the swiftflowing Ammer, the picturesque confusion of the streets, the crowded church—all these were as before. Nor did I find much change even in the personnel of the players. Mayer, three times Christus, is the stately central figure of the Chorus. His hair is white, his beard almost as white as

mine. Ten years have bleached us both. "It is now winter for us," he said cheerily—but the snows of age have added dignity to a figure always impressive. Anton Lang, the new Christus, a potter only twenty-five, who looks ten years older, is weaker and softer than his predecessor. Mayer, the third time that he took the part, was almost too majestic in his conception of the Son of God. Anton Lang portrays rather the suffering and sympathising Son of Man. In other respects very little has been changed. There is a new Caiaphas and a new Maria, but Judas and John and most of the

disciples are as they were. There is a new theatre also, so that 4,000 persons can now sit out the play whether snow or rain is falling outside, without more than a thousand of them getting wet. For the seats between the best places and the stage as well as the front of the stage are open to the sky.

The play-as before, perhaps even more than before-is faultlessly mounted, and the setting of the scenes, the grouping of the performers, and the whole stage business is simply marvellous. From a merely artistic point of view the play is almost as wonderful as it is unique. Madame Patti was one of the audience on September 16th, but not even she had ever seen in any opera house in Europe so vivid and natural a piece of realistic acting as the mustering of the



The Winkelried Monument at Stanz.

crowd which came together to demand "not this man, but Barabbas." The music, under the direction of Jakob Rutz, in whose house I stayed, is sweetly simple and quaintly pathetic. The strains of some of the melodies haunt the ear long after the chorus has defiled to right and left in their often repeated march from the stage. And more than all else the spirit, the reverence, the simplicity of the people are unchanged. It is almost as strange this, as the miracle of the burning bush. Hither come every week, often twice and sometimes even thrice a week, four thousand

visitors from all parts of Europe to admire, to praise, and to pay. And notwithstanding this incursion of the outer world, the Ammergauers remain as unchanged, as simple, and as delightful as their cows, the tinkling of whose bells

makes sweet music on their hills.

Of the play itself I have little or nothing to add to what I wrote six years ago, except perhaps this—that, owing it may be to the inaction of the Christian Church, and the worse than inaction of many Christian ministers in hounding their people on to war, the objection, brought on the ground that it is wicked to make a stage play of the story of the Passion, seems to me even more idle than it did in 1890. It is not that the Passion Play has gained in reality; it is that so often the services of the Churches have sunk perceptibly to the level of the most unreal of theatricalities. The Church Congress, which met last year at a time when one strong vigorous demonstration on the part of the united clergy against war to avenge Majuba, and against war before the alternative of arbitration had been tried, never opened its mouth to say one word for peace. This year, after the bloody butchery which its silence rendered possible is visible to all men, the Congress meet again to listen to essays by reverend gentlemen in praise of war. Dean Farrar, in one of the magazines, revives with complacent approval Wordsworth's line, "Yea, Carnage is God's daughter," forgetful of Byron's response, "Then Carnage, I suppose, is Christ's sister." The conscience of mankind outside the British Isles shudders at the unspeakable horrors that have been committed by British troops, who have been employed simply and solely because our British Government refused to accept the alternative of arbitration. But these ministers of Christ or of Moloch exult in combining Christ and Carnage, and-while the rooftree is burning over the heads of women and children whose husbands and fathers we can only beat when we are six to their one—they say their prayers and sing their hymns and preach their sermons, and imagine that this is religion! The Passion Play may be a blasphemous farce, as some pious critics who have not seen it aver; but it is a thousand times less of an unreality and an abomination than the "Divine worship" that is offered in churches by men whose hands are dripping red with their brother's blood. How often Lowell's lines recur to the mind in these days when noting the punctiliousness of pious folk over attendance at Divine Service and the due performance of ritual, the omission of this gesture or the introduction of this vestment, while not a word of protest or of pain arises from pew or pulpit over the tortures which we have deliberately inflicted upon the least of these His brethren in the African veldt, because we chose to prefer war to arbitration! Our Churches, said Lowell, have become the mere sepulchre of their Risen Lord, Divine Service a mere formal mustering, as for roll call, of men in the empty tomb. He went to seek for Christ, he says :-

All must on stated days themselves imprison,
Mocking with bread a dead creed's grinning jaws,
Witless how long the life had thence arisen.
Due sacrifice to this they set apart,
Prizing it more than Christ's own loving heart.

In such mood it was that I took my seat in the theatre at Ober-Ammergau on Sunday morning, September 16th, 1900. But before proceeding with the parable of the Passion Play and the General Election, let us glance at the region in which this mystery or miracle play has survived down to our time.

II.—THE LAND OF HOFER AND OF TELL.

In the heart of middle Europe there stretches a long and broken parallelogram of mountains where for centuries Liberty has found her central citadel. The plain is ever the throne of Despotism; but the mountain is the natural rampart of Freedom.

Two Voices are there; one is of the Sea, One of the Mountains—each a mighty Voice. In both from age to age Thou didst rejoice; They were Thy chosen music—Liberty!



The Tell Monument at Altdorf.

This mountain-walled region, dedicated from creation to be a sanctuary of liberty, is divided into two parts—the Western Switzerland, the Eastern the Tyrol. The Switzers and the Tyrolese are the most conspicuous instances of hardy mountaineers who have availed themselves of the resources of their mountains to baffle the forces of their would-be conquerors. The heroic tradition of William Tell and his confederates who met in the meadow at Rutli, the splendid self-sacrifice of Arnold of Winkelried, the glories of Sempach and of Morgarten, are counted everywhere among the most precious heirlooms of the heritage of man. Every school-boy throughout the civilised world glows with enthusiastic

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damiration as he reads of the indomitable heroism with which these rude mountaineers, herdsmen, and smiths baffled again and again the disciplined soldiery of great military empires. The story of the Tyrolese is less familiar to universal man. But the heroic resistance which they offered to Napoleon in 1807 inspired several of the finest of Wordsworth's sonnets, and the tradition of Hofer's valour and Hofer's sacrifice is as inspiring as that of Tell, and is more recent and more historic. In Ober-Ammergau we are on the threshold of Hofer's

land. Ober-Ammergau itself stands in the Bavarian Tyrol, and the Bavarians were among the tools of

despotism by which Napoleon attempted, and at last

Portrait of Hofer.

succeeded, in crushing the resistance of Hofer. But from the heights around the village of the Passion Play we look out over the great panorama of mountains which form the natural pedestal for the fame of Andreas Hofer. A lovely drive from Partenkerchen through a mountain pass to Zeil brings you into the valley that was the scene of Hofer's most brilliant victories.

The mountains that around us stand Do sentinel enchanted land,—

within which was fought one of those desperate campaigns that, although the patriots were overborne by numbers, re-illumined the lamp of liberty in Europe, gave new hope to a well-nigh despairing continent, and enriched the annals of mankind with a story of heroic self-sacrificing valour that will last for generations yet to come.

For there among the untaught poor Great deeds and feelings find a home That cast in shadow all the golden lore Of Classic Greece and Rome.

Great deeds were those of Andreas Hofer and the brave men of Tyrol. In the early years of the century, when dynasty after dynasty crashed and fell before the attack of Napoleon, it was the peculiar glory of the Tyrolese that they almost alone among the small nationalities of Europe refused to bow the knee before the universal conqueror. The Spaniards no doubt kept up a persistent guerilla warfare against the French, but they had the potent help of Wellington, who from his base upon the sea was able to give them assistance, without which they would have fared but ill. The Spaniards also were in the end victorious. Their story lacks the deeper note of tragedy. The Tyrolese fought alone. And although for a season they enjoyed a brief and brilliant success, in the end they were crushed by the overwhelming forces of the enemy. It is true that at one stage in the gallant struggle of the mountaineers they were assisted by five hundred Austrian regulars, but for the most part they fought and conquered singlehanded against a European coalition under the supreme direction of the greatest military genius of the century. Their daring, their valour, their indomitable perseverance, excited the admiration of Europe. Wordsworth, in the series of sonnets which were inspired by the heroism of Hofer, but expressed in verse the emotion which thrilled the most prosaic minds :-

Of mortal parents is the hero born
By whom the undaunted Tyrolese are led?
Or is it Tell's great spirit from the dead
Return'd to animate an age forlorn?
He comes like Phœbus through the gates of morn.

And, again, it was of these Tyrolese peasants Wordsworth said:—

A few strong instincts and a few plain rules Among the herdsmen of the Alps have wrought More for mankind, at this unhappy day, Than all the pride of intellect and thought.

It is true that the cynical observer might have found much to criticise in their gallant resistance to overmastering odds. The armies of Napoleon, it may be said, carried with them the seed of modern freedom. The French may have been violent and apparently lawless, but they were the vanguard of civilisation. Napoleon himself was but the thunderbolt which the Fates were hurling against the feudal system. Hofer was a Catholic, and so superstitious that he spent hours in reading his Bible and praying to the Virgin and the saints. The Tyrolese were fighting for Austria— Austria, the incarnation of the past, the bulwark of tyranny, the bane of the East. Nevertheless mankind refused to allow its natural human sympathies to be deflected by political and philosophical considerations of this kind. It saw, and to this day refuses to see anything else but the natural healthy instinct of a race of brave mountaineers, willingly going to battle and to death to rid their native land of the hated foreigner. Whether it was Bavarians from the north, Italians from the south, or French from the west, they were all alike intruders, bent upon subjecting the valleys of the beautiful Tyrol to a foreign yoke. Politicians may declaim and philosophers may argue, but the heart of humanity never fails to respond to those who count not their lives dear unto them

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Again to quote Wordsworth, who in his sonnet, "Feelings of the Tyrolese," expresses the sentiment with which all men everywhere regard the struggle of a nationality against those who would annex it against its will:—

The land we from our fathers had in trust,
And to our children will transmit, or die;
This is our maxim, this our piety,
And God and Nature say that it is just.
That which we would perform in arms, we must.
We read the dictate in the infant's eye,
In the wife's smile, and in the placid sky,
And at our feet amid the silent dust
Of them that were before us. Sing aloud
Old songs, the precious music of the heart.
Give herds and flocks your voices to the wind,
While we go forth, a self-devoted crowd,
With weapons in our fearless hands, to assert
Our virtue, and to vindicate mankind.

Three times in the course of the year 1807 Hofer led his mountaineers to do battle for their rustic independence. Twice he was signally, almost miraculously, successful. But when the third time came, and the Tyrolese were handed over by their own sovereign to be divided as a prey amongst the neighbouring States, not all the valour and the genius of Hofer availed against the converging forces of the French and their allies. The mountaineers, who had repeatedly hurled back the tide of invasion, were at last surrounded, overwhelmed. and hunted down like wolves. Hofer and his gallant companions lurked for weeks concealed in almost inaccessible clefts in their native mountains. But treachery did its fatal work, and the end came. Hofer was betrayed into the hands of his enemies and carried off as a prisoner of war to Mantua, where, after a lapse of time, he was murdered-or executed, according to the cant phrase by which Governments disguise the foulness of their crime. Years rolled on; Napoleon went the way of other great conquerors, and then men remembered Hofer. His remains were reverently exhumed and carried across the Alps, in order to be accorded a more than regal burial in the Hof Kirche of Innspruck.

I paid a visit of reverential homage to the tomb of the Tyrolese patriot. I found his statue standing in a place of high honour in the midst of effigies of mighty monarchs whose very names are strange and unfamiliar. But the memory of the peasant leader, the son of the village publican, is as fresh to-day as it was when first his ashes were laid to rest in the Hof Kirche. And as I looked at his statue, and then coming out of the church I looked up at the snow-capped mountains, the eternal monument of the patriot chief, my thoughts reverted to another continent where, against even greater odds, the Hofer of our own times was still keeping up a desperate struggle against the overwhelming forces of the British Empire. And I felt what probably every man in the Tyrol, and not in the Tyrol alone, but everywhere on God's green earth, not poisoned by the selfish interest or not less selfish arrogance of the conquering race, is feeling to-day :-

Shame on the costly mockery of piling stone on stone To those who won our liberty, the heroes dead and gone, While we stand by and see law-shielded ruffians slay Those who fain would win their own, the heroes of to-day.

We reverence Hofer. We hunt De Wet. We count the Tyrolese peasant as one on fame's eternal bederoll worthy to be fyled; but we exult with savage delight over the collapse of Kruger. Yet the Boers, judged by any and every test, are heroes more superb even than Hofer and his Tyrolese. The men of the Tyrol in 1807 always outnumbered the most powerful armies that could be spared to operate against them. They were far more numerous than the Boers. They occupied a much more difficult country, and the whole forces of a great military empire could never be massed for their destruction. The Boers, men and boys together numbering only 40,000, had to withstand the onslaught of the whole military strength of the British Empire. They had not a leader in their midst of scientific military training. They were opposed to the picked generals of an Empire which is practically always at war. Yet against odds, which at last were those of six to one, they kept up the desperate struggle for a whole twelvemonth. They were in the end as unable to save their fatherland as Leonidas and his 300 men were unable to check the advance of Xerxes'



A Mountain Stronghold in the Tyrol.

million. They did not succumb until they had inflicted upon their arrogant foe the loss of 10,000 dead and 50,000 sick and wounded. But that was a bagatelle to the blow which their determined valour dealt to the military prestige of the victor. The Boers, although defeated, have won for themselves imperishable glory, while the much-vaunted prestige of the victor hangs shrivelled like a pricked bladder exposed to the derision of the world. It is Nemesis indeed; but the measure of our retribution is not yet full. Once more to quote Wordsworth:—

It was a moral end for which they fought: Else how, when mighty thrones were put to shame, Could they, poor shepherds, have preserved an aim, A resolution, or enlivening thought? Nor hath that moral good been vainly sought; For in their magnanimity and fame Powers have they left—an impulse and a claim Which neither can be overturned nor bought.

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Sleep, warriors, sleep! Among your hills repose! We know that ye beneath the stern control Of awful prudence, keep the unvanquish'd soul;

And when, impatient of her guilt and woes, Europe breaks forth, then, shepherds, shall ye rise For perfect triumph o'er your enemies.

# III.—THE PARABLE OF THE PASSION.

At a committee meeting held in connection with the Paris Peace Congress, a member, who happened to be a Jew, exhibited a very striking picture representing Christ looking down in sorrow from the clouds of heaven upon the carnage of a battlefield. It was not received with favour. "Too ecclesiastical," objected one member. "Not sufficiently liberal," said another. The picture was not received with favour. To such an extent has the reaction against Christianity gone on the Continent, that when even a Jew uses the sacred figure of the Prince of Peace to point a moral, many even of the sworn-friends of peace resent the introduction of any allusion to the Nazarene! It would have done these liberal and anti-

but impotent wrath as they noted the continually increasing enthusiasm of the people for the Prophet from Nazareth. This popular movement culminated in the triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when Jesus, arming himself with a scourge of small cords, drove the traders and the money changers from the Temple. Until Jesus struck at the servants of Mammon, and cleansed the Temple of the tumult of the usurers, His enemies had been powerless. But the moment He laid His hand upon the chartered rights of the moneyed class His doom was sealed. It was the alliance between the Sanhedrim and the traders of the Temple that was fatal to the Galilean, just as in our time it was an alliance between the clerics, the journalists, and the capitalists that brought on this war. No one can see the play without feeling that the pivot upon which everything turns in the great tragedy of the Passion was not the offended pride of the rulers, or the sacerdotal intolerance of the priests, but the simple, everyday, sordid spirit of traders who, to avenge the loss of their usurious gains, slew the Son of God and hanged Him on a tree. As the Chorus sing-



The Mountains around Innsbrück, Hofer's Land.

ecclesiastical friends of peace much good to have visited Ober-Ammergau. For the peasants of the Tyrol have preserved the true tradition of the Christ. When that pathetic but sublime figure appears on the stage the obscuring mists of ecclesiasticism and the prejudices of centuries of intolerant orthodoxy fade away. face to face with the carpenter's son, the Man of Sorrows, the proscribed Revolutionist, the hated heretic to compass whose destruction the most powerful forces of Church and State, of Clericalism and Nationalism, banded themselves together. But that which gives so startlingly modern a note to the Passion Play is the bold relief into which it throws the most salient feature of modern politics—the domination of the money power. The war in South Africa was not more certainly brought about by the action of the financiers than the Crucifixion of Christ was the result of the agitation of the moneyed traders of the Temple. The Crucifixion, like the destruction of the South African Republic, was the work of the capitalist. The very first act in the Passion Play brings this out with the utmost clearness. The Sacerdotalists, the High Priests, and the Jingoes of Jerusalem gnashed their teeth in savage

Ist ein getreues Bild der Welt. Wie oft habt ihr durch eure Thaten Auch euern Gott verkauft, verrathen?

Was hier sich uns vor Augen stellt In this that's set before our eyes A picture true of this world lies. How often through your deeds have you Betrayed and sold your God

The mind once turned in this direction becomes absorbed with the parallel. Soon all thought of the historical significance of the story on the stage faded away. I saw no longer Jerusalem and the Temple of 1900 years agone. The whole scene took place in London-in Parliament and in the Stock Exchange. Mary's Son became to me but the symbol of the Dutch nationality in South Africa. Pray do not let any reader imagine from this that I regard the Afrikanders as impeccable or divine. They are neither. But they are sons of men, who assuredly may rank at least with the outcast and the slave as the least of these His brethren, akin to Him in their suffering humanity, being at this moment, indeed, men of sorrows and acquainted with grief. Gradually one by one all the characters became transformed. They still wore their Oriental or Roman costume, but their features were familiar to me, I seemed to recognise their voices. I lived over again

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the year of strife and strain and struggle now drawing to a bloody close. Nor was it only in the action of the sacred drama that I recognised the eternal types whose contemporary representatives meet us every day in the Senate or in the market place. The series of superb tableaux, living pictures combining the immobility of marble with the reality of living flesh and blood, which portray scenes in the Old Testament story prefiguring the life and death of our Lord, were full of a subtle suggestiveness. There, for instance, was the twelfth tableau, in which Micaiah, the spokesman of the Stop-the-War party of those days, was smitten on the cheek by Zedekiah, the Priest of Baal, for daring to prophesy disaster to Ahab in the war against Benhadad. Micaiah seemed to remind me of Mr. Massingham, of Mr. Crook, and of Mr. Croowright-Schreiner. As for Hezekiah and Ahab, they need not be particularised.

Wer frei die Wahrheit spricht, Den schlägt man ins Gesicht. He who truth does speak Is smitten on the cheek.

is as true to-day as it was in ancient Israel. The stoning of Naboth of course was even more suggestive. General Roberts held on high the huge stone which was to crush Naboth. Generals Buller, French and Methuen were in the rear, possibly sympathising as much with poor Naboth as some of our generals who are known to sympathise with the Boers. The proclamation annexing the vineyard was not visible. It must have been behind the scenes. And now, as then, the warning of the Chorus is sorely needed.

Ihr micht'gen Herrscher dieser Welt Zum Wohl der Menschheit aufgestellt Vergesst bei Uebung eurer Pflicht Des unsichtbaren Richters nicht. Ye rule s of the world, in might Appointed for to do men right, Forget not, as your office ye Fulfil, the Judge ye cannot see.

But to return to the play. The moment that the financiers strike hands with the Clericals and Nationalists a conspiracy is formed which follows pretty closely the lines of recent South African history. No one can have the least difficulty in allocating the parts. The parallel is marvellously close. The fiction of the great Afrikander conspiracy has its counterpart in the plausible fiction that Jesus was at the head of a treasonable conspiracy to throw off the Imperial yoke and proclaim Himself king. Then, as now, side by side with the imaginary conspiracy of the innocent there was a very real conspiracy of those who thirsted for innocent blood. The South African League and the Outlanders' Council would have been recognised even by Mr. Fitzpatrick in the Committee of Action formed by the traders and the Sanhedrim for compassing the ruin of their victims. He would probably accept it as a compliment, for the priests and traders did their work with a thoroughness and a finish which even the South African League could not excel. The methods were much the same in both cases. To organise public opinion, to suborn false witness, to twist the most innocent sayings so as to give them the most mischievous meaning, to get up tumultuous meetings, all these things they do on the stage at Ober-Ammergau exactly as they have been doing it now in Africa and in Britain. The great scene when four separately organised contingents of excited citizens rush down, shouting hoarse cries of vengeance, upon the Trafalgar hoarse cries of vengeance, upon the Trafalgar Square of that day, was most painfully true to life. To have made it an exact reproduction of our mobs, there ought to have been more drunkenness and vulgarity. But that would have offended the audience. It was near enough the real thing, and in nothing as much as in being admittedly got up to order by the interested wirepullers. The mob that clamoured for Barabbas was enthused" by organisers who in our day would be paid so much a head. The high priests and Pharisees were

men of business who knew how to put things through, and as there was no lack of money they triumphed at Calvary just as their counterparts have triumphed at Pretoria.

After Christus the part of Judas is of all the most conspicuous and the best acted. The play brings into prominence the good that was in Judas. He was a practical man and a financier to boot. He really loved his Master, and never dreamed that his little plot to force the hand of Jesus and compel Him to assert Himself would lead to His death. When He saw the terrible mistake he made, he felt very much as Mr. Rhodes, the Judas of the Dutch, must feel when he realises how disastrously his policy has played into the hands of his worst enemies, the screaming Jingoes of the coast towns, and has overwhelmed with ruin the people who made him Prime Minister and rendered Rhodesia possible. In his case the dénouement is not yet complete. Let us hope it will resemble the repentance of Peter rather than the

despair of Judas.

Another character whom the play to some extent rehabilitates is Pilate. Pilate, as representative of the Roman Empire, stands for that Concert of the Powers which has succeeded collectively to the possessions and the power of ancient Rome. It was his duty-it was his right-to have saved Jesus. But the work was dangerous; how dangerous none can realise until he puts himself in Pilate's place and asks what an Anglo-Indian judge would feel when threatened with the revolt of a dangerous tribe if he persisted in protecting a more or less contumacious mystic who had been condemned by the highest tribunal of his own people for setting on foot a dangerous conspiracy against British rule. Christ, after all, was only a unit. Life was cheap, and Romans did not hesitate to kill. Pilate had shed too much blood to dare to be too squeamish about the taking of a single life. He meant to do well, and his wife—who may in the present case represent the various peace and pro-Boer organisations in Holland, Germany, France and America -urged him strongly not to have anything to do with the death of that just man. Pilate made a much better struggle for Christ's life than the European Concert made for the life of the South African Republic, But in the end they adopted Pilate's course, and handed the doomed one over to the executioners.

Caiaphas of course is Chamberlain. Annas resembles, both in countenance and in counsel, the aged Prime Minister. Nathanael the Pharisee reminded me much of Mr. Hugh Price Hughes. Mr. Morley seemed to speak with the tongue of Nicodemus, and Mr. Courtney was Joseph of Arimathæa. When the false witnesses appeared before the Sanhedrim and testified against the Prophet of Galilee, I seemed to see our leading Jingo editors all in a row. The false witnesses were more careful to speak the truth than our editors have been. They were more like Mr. Cook than Mr. Harmsworth—speaking the truth but applying it so as to convey a false suggestion.

As the play approached its close, the tragic events in South Africa seemed to be absolutely in motion before our eyes. The procession down the Via Dolorosa, the staggering under the Cross, the agony of the sufferer, the tears of the holy women, the coarse and ribald jibes and jests of the vulgar crowd, the exultant pride of Caiaphas and his fellows—all these were veritable reproductions with the fidelity of the kinetoscope of the scenes with which we have been only too familiar for months past. And when behind the curtain we heard the dreadful hammer strokes which nailed the Victim to the Cross, they seemed to me, each of them, as a bulletin

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ents in before sa, the afferer, ribald cultant were oscope amiliar heard tim to ulletin of victory despatched by General Roberts, complacently recording the progress he was making in his deadly task.

The great scene when Pilate, having challenged the Jews to prove that public opinion is on their side and against Jesus of Nazareth, was simply the General Election anticipated. The motives of pride, selfishness, vengeance, a dread for national safety, and a determination to vindicate personal interests, all were displayed before us, wielded by the organising genius of the Sanhedrim and the Bourse into an irresistible force. Pilate saw in a moment that Jesus was lost. Caiaphas and the traders knew how to organise public opinion. They were experts in running general elections. The disciples, divided, disheartened, without money, and without leaders, could do nothing. There was as little chance of persuading the Jewish populace to reject Barabbas as there is to-day of inducing the British electorate to veto annexation. Once more "Crucify Him! Crucify Him!" is the popular cry. "Not this man, but Barabbas!" sums up the verdict of the General Election. And the self-satisfied smirk of Mr. Chamberlain as he contemplates the acceptance of the responsibility for his blood-guiltiness by the nation was plainly visible on the lips of Caiaphas at Ober-Ammergau. Only Caiaphas is a more dignified figure than Mr. Chamberlain.

But afterwards?

There is one terrible moment in the Passion Play, the memory of which clings and burns. When the chorus is singing "Seht! welch' ein Mensch," immediately before the final scene before Pilate's judgment-seat, the hoarse voices of the populace behind the curtain are heard crying:—

Ans Kreuz mit ihm, Ans Kreuz mit ihm!

In vain the chorus pleads for the innocent victim of the

great conspiracy. The cries continue. Then assuming a sterner tone the chorus sings:—

Jerusalem, Jerusalem,
Das Blut des Sohnes rächet noch an
euch der Herr.

Jerusalem, Jerusalem,
The Lord will yet avenge Messiah's
blood on thee!

All undismayed then peals out the defiant challenge :—
"His blood be upon us and upon our children."

And the chorus at its last word solemnly accepts their decision, singing:—

"Yea, let it come upon you and your children."

We all know how that ended. What centuries of agony the Jewish race has passed since that fatal choice was made, and the guilt of slaying the innocent was assumed by the representatives of the people. We in Britain this month have made a similar choice. What will the issue be?—

Careless seems the great Avenger. History's pages but record
One death-grapple in the darkness 'twixt old systems and His
Word.

Right for ever on the scaffold; Wrong for ever on the throne. But that scaffold sways the Future, for behind the dim unknown Standeth God within the Shadow, keeping watch above His own.

A rather terrible reflection this, for those who this month have, by their vote for candidates approving the war, branded their own forehead with the mark of Cain.

But I would not conclude this article without one word of hope. For us and for our children there may be only a terrible looking forward to of judgment to come. But the trampled victims of our vengeance may take comfort from the thought that the Passion Play does not end with the Crucifixion. The last scenes portray the Resurrection and the Ascension. Sursum corda! O children of tribulation! The birthday of the free Afrikander nation of the future may not be further removed from the death-day of the Republic than the three days which divided the Resurrection from the Crucifixion.



Tableau at the Passion Play: the Adoration of the Cross,

# LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

# THE STRUGGLE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

THE RIVAL PLATFORMS.

MR. H. L. WEST contributes to the Forum for October "A Comparison of the Republican and Democratic Platforms," in which he summarises and characterises the leading features of the declarations of the rival parties. The chief distinction between the two platforms is that the Democrats are specific and make much of one great issue, while the Republicans claim credit for a great many things, but do not state their policy very definitely:—

The Republican declaration consists of an infinite number of brief paragraphs, which scatter like bird-shot discharged from a gun. The vast amount of ground which it covers tends to weaken it, both force and earnestness being totally lacking. The Democratic platform is like a thirteen-inch shell, all the ammunition being practically concentrated in one charge.

#### IMPERIALISM.

Imperialism is, of course, the one great issue. The points of difference between the two parties are here very clearly defined, but while the Democrats define their policy clearly as being "against the seizing or purchasing of distant islands to be governed outside the Constitution," the Republicans defend their policy by means of generalities such as "conferring the blessings of civilisation," without defining what these blessings are to be.

#### TRUSTS.

On the subject of trusts the Democrats are equally definite:

What does the Democratic party do? It pledges itself to an unceasing warfare against private monopoly in every form; to enforce existing laws, and to enact more stringent ones requiring publicity; to amend the tariff laws by placing products of a trust on the free list; and to deal severely with corporations which attempt to influence legislation or public affairs. In the Democratic platform, therefore, we find trusts not only severely denounced, but a remedy for the evil suggested. It may not be the proper remedy, but it is, at least, offered to the voter in a straightforward manner.

The Republican platform, on the other hand, indulges in a wholesale condemnation, and "favours such legislation as will effectively restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition, and secure the rights of producers, labourers, and all who are engaged in industry and commerce." It is almost impossible to consider this assertion in serious spirit. Judging from the record of the past, the Republican party favours nothing of the kind, or, at least, its leaders do not. Certain it is that under Republican administration the laws against trusts have not been enforced; and the attempt made in the House of Representatives, during the last session of Congress, to pass a constitutional amendment was simply a transparent humburg.

#### THE MONEY QUESTION.

The issue of Bimetallism has changed since 1806.

The financial planks of the two platforms stand for something entirely apart—the Republican, for the unadulterated gold standard; the Democratic, for an alleged bimetallism based upon the free and unlimited coinage of silver. To this extent the money issue is much more sharply defined than it was in 1896, when both parties were pledged to bimetallism, although promising to secure that result by different paths. The platforms of 1900 are not to be misinterpreted. There can be no room for doubt. There is no disguising of purpose. The Republicans have taken an advanced radical stand, the wisdom of which seems justified by a prosperity which, while it may be only temporary, is at least very real while it lasts.

MINOR ISSUES.

Mr. West sets forth the minor issues to be decided as follows:—

The Republican platform demands protection to American labour, urges restriction of immigration, appeals for the development of the merchant marine—which means a subsidy of at least 9,000,000 dols. a year to a special class—commends civil service reform, denounces negro disfranchisement in Southern States, commends extension of the free rural delivery system, and promises reduction of the war taxes. Upon all of these subjects the Democratic platform is silent. On the other hand, the Democrats suggest amendment of the interstate commerce law, endorse the election of senators by the people, oppose government by injunction, ask for a Department of Labour, and suggest amore rigid enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law; all these subjects being ignored by the Republicans.

But none of these issues are likely to have any great effect upon the voting.

# A DEMOCRAT'S VIEWS.

Mr. W. L. Stone writes on "The Campaign from a Democratic Point of View." He declares that Mr. Bryan will be elected:—

Now, as to the election. What are Mr. Bryan's chances? While it is true that Mr. McKinley's plurality over Mr. Bryan in 1896 exceeded 600,000, and that his electoral majority was 95, it is also true that a change of 22,078 votes, properly distributed, would have given Mr. Bryan the States of California, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, North Dakota, Oregon, and West Virginia, which would have elected him. A change of 38,191 votes, properly distributed, would have added Maryland to the Bryan column, in addition to the States named, and thus given him the selection by a majority of 23 in the electoral college. Of the eight States named, a part were carried by only slight pluralities; and the aggregate opposition vote, not cast for either Mr. McKinley or Mr. Bryan, amounted to 39,438, of which 14,303 were gold Democratic votes cast for General Palmer. These figures make it clear that the Republican victory of 1896 was not so sweeping as some would make it appear; and when we reflect that at least half of the eight States named are ordinarily and normally Democratic, and that all are fairly debatable, and when we further reflect that most of the gold Democrats who deserted the party in 1896 are disposed this year to support the ticket, there is nothing in the returns of the last election to discourage Democrats in striving for a different result this year...

#### THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

The North American Review for September contains an article by Mr. Marrion Wilcox entitled. "The Filipinos' Vain Hope of Independence." Mr. Wilcox analyses very impartially the negotiations carried on by the American generals on their first landing in the Philippines, and comes to the conclusion that neither of the extreme contentions of American publicists as to the rights and wrongs of the case is correct. From the quotations Mr. Wilcox gives there is no doubt whatever that General Anderson, the leader of the first military expedition, did give Aguinaldo reason to believe that the Americans would not permanently occupy the islands. In spite of this, however, Mr. Wilcox holds that it is quite impossible to restore independence to the Filipinos.

#### THE DUTY OF GOLD DEMOCRATS.

In the North American Review for September, Mr. M. E. Ingalls writes on "The Duty of Gold Democrats," who, he maintains, ought to vote for the Republican party in the coming Election. He says that the financial

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question is the permanent issue in 1900 as it was in 1896, and that if the will of the voters is against the Silver this time the question will be regarded as settled for all time:—

Under the gold standard we have become the leading creditor nation, and we are financing the world. We have produced three great crops in succession, and we are feeding Europe. We have had three years of unexcelled manufacturing industry, and we are finding a prompt and generous market all over the world. The American farmer, the American labourer and the American business man were never so prosperous as they are to-day. It is by their suffrages that this Presidential election must be decided. In what direction do their interests lie?

The American farmer is selling for 37½ cents a bushel corn which it costs him 15 cents to produce. His wheat and cotton, his beef and pork are selling at profitable prices. He is spending his money in luxuries and enjoying himself. He is riding in railroad trains, and, as he looks from the car windows over the bountiful harvests, he is taking a new view not only of his native land, which was never fairer or happier, but is also thinking of his new markets and new "possessions" across

# How the Constitution Works.

One of the most timely articles in the Nineteenth Century for October is that in which Mr. James Boyle, the American Consul at Liverpool, describes the machinery of "An American Presidential Campaign." Mr. Boyle's article does not deal with any of the aspects of the present campaign; but his article is not the less interesting, for if there is one thing which an Englishman cannot understand about America, it is the complicated machinery devised by the tramers of the Constitution to secure the impartial election of the President.

The intention of the Constitution-makers was to remove the election of the President from the turmoil of party strife, and to leave it to a select body of citizens who should be perfectly free agents:—

Theoretically, the people of the United States do not directly elect their President; but practically they do, although the forms of the Constitution are punctiliously observed. All the citizens of the new Republic wanted Washington for the first President. He was also the universal choice for the second term. From that time, however, politics began to have its influence in the selection of the President, and for one hundred years the President has been selected by popular ballot—although indirectly in theory; that is, the people have chosen their President by vote, while at the same time they have observed the forms of the Constitution, especially designed to avoid the choice of the President by direct popular vote.

# THE ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

The President is elected by representative bodies of men known as the Electoral Colleges—one college for each State:—

For example: Take the State of Ohio. It has two United States Senators (and each State, irrespective of size and population, is entitled to two Senators in the Congress of the United States); and Ohio sends twenty-one members to the House of Representatives of Congress. The Ohio Electoral College therefore consists of twenty-three members. There have been four different methods of appointing, or selecting, these electors throughout the different States, but now they are all elected by the people direct, on one general ticket in each State; and it is in voting for these electors that the people practically vote for the President direct.

The Presidential Election is really the election of the electors who elect the President:—

Each political party selects in representative National Convention its candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. Each party also selects candidates for Presidential electors—a candidate being named from each Congressional District in each

State, and two at large in each State. These candidates' names are placed upon the ballot sheet, generally underneath a party emblem. The voter does not declare in form, say, for instance, that he votes for Mr. McKinley, for President, or for Mr. Bryan for President, but he votes for the electors of his party choice. In so doing he is practically voting directly for Mr. Bryan or Mr. McKinley, for the reason that he absolutely knows that if the Democratic electors are elected, they will, when they meet at the Electoral College of their State, on the second Monday of January, vote for the Democratic candidates for the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency; while he is also absolutely certain that if the Republican electors are elected they will vote for the Republican nominees for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

The electors have no legal guarantee whatever that their wishes will be carried out by the Electoral College, but Mr. Boyle says that no case has ever been known in which the electors abused their trust.

# GAINS AND LOSSES FOR MR. BRYAN.

In his review of "The Month in America," in the National Review for October, Mr. A. M. Low discusses, as usual, the chances of the candidates for the Presidency. He regards Mr. Olney's declaration in favour of Mr. Bryan as a sign that the Conservative Democrats who opposed Mr. Bryan four years ago, are anxious to return to their party, and also as foreshadowing the adhesion of the Cleveland following. Mr. Olney's example will have great influence in Massachusetts—though there the Democrats are hopelessly outnumbered—and also in other states where the dissident Democrats four years ago made success possible for Mr. McKinley. Mr. Bryan has however received a serious blow from another quarter:—

Unfortunately for the Democratic candidate, Secretary of the Treasury Gage has now infused new vigour into the Silver question, and so adroitly that he has done Mr. Bryan incalculable harm. He has forced Mr. Bryan into a corner from which he finds it almost impossible to extricate himself. In an interview, Mr. Gage has pointed out that if Mr. Bryan should be elected he could order his Secretary of the Treasury to pay off the "coin" bonds of the United States in silver, and he could, without violating the law, force silver on the country in other directions. It has generally been supposed that the gold standard law passed by the last Congress had so firmly buttressed the national credit and made it impossible for the country to be brought to a silver basis, that the men who are more interested in the financial policy of the Government than in anything else have not regarded the election of Mr. Bryan as dangerous in threatening the national solvency. Mr. Gage's interview, however, has revived all the old doubts, and he has explained the situation so clearly that it is quite evident a Silver Secretary of the Treasury could force silver into circulation.

As to the general trend of political sentiment Mr. Low can discern no definite indication.

"THE Telephone of the Future" is announced by Mr. S. A. Raper in the October Windsor. It is an invention of M. Germain, an official of the French Telegraph Department. Its great feature is the utilisation of stronger currents, by means of a more sensitive microphone, composed of silica and other bodies. This makes long-distance telephony a certainty of the near future. "His microphone has already given birth to a microransmitter,' which acts as a loud-speaking telephone over 2,500 miles." The loud-speaking telephone makes possible the reproduction of sounds not directly spoken into it, and along with phonograph and cinematograph will actualise afresh—say in mid-Atlantic—a play first acted in the Lyceum and stored up for the passengers' behoof.

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# MR. BRYAN'S POLICY FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

MR. E. M. SHEPARD contributes to the American Review of Reviews a paper in which he endeavours to answer the question, what President Bryan could practically do with the Philippines which President McKinley is not now doing or proposing to do? Mr. Shepard thus summarises the difference between the Philippine policy of the two candidates :-

That President McKinley proposes, with the military force of the United States, to complete the conquest of these Asiatic islands, and in future to hold their inhabitants as subjects, with no rights except such as may be granted them by the United States, and with no share, therefore, as matter of right, in the Constitution of the United States. So much is clear; and another thing is equally clear: That Mr. Bryan proposes a reversal of the policy of conquest; that, if elected, he will make no further effort to conquer the islands, unless Congress shall constrain him by resolution or act passed over his veto,—a contingency obviously not worth consideration, for it implies that, though successful at the polls, Mr. Bryan will not have the support of one-third of either house of Congress; that the American troops will, with his approval, remain for no other purpose than to promote the properly expressed views of the Filipino people with respect to their islands; that the Filipino people with respect to their islands; that the Filipinos will be freely permitted, and, so far as may be, aide by American means, to create government in place of that which we have destroyed or suppressed; that Filipino independence will be recognised as soon as there shall appear any government sufficient for recognition which fairly represents the 5,000,000 of civilised natives; that a treaty will then be negotiated, under which the United States will secure proper commercial rights and reasonable guarantees (that is to say, guarantees which are reasonable in view of the distressed condition of the Filipino people) for the protection of American and other foreign rights; and that the port of Manila will be retained by us and conceded by the treaty. Manila is largely European in population and interest; it was conquered from Spain by the United States, and has since remained in its possession; it was never in possession of the Filipinos; it is a proper naval and coaling station; and it is necessary to any protectorate by the United States.

#### WHAT MR. MCKINLEY HAS DONE.

In carrying out President McKinley's policy, the following things have happened :-

We have sent nearly 100,000 troops to the Philippines and now keep there over 60,000; we have made war upon the Filipinos at a cost of tens of thousands of their lives, and of thousands of American lives, and of hundreds of millions of money; we have aroused their hatred; the moral repute of our nation has suffered; we have sacrificed the ideal of our civilisation and government; and the advocates of a President of the United States seeking re-election, instead of asserting the supreme obligation of the "Immortal" Declaration of Independence, are now compelled to vindicate the exceptions, lamentable, disastrous, and even disgraceful as they have been, which we have permitted, and our inconsistencies in performing its obligations.

#### WHAT HE MIGHT HAVE DONE.

Mr. Shepard maintains that when the Paris Treaty was concluded, the following course should have been adopted by Mr. McKinley :-

He should have asked the Filipinos to designate their own representatives. If it were not possible to reach all of them, there was, at any rate, a de facto and sufficient government, which should have been asked to take part in the Treaty of Paris, so far as the concerns of its own land and people were to be disposed of. If its commissioners could not, because of Spanish susceptibility, be admitted to the conference, the American commissioners should themselves have conferred with them respectfully and intimately. If the President be sincere in his fear that the Tagalogs will oppress or misrepresent the remaining Filipinos, let him instruct his military sub-

ordinates to take care that all civilised Filipinos be permitted to choose their representatives and share in forming the Philippine constitution. Surely we may trust the intelligence and conscience of the officers to certify truly which of the Filipino representatives are truly representative. It would be easy to constitute a government as genuine as was the government of the National Defence of France with which Prince Bismarck negotiated the Treaty of Paris in 1871. If the Filipinos desire Aguinaldo for their president, they should have him; if they desire some one else, they should have him. All this will require patience, self-restraint, and sympathy and tact no doubt far greater than would have been required two years ago; but there are no insurmountable difficulties. new government is established let a treaty be made. If Mr. Bryan be elected it is certain that the Filipinos will regard his subordinates with a confidence which they cannot, if they be human, possibly extend to any subordinates of President McKinley. Our commercial rights, our ownership of the port of Manila, and all other details of the relations between the Filipino archipelago and the United States being established, we should withdraw our entire army, excepting such part as may be necessary for the occupation of the fortifications at Manila.

The same course he thinks Mr. Bryan could adopt to-day. Mr. Shepard maintains that Mr. Bryan would find no difficulty in carrying out the policy which, in his opinion, Mr. McKinley should be carrying out to-day.

# DERVISHES DANCING AND HOWLING.

MISS LUCY M. J. GARNETT in the Sunday Magazine sets the monks of Islam in a light different from that shed about them by the popular fancy. To begin with, begging is strictly forbidden except among certain wandering orders; and they are expected to work for their living. Their piety has won to them great wealth, but "the possession of wealth has not caused the monks of Islam, as it did those of Christendom, to depart from the original rule of their founders. Their manner of life has remained simple and frugal in the extreme." The sheikh of the tekkeh (abbot of the convent) is not allowed like his inferiors to follow a worldly calling: he must live, according to the Dervish expression, "on the doorstep of Deity," receiving what is needful from disciples and the charitable. Describing the sacred dance of the Mevlevi,

The faces of even the youngest neophytes wear an expression of devout serenity as they revolve to the sound of the reed-flutes, a music which appears to have an entrancing effect on those who understand its mystic language. For the Dervish "Lovers of Allah" it expresses the harmony of His creation, in which they circle like the planets of the empyrean detached from the world in a rapture of spiritual love and communion with the Eternal.
. . . Love is the leading principle of the Mevlevi; their mutual greeting, "Let it be love!"

One wonders if ever in Christian lands dancing will be redeemed from its frivolous and secular associations and consecrated to purposes of graceful worship. The howling dervishes, or the Rufai, combine with the dance shouts of praise to the Deity, "Ya Allah!" or "Ya Hoo!" The writer adds :-

The Rufai, or "Howling" Dervishes, not only exceed the other Orders in the violence of their exercises, but in their strange religious frenzy cut themselves with knives, sear their flesh with hot irons and swallow fire, all without evincing any sign of pain, but rather as if these wounds caused them exquisite pleasure. When all have finally sunk exhausted and apparently unconscious on the floor, their sheikh leaves his prayer-mat, and walking from one prostrate devotee to another, he whispers in his ear some mystic word which recalls him to life, breathes upon his face, and anoints his wounds with saliva. It is said, and, indeed, commonly believed by the Moslem spectators, that all traces of these self-inflicted injuries disappear in the course of twenty four hours.

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# WHAT IS TO BE DONE IN CHINA?

DEAL WITH THE VICEROYS.

CAPTAIN F. E. YOUNGHUSBAND contributes to the National Review for October an article entitled, "A Plea for the Control of China." Captain Younghusband is convinced that some form of partition or control of China is inevitable, and he thinks that the proper policy of the Powers is not, as they are doing at present, to accentuate the importance of the Central Government, but to deal separately with the local viceroys as far as possible:—

Those who have lived all their lives in European countries and are accustomed to centralisation of authority hardly understand how loosely an Empire like China is held together, and how lightly the provinces are bound to the capital. And before committing ourselves to a policy of emphasizing the central authority we should be wise to mark how very little power that central authority has. We obtained, e.g., from the Peking Government the right to navigate the inland waters, but we cannot yet navigate them. We ought to be clear in our minds whether in this and similar cases our general trend of policy should be to enforce our rights through the central authority or through the viceroy of the particular province in which our rights have been infringed.

#### LOCAL CONTROL AND AN OPEN DOOR.

Each Power should contribute to the control of the capital, and at the same time assume its special sphere of action. The Open Door should be preserved in each sphere.

It is quite ridiculous to suppose that when there are antiforeign risings in Manchuria all of us can go there to suppress them. That task would obviously be much more effectively carried out by Russia alone. Similarly, if the Yang-tsze region, where 64 per cent. of the foreign trade is in our hands, is rendered insecure, the task of settling it would be most easily carried out by us with our sea-power and our troops from India and Hong Kong.

# A BREAK UP INEVITABLE.

To such a policy Captain Younghusband thinks there is no permanent alternative. Though no empire has ever held together so long as that of China, the indications are plain that it is now breaking up:—

The outlying dependencies have been falling away one by one. Annan, Tonquin, Siam, Burma, Sikkim, Hunza, the Pamirs, the Amur Region, Formosa, Hong-Kong, all have been broken away, and pieces even of China itself—Port Arthur, Wei-Hai-Wei, Kiao-Chau Bay, Kowloon—have passed into the hands of others. And many other instances besides those I have already given could be quoted to show how loosely what remains is held together. While the Emperor has little authority over the Viceroys, the Viceroys on their part, as they freely acknowledge, have but slight control over the people. Patriotism is practically unknown. Mid-China and South China were perfectly callous as to what the Japanese did in North China.

# CHINESE AND EUROPEANS.

Captain Younghusband thinks that the antipathy of the Chinese to foreigners is a radical trait of their character. European antipathy to the Chinese is no less natural:—

In travelling through a strange country for one's own pleasure one naturally tries to think the best of the people; and most of the people (except the Mashonas and Matabele) among whom I have travelled I have formed some attachment to. But between me and the Chinamen there always seemed a great gulf fixed which could never be overcome. The Chinese gentlemen I met during my three months' stay in the Peking Legation and the year I spent in Chinese Turkestan were always very politie, and often cheery and genial; but even then I could always detect a vein of condescension and superciliousness. They were

polite because they are bred to rigid politeness, but I never felt drawn towards a Chinese gentleman as any one would be towards a Rajput, a Sikh, or an Afghan gentleman.

#### COMPOUND WITH RUSSIA.

The Fortnightly Review contains three articles on "The Far Eastern Crisis." The first of these, which is anonymous, is entitled "Why Not a Treaty with Russia?" and is by far the most reasonable and far-sighted contribution to the Far Eastern question which has appeared in any of the reviews since the question assumed its present acute phase. Briefly, the writer's points are, first, that Russia does not want China, which she could not assimilate; secondly, that Russian policy is against the acquisition of unassimilable populations; and, thirdly, that so far from Russia's advance in Asia being directed against British India, four-fifths of Russia's territory in Asia was acquired before our Indian Empire was even in its birth.

#### BRITISH POLICY.

As to British policy, the writer says :-

We proclaim the integrity of China without any intelligent or merely obstinate effort to re-assert the primacy of our diplomacy at Pekin, or even to maintain its parity with that of Russia. We consecrate the Middle Kingdom to an integrity of putrescence without any more lucid conception than in the case of Turkey, that the propping up of a decaying despotism necessitates a liberal indulgence of its crimes. On the other hand, with inexplicable complacency, we reserve our right in the last resort to an almost impossible share of China, without taking the least steps towards the preparation of the masterly plans and the enormous forces which would be required to vindicate that claim.

#### RUSSIA'S EXPANSION.

Our pretensions to the hegemony of the Yangtse Valley have been already destroyed by the action of the other Powers in landing troops, while as to Northern China, no sane politician could have hoped to prevent the last stage of the Siberian railway from becoming Russian:—

It is excessively rare to find, even among educated Englishmen, a perception of the simple fact that the landward expansion of Russia has been as natural, gradual and legitimate as the spread of British sea-power, and that the former process has been ir finitely the less aggressive and violent of the two. Russophobia in this country rests upon the assumption that the devouring advance of the Muscovite has been exclusively dictated by a melodramatic and iniquitous design upon our dominion in India. There never was a stranger fallacy of jealous hallucinations. If our Indian Empire had never existed, if the continent-peninsula had disappeared at a remote geological epoch beneath the waves, and if the Indian Ocean had washed the base of the Himalayas for ages, Russian expansion would still have followed precisely the same course it has taken at exactly the same rate.

The trail of the frontal attack, says the writer, has been all over our diplomacy, and unless some prolonged equilibrium between England and Russia can be established there will be small hope for British interests in China.

"Is Russia to preponderate in China?" asks Mr. Demetrius Boulger, who bases his article on the enlightened proposition that any suggestion "emanating from Russia would arouse suspicion," and that "Russia will never be pulled up in the Far East except by the absolute opposition of this Empire." Mr. Boulger is an extremist of the most extreme type, and though he does not repeat his amazing proposition of a few months back, that we should land 200,000 men at St. Petersburg and capture the city, he goes pretty far in that direction by pleading that we should oppose Russia merely for the

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said, that ourse sake of opposition. We must not negociate with Li Hung Chang because he is the friend of Russia, and we cannot negociate with anyone else because there is no

government in China. Instead, we are to-

define and assert our claim to the Yangtse Valley, and at the same time support it by sending twenty thousand British troops to Chusan. At the same moment we should notify Japan, Germany, America, and France that we will respect and support similar claims to "a material guarantee" on their part in Corea, Shantung, Chekiang, and Kwangsi respectively. It would be necessary also to take the precaution of mobilising the fleet. If these steps were taken promptly, quietly, and firmly, there would be no war, the prestige of England would be raised to a higher point than ever, and the Powers, agreed on their own position and relative claims, could attack the Chinese problem with the genuine intention of solving it. There will, indeed, be no place in such an arrangement for Li Hung Chang, and we might even entertain the hope that the Dowager-Empress and her satellites would before long receive their deserts. It would be a partition of responsibility; whether it extended over much

#### DIPLOMATICUS'S INDISCRETION.

"Diplomaticus" contributes the third China article to the Fortnightly. His article is entitled "Count Lamsdorff's First Failure," and was written with the object of proving that Russian diplomacy is not as infallible as the ordinary Russophobe believes. According to "Diplomaticus," Count Lamsdorff's proposal was a perfectly comprehensible one from the Russian point of view, the "failure" being that it was too absurd for acceptance. As a specimen of "Diplomaticus's" inaccuracy of statement I may mention that he speaks of over £200,000,000 having been expended in connection with the Siberian railway, when, as a matter of fact, not a quarter of this sum has yet been expended.

#### KEEP AN EYE ON GERMANY.

"In China the work of superseding the British Empire shall begin." This is the startling proposition of an anonymous writer in the National Review for October. The writer, who signs himself "X," gives a very long and careful account of Germany's movements in the international sphere for the last few years, and concludes that Germany is our real rival all over the world, and that it is against us and not Russia that Germany is now preparing.

GERMANY AGAINST ENGLAND.

It is in China that our interests are to be first attacked. Germany has convinced herself that the partition of China cannot now be permanently avoided. Her first conception was that as a result of the Japanese war there would be a regeneration of the middle Kingdom under German auspices, and it was only after waiting in vain for several years that she came to the conclusion that disintegration was inevitable. Her avowed purpose in taking possession of Kiao Chau was to be ready for either alternative:—

The landing of German troops at Shanghai, and the despatch of German gunboats up the Yang-tsze are explained away by the Kolnische Zeitung in the venerable manner. Germany, we are told, has no aggressive designs in that region, and agrees with England that it is a sphere in which the "open door" must be maintained. Exactly. It is not recognised as our sphere. It is to be the cosmopolitan sphere. Germany is to entrench herself in her monopoly in Shan-tung, and to share the advantages of the "open door" with us upon the Yang-tsze. This is a characteristic Anglo-German bargain. It is with a particular view to our position in the event of a break-up of China that we seek German support. It is in that event we shall most surely lose it. The Chinese pledge was simply that the Yang-tsze region would not be alienated to "any Power"—ourselves included. Other

nations hold us to our bond, which, of course, would become waste paper if the Chinese Government by any mishap should cease to exist. No nation recognises on our part a territorial claim to the Yang-tsze. It is certain that in the case of the disruption of China, Germany would claim the whole region from the Yellow River up to the north bank of the Yang-tsze. Much the most probable of all eventual results of the Kiao-chau episode is that we shall lose at least the northern, and incomparably the better, half of the great middle region.

#### A RENEWED TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

"X" declares that when the partition of China begins the real antagonism between our interests and those of Germany will come to light, and Germany will at once take steps to reconstitute the Triple Alliance with Russia and France for the purpose of preventing the realisation of our claims to the Yang-tsze Valley.

#### GERMAN AIMS ON THE YANG-TSZE.

So long as China remains undivided, Germany's advantage in guarding the Open Door is second only to our own:—

It may even be conceded, since it is beyond the requirements of the argument to discuss the point, that the stability of the Middle Kingdom is desired in Berlin as sincerely as in London or Washington. But what if, as will be admitted to be possible, it should prove beyond human power to preserve the integrity of China or to prevent the break-up-what then? There is a vague idea abroad in this country that in the last resort Germany would content herself with her present sphere in the province of Shan-tung, with some indefinite and unalarming additions of interland, and that her friendly support would enable us to enter into peaceful possession of the Yang-tsze Valley and the enjoyment of the lion's share in the partition of China. imagine, so far as we examine the matter at all, that the Kaiser and his subjects, if discontented with their modest slice in their present admitted sphere, would turn to the north and effect a vigorous aggrandisement at the expense of Russia. For such theories as these there is not a vestige or a shadow of evidence or reason. The interests of Germany, who already resents the inordinate extension of our dominion, and attributes the extension of the British Empire to an irritating chronological accident, do not lie in conniving at the aggrandisement of a Power in her view so exorbitantly overgrown, and if her interests do not lie in that direction her policy will not. The transfer of the whole Yang-tsze Valley to us would bring under the British flag half the inhabitants of the earth. Of all States in the world, Germany has the deepest interest in preventing such a consummation, and the most fixed determination to do it.

#### DEAL HONESTLY WITH THE CHINESE.

Mr. Stephen Bonsal's paper in the North American Review "What the Chinese Think of Us," is mainly a long indictment of the policy of the European Powers. Mr. Bonsal points out that from the very first the Chinese representatives protested that they could not protect Europeans in Pekin, but in spite of this the representatives of the Powers were installed in Pekin by force. The reasons which the Western Powers, who participated in the spoliation of China, adduce in explanation of their policy do not appeal to the Chinese mind:—

The Western Powers maintain that they were compelled to interfere in the internal affairs of China to preserve law and order; to which the Chinese reply that law and order had reigned for hundreds of years, and was only disturbed by the coming of the barbarians. The Chinese still hold that nations, like individuals, have a perfect right to choose their associates in business or in pleasure. When they declined to trade with us, they think we should have immediately withdrawn from their world, perhaps protesting as we did so, to save our "face," that we did not care to trade with them. And so there would have been an end of the matter.

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CHINESE TREATMENT OF ENVOYS.

The Chinese have always recognised the sanctity of the person of an envoy, but they discriminate between Ministers who are forced upon them and those whom they are willing to receive:—

The representatives of the Western Powers in Pekin belong to the former category. The Chinese have never withdrawn their protest against the presence of these Ministers in the capital of the Empire; it has only been drowned in musketry fire.

Mr. Bonsal holds that it was the attack on the Chinese forts and the slaughter of a couple of thousand Chinese which led to the attack on the Legations. The Chinese people felt exactly as Europeans felt when the false news came that the members of the Legations had been massacred.

Mr. Bonsal concludes his article by recalling the fact that, though the Chinese have been conquered more than once, they have always assimilated their conquerors. It was thus with the Golden Horde, the Mongols, and the Manchus, and even their conquest of China was not the result of two or three campaigns, but of wars which lasted hundreds of years. The moral is, that as we cannot conquer the Chinese, we must treat them with more consideration in the future.

WHY NOT A JAPANNED CHINA?

The editor of the new *Monthly Review* discusses the situation "After Pekin," and concludes as follows:—

The great necessity for British interests in China is a settled Government. Far better that even Russia should annex the country than that chaos should continue. But the commercial policy of Russia is worse for us than that of any other nation, and it would be better that Japan or even Germany should be encouraged to take over the government of the southern and central part of the Empire. In the meantime an attitude of expectancy is all that the Government of this country can at present take up. It may well be that eventually a more active part may be open to it, in the direction of keeping order in the sea-coast towns and waterways of an imperfectly pacified Japanese Empire.

RESTORE THE EMPEROR.

Dr. John Ross is a welcome addition to the number of writers who recognise that China has rights as against Europe as well as Europe against China. In the Contemporary Review for October he publishes an excellent article on "Our Future Policy in China," in which he says plainly that the only policy to be observed towards the Chinese in future is to treat them with justice and as equals, for no other policy will ever pay. Dr. Ross has a high opinion of the morals and intellectual capacity of the Chinese. In the first place they are not cowards, and their detestation of war is based upon a philosophy which Europeans might envy.

CHINESE NOT COWARDS.

But the Chinese when oppressed and bullied in the past have not shown themselves incapable soldiers when dealing with enemies of equal armament, and they only want arms and a leader to enable them to repel European aggression with equal success.

In their past normal life they had no warrior leaders. Insult and wrong produced national wrath and the warrior leaders appeared. Similar causes will again produce the same effects. The men are now more numerous, their resources more extensive. The raw materials for an army, formidable no less by prowess than by numbers, are lying all over China. The man has yet to appear who will pick them up and utilise them. The Chinese lack military leaders, but leaders will come.

THEIR LOVE FOR JUSTICE-

One of the most prominent characteristics of the

Chinese, says Dr. Ross, is their admiration of, and love for, justice:—

A sense of injustice rouses them to wrath as nothing else can. The most serious losses in the way of business, or from the action of natural forces, they endure with patient equanimity. A small loss—even an insignificant one—by what they consider to be injustice rouses them to indignant protest and to serious resistance. If that sense of injustice is sufficiently acute there are no bounds to their wrath, and to obtain redress they take the strongest measures without counting the cost.

#### -AND REASON.

No people revere Reason more than the Chinese:—
Their instruction from childhood teaches them to trust to
Reason and not to Force for the statement and the acquisition
of their rights. Years ago they appealed in this way to Western
nations, by whom their appeal was spurned with contempt—
hence the present horrors in China. Their etiquette, again,
which is strictly observed by all classes, makes a police force
unnecessary. Their deference to seniors, their politeness to
strangers, all combine to form a powerful restraint on the
coarser feelings and on that resort to physical force not
uncommon among, many Western nations.

## PARTITION IMPOSSIBLE.

Dr. Ross does not believe that China can be parcelled out among the Powers. Nor does he think that Captain Younghusband's policy of treating separately with the Chinese viceroys is a good plan. The unity of the country is essential, and the Emperor is the best instrument for preserving it:—

Incomparably the best policy for China and for Europe, in order to secure peace now and security for the indefinite future, is that the Western Powers should unite harmoniously to the end in resisting any temptation to personal aggrandisement in theway of annexing Chinese territory; and throughout China should declare by public proclamation that their one aim is the restoration of order under the Emperor through wise officials of his choosing, who will work towards the improvement of the country. This policy will render the restoration of peace now a comparatively easy task, and will secure the hearty good wishes and the permanent gratitude of all the better classes throughout China, with whom lie the government and the influence of the country when the restoration of peace brings back the rule of reason.

Mr. John Foord, Secretary of the American Asiatic Association, writes in the North American Review of September on "The Root of the Chinese Trouble," which he maintains is not missionaries, merchants, or concessionaires, but the ignorance and corruption of the rulers of the country. Mr. Foord's only suggestion for the bettering of things is "to deliver China into the hands of honest Chinamen," but how it is to be kept in such hands, without some form of foreign control, he does not say.

#### GORDON'S CAMPAIGN IN CHINA.

The Fortnightly for October publishes the second part of Gordon's account of the operations which resulted in the capture of Soochow, Yesing, and Liyang from the Taepings, operations which had the effect of cutting the rebellion in two halves mutually isolated. Gordon's final recommendation was as follows:—

Should any future war with China arise, too much attention cannot be paid to the close reconnoitring of the enemy's positions, in which there are always some weak points; and it is to be hoped that our leaders may incline to a more scientific mode of attack than has hitherto been in vogue. The hasty attacks generally made on Asiatic positions cost valuable lives, invite failure, and prevent the science of war, theoretically acquired at considerable cost, being tested in the best school, viz., that of actual practice.

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# WHAT A GOOD BOY AM I! By the Amir of Afghanistan.

THERE is not much in common between little Jack Horner and Abdur Rahman, the Amir of Afghanistan, but in one respect they are in absolute accord. Little Jack Horner, after his exploit in extracting the plum from the Christmas pie, called all the world to witness what a good boy he was, and the "Details in my daily life," published by the Amir of Afghanistan in the first number of the *Monthly Review*, show the same complacent reflection, almost as naively expressed. "From my childhood up to the present day," says the Amir, "my life is quite a contrast to the habits of living indulged in by nearly all other Asiatic monarchs and chiefs. They live for the most part a life of idleness and luxury, whereas I, Abdur Rahman, believe that there is no greater sin than allowing our minds and bodies to be useless and unoccupied in a useful way . . . . My way of living and dressing has always been plain and simple and soldierlike. I have always liked to keep myself occupied day and night in working hard at something or other, devoting only a few hours to sleep. As habit is second nature, it has become a habit of mine, that even when I am seriously ill, when I cannot move from my bed I still keep working as usual at reading and writing documents and various Government papers. . . . If my hands and feet cannot move from my bed, I can still go on moving my tongue to give orders to those about me, and tell them what I wish to be done..... I never feel tired, because I am so fond of work and labour." This love for work he owes to God himself, for it is a matter of Divine inspiration. "The true ideal and desire of my life is to look after the flock of human beings whom God has entrusted to me as humble slave."

#### HIS DREAM.

It is no wonder he is worried, poor man! for his whole life is dedicated to the fulfilment of his dream. Long before he became Amir he dreamed a dream, which he published and distributed about the country. That dream was that before his death he should finish making a strong wall all round Afghanistan, for its safety and protection:—

The more I see of the people of other nations and religions running fast in the pursuit of progress, the less I can rest and sleep; the whole day long I keep on thinking how I shall be able to run the race with the swiftest, and at night my dreams are just the same. There is a saying that the cat does not dream about anything but mice: I dream of nothing but the backward condition of my country, and how to defend it, seeing that this poor goat, Afghanistan, is a victim at which a lion from one side and a terrible bear from the other side are staring, and ready to swallow at the first opportunity afforded them.

He is a great dreamer, is the good Amir, and many other dreams of his, all of which he tells to his courtiers, have come true. And so, having his life-work marked out before him in dreamland, he is able to go ahead and work with an untiring energy to complete his task. It is curious, he says, that the harder he works, the more anxious he is to continue working.

#### AN ANXIOUS LOVER.

After this promising introduction, he tells us that it is rather difficult to give details of his daily life, because he has no fixed time for sleeping, nor any definite time for taking his meals, and he is often so absorbed in thought that his meals are kept on the dinner-table for hours at a time, while he forgets all about them, from which it may be imagined that either there is an endless relay

of dishes kept waiting, or that His Royal Highness has no objection to cold meat. In the same manner his absorbing preoccupation in his work plays the mischief with his sleep. When he begins reading and writing at night, he sometimes never raises his head until the night is past, and the morning has come. His health suffers, no wonder! and his doctors tell him that he must take his meals regularly at fixed times, but his answer is, "Love and logic have never agreed together"; and he is so much in love with his people that he cannot consider his own health when compared with their well-being. Altogether it is evident that the Amir is a very nice man indeed, at least when he looks in his own mirror, nothing can exceed the charm of the countenance which confronts him. Certainly he writes well, his illustrations are apposite, poetical and romantic. He is dominated by the metaphor which he uses as to his being the lover of his country. Afghanistan is to him the mistress of his heart, and as the pains of the lover are the luxuries of his love, so the difficulties and anxieties of a reformer only add to his enthusiasm and spurs him to fresh exertions. He is often discouraged on account of the misbehaviour of his people, who keep on rebelling and quarrelling and intriguing against one another in a way that makes him sometimes despair. He wastes half his time endeavouring to ascertain the truth, and he is often tempted to retire from the impossible task. This, however, would be cowardly. So he goes on working, so hard that he often has to ask his courtiers whether he has eaten his dinner or not, his stomach apparently nct being capable of reminding him of that fact.

"UNEASY LIES THE HEAD."

He usually goes to sleep about five or six in the morning, and gets up at two in the afternoon. During the whole of that time when he is in bed, his sleep is so disturbed that nearly every hour he wakes, and keeps on thinking about improvements. Then he goes to sleep again. As soon as he arises, he sends for his doctor, who prescribes the medicine which he has to take that day. Then comes the tailor bringing with him several plain suits in European style. After he has selected the one he will wear, he washes and dresses and has tea; but during the whole of that time his officials stand looking at him, saying in their minds, "Oh, be quick. Let us each put our work before you." As soon as breakfast is over, he is worried to death, for no sooner does he appear at work than officials, sons, household servants, come in for instructions. Every page-boy, of whom there are hundreds, and men of the Detective Department, walk in upon him, with letters in their hands whenever any suffering person requires help or assistance. In this way he is pretty crowded. None of his subjects have one-tenth part of his work to do. He only gets a few minutes for his meals, and none at all for his family, and even at meal times his courtiers and officials keep on asking him questions!

# HIS RECREATIONS.

In addition to all these officials, who are always in attendance upon him from the time he wakes until he goes to sleep, and in addition to the half a hundred persons who are thus surrounding him, he has always near the durbar-room, to be ready when required, a company of professional chess-players and backgammon-players, a few personal companions, a reader of books, and a story-teller. Musicians of several nationalities attend at night, "and although I am never entirely free, yet the courtiers enjoy the music, and I listen in the

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intervals." When he rides out, every one of his personal ghness attendants and servants start with him, including, I nanner suppose, the backgammon-players and story-tellers. ys the "Altogether, with the cavalry, infantry, and artillery of ng and the body-guard, he is always ready as a soldier on the march s head to a battle, and can start without delay at a moment's come. notice. The pockets of his coat and trousers are always ell him filled with loaded revolvers, and one or two loaves of bread, for one day's food." A considerable number of times, agreed gold coins are sewed into the saddles of his horses, and people on both sides of the saddles are two revolvers. Several npared guns and swords are always lying by the side of his bed, t that or the chair on which he is seated, within reach of his least hand, and saddled horses are always standing in front of eed the his office. All his attendants go to sleep when he does, ertainly with the exception of the following who keep awake in al and turn; the guards and their officers, the tea-bearer, the ich he water-bearer, the dispenser, the hubble-bubble bearer, anistan the valet, and the tailor who has always to be at hand in ains of iculties usiasm en dispeople,

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order to do any repairs or to have instructions when the Amir thinks of them.

The Amir maintains that he has cleared out and abolished the cruel system of slavery, although he keeps the word slave to describe persons who are more honoured and trusted than any other officials in the kingdom. If a slave is badly treated, and the cruelty proved, the slave has his liberty "by my orders, because God has created all human beings children of one parent, and entitled to equal rights."

#### HIS HOME LIFE.

He then goes on to describe his sitting-rooms and his bed-rooms, and the way in which he furnishes them and pays allowances to his wives. He does not mention the exact number of his wives, although there seems to be an allusion to seven. "My wives," he says, "come and pay regular visits to me ten or twelve times in the year for a few hours at a time." If there are seven of them, and each comes ten times, the husband and wife meet about three times a fortnight. He opens all the letters with his own hand if they are addressed "not to be opened by any one excepting by the Amir," and he also writes the letter with his own hand. He tell us he has always loved beautiful scenery, flowers, green grass, music, pictures, and every kind of natural beauty. All his palaces command beautiful views. He is also very religious, is the good Amir, for he has appointed directors throughout the whole country, who first of all advise people to attend the mosque five times a day for their prayers, and to fast in Ramadan, and then if the people will not listen to their advice they administer a certain number of lashes, "because a nation which is not religious becomes demoralised, and falls into ruin and decay, and misbehaviour makes people unhappy in this world and the next."

#### HIS BEST SLEEPING-DRAUGHT.

One more extract from this charming article, and I have done. The Amir tells us that he writes books himself, but that he likes better to have them read to him, and that he likes his information in the form of fiction, from which it may be seen that the Amir is an intensely modern man. At the same time his reasons for preferring to be read to are not very complimentary to the authors. He says:—

I do not go to sleep directly I lie down in bed, but the person who is specially appointed as my reader sits down beside my bed and reads to me from some book, as, for instance, histories of different countries and peoples; books on geography, biographies of great kings and reformer, and political works.

I listen to this reading until I go to sleep, when a story-teller takes his place, repeating his narratives until I awake in the morning. This is very soothing, as the constant murmur of the story-teller's voice lulls my tired nerves and brain.

One also remembers better what is told in the form of a story when read aloud. The stories are mostly full of exaggeration and superstitions, yet even in these I learn much of the old habits of thought and ideas of ancient peoples, and I think of the progress that the world has made since those old times. There is another advantage in sleeping through the droning noise of the story-teller's recitations, namely, that one gets accustomed to noise, and I can sleep soundly on the battlefield and under similar circumstances.

#### AMERICAN TESTIMONY TO THE BOERS.

"THE Last Days of Pretoria" is the mournful heading of Mr. R. H. Davis's mournful paper in Scribner. He laments that Generals De Wet and Botha, instead of the aged Joubert and the stubborn Cronje, were not in command throughout the most critical portion of the war. He proffers this testimony to the general character of the Boers, which is the more impressive as he had been predisposed to an entirely opposite view. He says:—

I left Pretoria with every reason for regret. I had come to it a stranger and had found friends among men whom I had learned to like for themselves and for their cause. I had come prejudiced against them, believing them to be all the English press and my English friends had painted them: semi-barbarous, uncouth, money-loving, and treacherous in warfare. I found them simple to the limit of their own disadvantage, magnanimous to their enemies, independent and kindly. I had heard much of the corruption of their officials; and I saw daily their chief minister of state, at a time when every foreign resident was driving through Pretoria in a carriage, passing to and from the government buildings in a tram-car, their President living in a white-washed cottage, their generals serving for months at the front without pay and without hope of medals or titles.

#### THEIR UNWORLDLINESS.

Their ignorance of the usages and customs of the great world outside of their own mountains, for which the English held them in such derision, harmed no one so greatly as it harmed themselves. Had they known the outside world, had they been able to overcome their distrust of the foreigner, had they understood in what way to make use of him, how to manipulate the press of the world to tell the truth in their behalf as cleverly as the English had used it to misrepresent them; had they known how to make capital of the sympathies of the French, the Americans, and the Germans, and to turn it to their own account; had they known which men to send abroad to tell the facts, to plead and to explain; had they known which foreign adventurer was the one to follow implicitly on the battle-field and which to "vootsak" to the border; had they been men of the world instead of farmers in total ignorance of it, they might have brought about intervention, or an honourable peace. The very unworldliness of the Boer, at which the Englishman sneers, did much, I believe, to save Great Britain from greater humiliations, from more frequent "reverses" and more costly defeats.

# "A HOLY WAR."

Mr. Davis may perhaps be pardoned for the dejection which leads him at the end to say of the Boers:—

They are the last of the crusaders. They rode out to fight for a cause as old as the days of Pharaoh and the children of Israel, against an enemy ten times as mighty as was Washington's in his war for independence. As I see it, it has been a Holy War, this war of the burgher crusader, and his motives are as fine as any that ever called a "minute man" from his farm or sent a knight of the Cross to die for it in Palestine. Still, in spite of his cause, the Boer is losing, and in time his end may come, and he may fall. But when he falls he will not fall alone; with him will end a great principle, the principle for which our forefathers fought—the right of self-government, the principle of independence.

# MILNERISM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A REPLY BY MR. HOBSON.

Mr. J. A. Hobson contributes to the Contemporary Review for October a very vigorous reply to Mr. Garrett's adulatory article. Mr. Hobson deals closely with certain features of the negotiations which led to the war, but the most interesting part of his article is that in which he compares Sir Alfred Milner with Sir Bartle Frere and with Froude, and characterises his policy and temperament.

# PARTIALITY AND ACADEMICISM.

The academic temper combined with dogmatism and partiality have been Sir Alfred Milner's ruin :-

For that academic temper and attitude of mind which made Mr. Froude such a lamentable failure in the task he set himself, are plainly discernible in Sir A. Milner, though in him they are combined with and in part concealed by other attributes. Both men are temperamental Imperialists of the sentimental academic school, thoroughly convinced that British rule is "the greatest secular agency for good known to the world," and not disposed to entertain nice scruples as to the methods of extending so beneficent an agency. Sir A. Milner was com-mended by a dignitary of the Church, when he set forth on his South African mission, as "the finest flower of human culture that the University of Oxford has produced in our time."
But there is reason to suspect that the intellectual atmosphere in which these "flowers of human culture" are produced exercises some hardening influence on their humanity and morals, substituting for those warm, wholesome sympathies which are the safest guides in understanding our fellows and in regulating our conduct towards them, a cold critical demeanour of superiority which lays down carefully calculated ends, applies casuistic subtlety in adopting means, and is capable of fierce resentment and even persecuting zeal, if any attempt be made to question their authority or thwart their will. This inhumanity is, of course, quite consistent with a certain superficial courtesy and even affability of manner, which, though not expressly so designed, serves as a glove upon the iron fist.

Sir Alfred Milner's political experience, says Mr. Hobson, was no better adapted to fit him for his work than was Sir Bartle Frere's:—

Sir Alfred Milner's experience fitted him in no degree for such a task: it made him what he is, a strong-headed bureaucrat, extremely capable in the autocratic conduct of affairs, able to impose his will upon inferiors and to drive reluctant and evasive Easterns along paths of British "good government," but incapable of that genuine and full-hearted sympathy with the free and sturdy humanity of colonists who would not be driven, and unable to throw off the habits of his past official career.

# A TEMPERAMENTAL JINGO.

The Blue Books alone are enough to show that Sir Alfred Milner, "partly from temperamental Jingoism, partly from deficient power in judging character," allowed himself to become the instrument of the wreckers:—

As matters were nearing the catastrophe, he lost his head and even permitted passion so to overrule his sense of common honesty as to mutilate that portion of Mr. Steyn's despatch which he professed to transmit intact. Those who follow most closely his conduct since the outbreak of hostilities will best appreciate the chorus of applause with which he is greeted by the League and their financial backers. This "strong man" destroys the constitutional self-government of the colony, openly espouses the League policy, and vehemently denounces those who seek "conciliation"; utters hysterical speeches, in which he propounds the false finality of a "Never Again!" policy; and trusts in militarism and disfranchisement as a means of securing peace in South Africa. But it is the sheer collapse of intellect which stands out most clearly in the documents, the weird jumble

of sharp reasoning and claptrap, the pitiful inability to distinguish good evidence from bad, which mark his despatches.

Mr. Hobson concludes his article as follows: To claim actual success for Sir Alfred Milner's policy requires considerable effrontery. One may assume that Sir A. Milner did not want war; yet he had three distinct opportunities of settlement upon terms and by methods honourable and profitable to Great Britain, and he evaded all of them; he deceived the Government into thinking Mr. Kruger would not fight, being so deceived himself, and into believing that Free State opinion was such as to preclude active armed co-operation, believing this himself. This same man, governed by the same temper and receiving his information from the same sources, now asserts that an era of annexation for the Republics and of martial law, followed by wholesale disfranchisement in the Colonies, will form the basis of a lasting peaceful settlement in South Africa. Is it reasonable to believe him, or to obey the demands of that British South Africa which has so often and so terribly deceived us with regard to the likelihood of war, and its measure and duration, when it seeks to place in Sir Alfred Milner's hands the full administration of the new order in South Africa?

# OLIVE SCHREINER ON THE BOERS.

In the Revue des Revues for September Olive Schreiner has two long articles on the psychology and history of the Boers. Most of the articles is but a résumé, though a very graphic and interesting résumé, of the history of the Boers, from the time when their grievances against the English caused the first trek, down to the present dark phase in their life story. "In twenty-five years," says Olive Schreiner, "as I foresee with regret, there will no longer be a single real Boer born in South Africa, and yet there will then be more than half a million South Africans, of Dutch-Huguenot origin." Her verdict is deliberately that, "If only enough tact, sympathy and judgment had been used in our relations with the original inhabitants, there would have been no white man's problem in South Africa."

Taking what may be called the orthodox Jingo estimate of the Boers, Olive Schreiner says: "It has been said, but it will probably never be said any more, that the Boer is cowardly and cannot fight. Considering his history during the last two centuries, it has always been amazing to us how that opinion could have been spread, even by his worst enemies." The whole Boer nature is intensely averse from war. In bygone days he fought and fought much and hard, but from necessity and never from choice.

The Boer is also constantly taxed with conservatism, and with some justice. But it is this very conservatism which shows his strength and tenacity. In similar isolated conditions, Europeans too often degenerate; but the Boer has not degenerated, and his conservatism is in no wise such as to prevent his rapidly assimilating new ideas and habits. "To any one who studies with patience and impartiality the history of the Boers of South Africa, there is nothing more pathetic than this strange and half-savage clinging to the past. The cry ceaselessly uttered for generations past, by the Boer woman sitting in her arm-chair, 'My children, never forget that you are white people! Do as you see your father and mother do!' is not the cry of a feeble conservatism which dreads danger. It is the incarnation of the passionate determination of a small nation full of greatness, resolved not to lose the little which it had, nor descend in the scale of humanity."

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# THE SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE Contemporary Review for October opens with a very excellent article by Mr. J. B. Robinson on the subject of the "South African Settlement"—somewhat premature, no doubt, for there is evidently to be no settlement at all, but nevertheless extremely interesting as illustrating, what I have repeatedly noticed, that the higher Rand capitalists compared with their parasites in the Press are as lambs compared with hyenas. Mr. Robinson, however, occupies a different position from that of the Rhodesian group, and that may to some extent explain his moderation.

# JUSTICE TO THE BOERS.

Justice to the Boers is Mr. Robinson's motto. This is not, of course, justice as understood by the "Pro-Boers," but justice as understood by a man who is firm for complete annexation. I quote Mr. Robinson's most definite suggestions :-

There will have to be in the Transvaal, as also in the Orange River Colony, a Lieutenant-Governor (acting under the High Commissioner) and an Executive Council; and both States will Commissioner) and an executive Council; and both States will have to remain Crown Colonies for a certain period; unless, indeed, the two be administered as a single Crown Colony, which would be better. The Executive Council should consist of about twelve members, and it would be wisdom to offer four or five out of the twelve seats to the Boers. They might elect their own representatives, and the remaining seven would be nominees of the Imperial Government (advised, no doubt, in their selection by the loyalists in South Africa), who might be relied upon to insist upon an enlightened system of administration. As to the four or five seats to be offered to the Dutch, I should not hesitate to offer them to Botha, De Wet, and other prominent men. Indeed, one of our greatest dangers for the future is lest the Government of these new Colonies should fail, as the Government of the Transvaal failed in 1880, for want of knowledge of the people of South Africa. It is common enough for Englishmen, and Colonists, to suppose that they understand the Dutch population. After a war of conquest it is frequently imagined that it matters but little whether the people are understood or not. Military government may be necessary for a brief period. It should, however, be very brief, for in military government it is not necessary to understand the governed. It is a system of order, not of justice-a state of siege; but when this transitory régime is over, it will be of the first importance not only to understand what the Dutch want, but so to act that when they realise that they are not set aside, but that they form a part of the subjects of a country ruled and governed on equitable lines, they will appreciate the position and fall into line with the general population.

#### FIRST END THE WAR.

If this is done, Mr. Robinson prophesies that there "will be no easier race in the world to govern than the Dutch." But first the policy of continuing the war of extermination must be abandoned, and overtures made to the Boer leaders. As Mr. Robinson says, such overtures could not be construed as weakness :-

It may perhaps be said: "The Boer diplomacy is very clever: is there not danger in opening any discussion?" Perhaps so— any discussion of a general kind; but that is no reason against the plain offer of a safe return home to the farms without transportation or confiscation, on condition of surrender of arms. I have said nothing of any armistice; the offer would be one to be accepted or rejected at once. No doubt arms might be buried or concealed. But the amount of the armament is fairly well known, and it would be well to give notice that any concealment of arms would be punished by confiscation of property. Further, it is not so simple a matter to conceal arms; the country swarms with natives; and it is not easy to find the native from whom the sight of a few half-crowns would not draw any secret he had at command.

It is not pleasant to see Mr. Robinson recommending Sir Alfred Milner's atrocious policy of employing the natives as spies. But certainly his policy is preferable to the tactics of the Chamberlain-Milner gang.

#### SOUTH AFRICA'S FUTURE.

As to the future development of South Africa Mr. Robinson is as ever optimistic. It may become the greatest of British Colonies.

The resources of the Transvaal are endless. It is seamed with rich minerals of every kind. Its population, under a modern administration, will go up by leaps and bounds. It may well be, in population, wealth and commerce, our premier Colony. Certainly the Vaal Colony will lead South Africa. Johannesburg is now the capital of South Africa, and such it will remain: while its trade with England with shortly become a mainstay of our home prosperity. What we are doing we must do well; and so build as to endure.

#### JOHANNESBURG THE CAPITAL.

Johannesburg, he says, must be made the capital, and he gives the plausible reason that the Boer farmers as well as the industrials would find this the more convenient, as it would make the market for stock and the headquarters for business transactions the same place. Under the late Government, Mr. Robinson says, the Boers were forced to come to Johannesburg to sell their stock, and then to make a second journey to Pretoria to carry out any business transactions. As to the expenses of the war, Mr. Robinson says :-

I have been asked how the expenses of the war are to be met. In my opinion there is no difficulty whatever in the question. The opening up of the Transvaal by an honest and fair adminis-tration will develop a trade with Great Britain which will tell heavily even on the magnificent figures of her exports and imports, and she ought to be prepared to pay a heavy share herself. Then the revenue from imports, licences, etc., will rise enormously. Besides, the new Transvaal Government will inherit from the old very large estates in land-much of it goldbearing—in addition to the State share in the railway—little or none of which, I have reason to believe, has been sold; and this will provide also a large share of the sixty or seventy millions which the war seems likely to cost.

#### The Annual Index to Periodicals.

THOSE of our readers who have occasion to consult indexes and other works of reference in search of information on current topics may be glad to know that the volume of the "Annual Index to Periodicals," covering the year 1899, is now ready. The volumes of this work, which are now ten in number, cover the years 1890-1899 inclusive, and are simply invaluable for reference purposes. Judging by the number of inquiries for references to articles which reach this office, one is sometimes inclined to doubt whether the Indexes are known or are made known to the frequenters of a considerable number of our public libraries. It would be well if they had a place on the counter or some similar accessible place in every library, so that readers could look up for themselves the subjects they happen to be interested in. All who have used them regard them as an indispensable adjunct to the catalogue of the library. By their aid the librarian can make the contents of his volumes of periodicals more interesting and serviceable, and if he handed over the Indexes to his inquirers and allowed them to make their own selection a great deal of his valuable time would be saved. Vol. III. is out of print, but the remaining volumes can still be had-Vols. I., II., IV., and V. (1890, 1891, 1893, and 1894), at 5s. nett, or 5s. 6d, post free; and Vols. VI.—X. (1895-1899), at 10s. nett, post free

#### ON THE BEIRA RAILWAY.

IF the Siberian Railway beats the world for length, the Beira Railway easily holds the record for nastiness. A very interesting account of the Portuguese line is contributed to the Contemporary Review for October by Mr. L. Orman Cooper, who, if his account is not exaggerated, certainly must have had a tough constitution to survive and tell his experiences. The portion of Portuguese territory through which it lies is the plague-spot of the earth, "inhabited by every kind of beetle, bug, and insect which stings, buzzes or smells." It is the region of the tzetze fly, and almost uninhabitable by Europeans.

#### AN ENGINEERING FEAT.

The Beira Railway is unique as an engineering feat :-The sleepers are laid on piles to start with. The line slithers through miles of thick, dank, unfathomable mud. Then it crawls up steep hills, and intersects a forest in which lion, tigers, harte-beestes, etc., continually do cry. Its engines are fed with green wood. Its officials are mostly educated gentlemen "down on their luck." In fact, it holds a unique place in the annals of railway work.

#### FEVERLAND.

The railway runs through a fever district, and accidents are so common that the company employs a medical man entirely to look after its employés. His life is not a

He is continually on the move. One man is only able to look after about 200 miles of the railway. Even along that small area seldom a day passes but he has someone to mend up or physic. Sometimes he has to travel over 100 miles on a nigger-propelled trolley in order to look up one sick case. Yet, at the same time, many die without attention. The fever on the Beira Railway is about the worst kind of fever to be met with anywhere. It never fails to attack the white man sooner or later. It is extremely stealthy in its onslaught, and nothing can be done to ward it off entirely. Windows shut at sunset, so as to prevent the dank, deadly mist which nightly arises from the swamps, can do something. Attention to hygiene, and avoiding the long grass in springtime and after sunset, can do Abstention from alcoholic beverages can do most of all -at least, attention to the latter detail very often prevents fatal

#### VENOMOUS LIONS.

The country through which the railway runs is infested with lions, who, in addition to their other virtues, have a poisonous bite:-

The lions roaring after their prey do seek their meat from God—at least so the Psalmist says. They seek it also viâ man. Fortunately not always with success. On one of these surveying expeditions a man fell off a tree close to the open mouth of a lion. (It was to escape the said lion he had climbed it.) The creature sucked in a toe. Then he let go in order to seize an ankle, and repeated the operation until he had the poor fellow's knee in his mouth. Whilst the beast was chewing at the knee, a comrade was fumbling with the safety-cock of a Magazine Colt a contract was tuning with the safety-cock of a staggard corrifle. Only for a moment. In another he had the trigger free, let fly, and killed the lion. The mumbled man was terribly mauled, and had to be carried to a Dutch farm hard by. The "baas" was kind enough to him, but it was a ghastly sight to see the foul matter left by the lion's molars squeezed from the wounded leg daily. The man recovered after a long time, but many a one has succumbed to lion poison, even when the wounds were, apparently, trifling. The smallest bite sometimes gangrenes in that terrible climate. So the onslaught of a lion has a double terror about it.

#### THE GROWTH OF THE RAILWAY.

The Beira Railway was opened for traffic as far as New Umtali in April, 1898 :--

Old Umtali, its original terminus, was done away with then, because it was cheaper to compensate folks for their buildings,

and give them new sites, than to bring the railway through the rugged country to the old town. The line was moved ten miles eastward at that date (from the old to the new town), and £70,000 was paid as compensation to the Umtalians for this change of route. It was whilst the extension of the railway from Beira to Salisbury was being made that the gauge was altered from 2ft. to that of the other Cape lines. At first it was only a contractor's line, practically, with only one train a week each way for passenger traffic. Now the trains are fairly numerous.

For the first few years, too, the telegraph only went as far as Umtali. Now it is extended to Salisbury, and thus is in communication with Cape Town. In those days the postal arrangements were most disgraceful, as is every job undertaken by the Portuguese. Pioneers were quite shut off from civilization, and were dependent on the ships which came into Beira about five times a month, or on the post-cart from Salisbury.

#### THE LINE OF THE FUTURE.

In spite of all its drawbacks, Mr. Cooper thinks that the Beira route is the route of the future. The Cape Town-Buluwayo line is of so tremendous a length and so artificially created that its charges for freight are enormous. It will never, however, become noted for its attractions :-

The windows of heaven cannot be shu: by human ingenuity, and the enormous rainfall of the Eastern strip of land called Mozambique territory will never be free from that. Mud, mud, mud, will ever be the prominent object of Baira. Crocodiles will still bask and enjoy existence wherever there is such slimy, black, oozy, alluvial deposit, and mangrove swamps must always afford hiding ground for water-snakes, green-striped Where there are snakes, puff-adders, and boa-constrictors. snakes there must be corresponding destroyers; so that life on the Beira Railway is never likely to be much sought after.

#### THE FEDERATION OF AUSTRALIA.

A FEDERAL SONG, 1900.

MR. GEORGE ESSEX EVANS, the Queensland poet, has written the following poem in praise of the unity of Australia :--

In the greyness of the dawning we have seen the pilot star, In the whisper of the morning we have heard the years afar.

Shall we sleep and let them be When they call to you and me?

Can we break the land asunder God has girdled with the sea ? For the flag is floating o'er us,

And the track is clear before us. From the desert to the ocean let us lift the mighty chorus For the days that are to be.

We have flung the challenge forward. Brothers, stand or fall as

She is coming out to meet us in the splendour of the sun, From the graves beneath the sky,

Where her nameless heroes lie.

From the Forelands of the Future they are waiting our reply. We can face the roughest weather, If we only hold together,

Marching forward to the Future, marching shoulder-firm together,

For the Nation yet to be.

All the greyness of the dawning, all the mists are overpast, In the glory of the morning we shall see Her face at last.

He who sang, "She yet will be," He shall hail her, crowned and free,

Could we break the land asunder God has girdled with the sea? For the Flag is floating o'er us, And the Star of Hope before us.

From the desert to the ocean, brothers, lift the mighty chorus, For Australian Unity.

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THE first place in *Cornhill* for October is given to a paper by Dr. A. Conan Doyle entitled "Some Military Lessons of the War." The writer begins with the comprehensive conclusion "that the defence of the Empire is not the business of a single warrior-caste, but of every able-bodied citizen."

#### INVASION OF ENGLAND-IMPOSSIBLE!

This apparently alarming demand is promptly followed by a piece of most cheering optimism. Dr. Doyle says:—

One of the most certain lessons of the war, as regards ourselves, is once for all to reduce the bugbear of an invasion of Great Britain to an absurdity. With a moderate efficiency with the rifle the able-bodied population of this country could without its fleet and without its professional soldiers defy the united forces of Europe. A country of hedgerows would with modern weapons be the most terrible entanglement into which an army The advantage of the defence over the attack, could wander. and of the stationary force against the one which has to move, is so enormous and has been so frequently proved by the Boers against ourselves, as well as by ourselves against the Boers, that the invasion of Kent or Sussex, always a desperate operation, has now become an impossible one. So much national consolation can we draw from the ordeal through which we have passed. While we can depend for the defence of our own shores upon some developed system of militia and volunteers we can release for the service of the empire almost all the professional soldiers.

# "ONLY ONE WEAPON IN THE WORLD."

The writer urges the need in the infantry of more liberal musketry practice, of greater facility in entrenching, and of better knowledge of cover. He would require the officer to carry a rifle like his men: and to "take his profession more seriously." He says, "During five months' intercourse with officers I have only once seen one of them reading a professional book." He would transform the cavalry wholly into mounted infantry. Dr. Doyle is very emphatic on one point:—

One absolutely certain lesson of this war is that there is outside the artillery—only one weapon in the world, and that weapon is the magazine rifle. Lances, swords and revolvers have only one place—the museum.

#### FIELD GUNS AND FIELD EXPLOSIVES.

Turning to the artillery, the writer does not think very highly of lyddite as employed against troops in open formation. The Boers he spoke to had no high opinion of it. He knows "of at least one case where a shell burst within seven yards of a man with no worse effect than to give him a bad headache." He anticipates the use of much heavier guns in the battlefield. "The greatest cannon of our battleships and fortresses may be converted into field-pieces."

# THE HOSPITAL SCANDALS.

#### Of the Bloemfontein epidemic he says :-

The true statistics of the outbreak will probably never come out, as the army returns permit the use of such terms as "simple continued fever"—a diagnosis frequently made, but vague and slovenly in its nature. If these cases were added to those which were returned as enteric (and they were undoubtedly all of the same nature), it would probably double the numbers and give a true idea of the terrible nature of the epidemic. Speaking roughly, there could not have been fewer than from six to seven thousand in Bloemfontein alone, of which thirteen hundred died.

The lack of hospital accommodation he attributes to a very laudable motive :-

It sprang largely from an exaggerated desire on the part of the authorities to conciliate the Free Staters and reconcile them to our rule. It was thought too high-handed to occupy empty houses without permission, or to tear down corrugated from fencing in order to make huts to keep the rain from the sick soldiers. This policy, which sacrificed the British soldier to an excessive respect for the feelings of his enemies, became modified after a time, but it appeared to me to increase the difficulties of the doctors.

Dr. Doyle does blame the Department for not having more medical men on the spot, at a time when "Cape Town was swarming with civil surgeons."

#### A SCHEME OF ARMY REFORM.

On the general subject of Army Reform, Dr. Doyle does not agree with a common opinion that the Army should be increased. Rather, he argues—

we should decrease the Army in numbers and so save the money which will enable us to increase its efficiency and mobility. When I say decrease the Army I mean decrease the number of professional soldiers; but I should increase the total number of armed men upon whom we can call by a liberal encouragement of volunteering and such an extension of the Militia Act as would give us at least a million men for home defence, setting free the whole of the highly-trained soldiers for the work of the Empire.

To the regulars he would give pay at the rate of half-acrown a day.

# ONLY 100,000 PICKED MEN.

# He thus goes on to outline his scheme :-

Having secured the best material, the soldier should then be most carefully trained, so that the empire may never have the expense of sending out a useless unit. Granting that the professional army should consist of a hundred thousand men, which is ample for every requirement, I should divide them roughly into thirty thousand mounted infantry, who should be the elite, trained to the last point, with every man a picked shot and rider. These might be styled the Imperial Guard, and would be strong enough in themselves to carry through any ordinary war in which we are likely to engage. Thirty thousand I should devote to forming a powerful corps of artillery, who should be armed with the best weapons which money could buy. Ten thousand would furnish the engineers, the army service corps, and the medical orderlies. There is no use in feeding and paying men in time of peace when we know that we can get them easily in time of war and rapidly make them efficient. In all these three departments it would be practicable to fill up the gaps by trained volunteers when they are needed. For example, the St. John's Ambulance men showed themselves perfectly capable of doing the hospital duties in South Africa. From the various engineer battalions of volunteers the sappers could extend to any dimensions. There remain thirty thousand men out of the original number, which should form the infantry of the line. These should preserve the old regimental names and traditions, but should consist of mere "cadres"-skeleton regiments to be filled up in time of war. There might, for example, be one hundred regiments, each containing three hundred men. But these men, paid on the higher scale, would all be picked men and good rifle-shots, trained to the highest point in real warlike exercises.

# The October Quiver has some interesting reminiscences of the late Dean Vaughan, formerly headmaster of Harrow, by one of those whom he taught and whose veneration he won and retained. The writer concludes his tribute by saying: "Many men have left their stamp on this generation, but I doubt if any have left a wider and deeper influence than Charles John Vaughan." Other articles are on the Home of the Pilgrim Fathers—the American Plymouth—as it now is, and "Some Famous Market Halls" still to be found in old England.

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COLONIAL PLEA FOR ARMY REFORM.

ONE of the most interesting articles in the Contemporary Review for October is that in which the Hon. J. M. Creed, of Sydney, gives "A Colonist's Views of Army Reform." Many of his suggestions are extremely original—so original indeed that their chance of adoption is thereby diminished.

DEMOCRATISATION.

The first need of all is, of course, to democratise the

What the nation requires is that the pay and prospects shall be made so good as to induce the best men, though neither noble nor rich, to adopt the Army as a profession affording the means of livelihood. What can be done on this principle is shown in the instance of the British officers in the service of Egypt, than whom a more efficient body of leaders probably never existed, the best proof being the number of men of the higher rank who were withdrawn from the Soudan and sent to South Africa when things were going badly there. If officers of this type could create the present Egyptian Army from the material at their disposal, what could they not do with the voluntary recruits of Great Britain and her colonies?

THE PART OF THE COLONIES.

Mr. Creed does not think that the plan of enlisting large bodies of men for the Imperial Army in Canada and Australia would succeed. But the Colonies can supply what is even more necessary than men:—

It would be a more practicable arrangement for the Imperial Government to obtain from the various Governments of Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, tracts of land for military stations so situated that the neighbouring country would afford convenient exercise ground for operations on an extensive scale under campaign conditions. Sufficient ground might be chosen on the level for the huts or barracks, but yet so near to mountains as to render it possible to use these for more extended movements. I would recommend that Imperial troops of all arms be sent to each station and depôt formed, which young colonists might join on English conditions if they chose. The men selected for these new stations should, I think, be recruits, who, having been put through their preliminary drill at the depôt in Great Britain, where they first joined their selected regiment, require more extended training, such as is not possible there, and only obtainable under conditions which are present in comparatively new countries.

A CHAIN OF REINFORCEMENTS.

A very marked gain to the Empire would also be that detachments especially fit for service would be available at shorter distances from India and China, where they are most likely to be needed, than if they were kept in Europe, and in the event of the Suez Canal being blocked, had to proceed round the Cape. As to South Africa, as a mere precaution and object-lesson, the presence of more than the usual force for some years is necessary, and more troops might be placed there than in Canada and Australasia, where especial care should be taken to avoid any excuse for the supposition to arise, either in the minds of Britons or foreigners, that troops were sent to these colonies to ensure greater security. It should be understood that their land defence would be still left distinctly to themselves, and that, when occasion arose, every Imperial soldier might be removed at a moment's notice to any place where he was required in the interest of the Empire. If such a system were established, probably no reliefs would be sent direct from the United Kingdom to India or China, but they would be selected from the Colonial stations. Egypt, Malta and Gibraltar should, I think, get their garrisons from troops going home from the East.

A REGIMENT OF GENTLEMEN.

Mr. Creed revives the old suggestion that a regiment should be raised of men drawn from a social class higher than that of the ordinary recruit. All barracks should be altered so as to give each man a separate cubicle in which no one but the occupant and the daily inspecting officer should enter, the ordinary

social intercourse of the regiment being restricted to the common rooms. As to the question of transport, Mr. Creed says:—

My suggestion is that the Imperial Government should take steps to secure, in all the British Colonies having such a climate as not to necessitate the housing of stock in winter, suitable areas of land for the establishment of depôts upon which to break and train horses, mules, and, perhaps, camels and oxen, for transport purposes. I am of opinion that an ideal transport service should consist of sound, unstabled animals, not less than six years old, so broken as to be perfectly staunch and docile, and used to work on grass or herbage with, when at work, at most, a feed of corn morning and night. To bring the cost of maintenance within due limits, I would suggest that after being broken, and arriving at say four years, the animals should be let on hire to settlers and carriers at a fair charge, for use in their teams, both for farm and road work, with the condition that they should be fairly treated, fittingly fed, and so harnessed as to exempt them from chronic sore shoulders or backs. Numerous beasts being available, directly any one became unfitted for work it should be changed for another and be allowed a rest-spell.

HOW HORSES SHOULD BE TRAINED.

Above all the horses should be trained to eat unaccustomed food. Horses will eat almost anything, and in Iceland they are frequently fed on such foods as dried fish, while in Singapore it is not uncommon for horses to be given a loaf of bread soaked in beer. Horses of not more than fourteen hands should be employed for all ordinary purposes.

I have jound that even with a weight up to sixteen stone, if not unduly forced in pace, they are as well able to support a long journey as are horses of sixteen hands, and even better in mountainous districts. This conclusion is also justified by accounts of the Burmese ponies, which, though generally not more than twelve hands, yet carry sixteen stone from thirty to forty miles, day after day. Newspaper reports say that the contingent sent to South Africa from Burmah took these ponies, and that they were found to do well on little food and to carry the men better than the larger horses. Such ponies will keep in condition upon half the food required by the bigger animal, and they suffer from change of climate or the absence of shelter from inclement weather in a much less degree.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

Mr. Creed holds that all linesmen should be trained to act also as mounted infantry. A hundred ponies should be supplied to each regiment, and each company trained separately:—

Were this done we should not only have our linesmen as useful as ever for what has hitherto been considered their legitimate work, but every one could be mounted at any time if the exigencies of the situation rendered it advisable. I would suggest that the light company should be the one to which the ponies, when not in use by the others, should be permanently allotted, and it would, from the lighter weight of the men and their more constant mounted drill, be the most fit to unite with similar bodies from other regiments to form a brigade or division of that type. Such a company would take its ponies with it. These animals, from their constant work, would have acquired such knowledge of what was required of them as to add materially to the efficiency of the force.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

Blackwood heads its contribution to the discussion with the summary sentence, "The military policy of the country should be an offensive policy." It advocates the spending of £20,000,000 on rifle ranges, barracks, and other buildings. It urges further:—

Every man in Great Britain should be willing either to serve voluntarily in the Militia or Volunteers, or to pay towards the maintenance of those forces. Militiamen and volunteers should be given such privileges as will justify this measure of compulsory service. we author a concandir Forth has it militar gives but fla

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WE have had enough of candid criticism from home authorities on the state of our army to take down our pride a considerable peg. It only needed the comments of the candid critic abroad to complete the picture. In the Fortnightly Review for October Captain Gambier, who has made a careful study of the reports of the foreign military attachés, both with ourselves and with the Boers, gives us a summary of their opinions which is anything but flattering.

NO BRITISH NEED APPLY.

According to Captain Gambier the South African War so destroyed all our claims to be a military nation that the suggestion that a British General should command the Pekin Relief Force very nearly wrecked the joint action of the Powers.

But the plain unvarnished English of it was that, under no consideration, would the Allies consent to be led by an English General. For it is now an open secret, freely discussed amongst the best informed-the common knowledge of every clerk in the Foreign Office-that extremely humiliating negotiations passed between England and the other Powers with reference to this affair of the Generalissimo.

FOREIGN VIEWS OF OUR ARMY.

The following is Captain Gambier's summary of the way in which our military power is regarded abroad :-

Prestige, after a war, does not of a necessity fall to the conqueror, and there is no lesson that the Boer War should more forcibly bring home to us than the plainly demonstrable fact that our military prestige is most seriously impaired in the estimation of those abroad whom it behoves to measure our strength, cannot be seriously denied that amongst nine-tenths of the inhabitants of Europe, and possibly amongst a larger proportion of those Asiatic nations whose belief in our military strength is essential to our existence, not only is our military organisation beneath ridicule, but the very matériel of which our armies is constituted has proved itself anything but invincible and quite the reverse of formidable, whilst in point of training and of any intelligent grasp of modern warfare we are held to be precisely where we were at the end of the Crimean War.

AN ITALIAN CRITICISM.

Captain Gambier takes the report of the friendly Italian General, Count Luchino dal Verme, as a specimen of foreign opinion :

"What astonished all military men," says the Count, "who were accustomed to regard the British troops as so brave, was to see 2,200 men in the open in broad daylight, only a few miles from their camp, surrendering to an enemy, or, at any rate, not having made that enemy pay dearly for their temerity." I say it is folly to blink these facts. This story of the "surrender" was copied with avidity into every newspaper on the face of the earth; and not that surrender alone, but numerous others, with piteous tales of bungling and ineptitude, which all the cheering and waving of flags by shop-boys can never wipe out of the memory of our so-called Allies in China. To follow this military and friendly critic through all the untold instances of want of scouting, to read his description of the ignorance we displayed of the elementary rules of war: our "small detachments of cavalry scattered all over the country where they ought to be in force," the "endless requirements of men and officers in our infantry battalions," and, "worst of all, the slow marching, for the English soldier carries very little and grumbles at having to carry so much ' (God knows how true this is !).

NO ENTRENCHMENTS.

Count dal Verme declared that the soldiers would not entrench, and as a consequence hundreds of lives were The more reinforcements were sent the worse things became :-

As fast as men and guns were sent out numbers of horses, mules, and drivers were despatched . . . but all this was of no avail without previous organisation. When all these supplies arrived at Cape Town and Durban weeks were required to put them in order, and months passed before the transport began to work properly at the arduous task of supplying an army in the The English were in a country traversed in every direction by roads, and even by railways.

Captain Gambier sums up these judgments as

Nations, even less than individuals, are capable of a just appreciation in such matters. Every reverse we had was hailed as a crushing defeat; every prisoner was a coward; every mistake or "unfortunate incident" was the work of an incompetent general. And, honestly speaking, it is difficult to see how foreigners could think anything else-especially when the literal facts remain that the small Boer army of peasants had led away captive nearly 5,000 of our best Regulars, had captured guns and convoys-that our generals were being bundled home, the situation only saved by a supreme effort, and by denuding the Islands of Great Britain of almost every soldier of the regular Army; when the official numbers, as given by our Minister of War, showed that we had over 200,000 men and close on 500 guns in the field, whilst the Boers at no one moment ever had over 40,000 men; that by the 3rd of March we had lost 182 officers killed, 565 wounded; 1,593 men killed, 7,108 wounded; officers prisoners 138; men 3,191—a total of close on 13,000 men disposed of in actual battle by this handful of farmers and I say it is no wonder that there has been no passionate desire by foreign armies to entrust the conduct of an extremely complicated and arduous campaign to our guidance. No sane man could expect they would carry fatuity to such a

WAR AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

CLARENCE WATERER, in the Westminster Review, surveys afresh the dreary course of South African affairs, and finds in the Raid and its condonation by the Committee of No Inquiry the fons et origo mali. He concludes his survey by showing the kind of war our troops are now waging. First he cites this proclamation :-

"V.R .- PUBLIC NOTICE.

"It is hereby notified for information that unless the Men at present on Commando, belonging to families in the Town and District of Krugersdorp, surrender themselves and hand in their arms to the Imperial Authorities by the 20th July, the whole of their property will be confiscated and their families turned out destitute and homeless. "By order.
"G. H. M. RITCHIE,

" Capt. K. Horse, Dist. Supt. of Police.

"Krugersdorp, July 9th, 1900."

This proclamation was cancelled a week later, and high prices are offered for copies of it by the Imperial authorities. well understand their anxiety. Such a proclamation under the initials of the first lady of our realm might prove an inconvenient handbill even in a khaki election.

Next he quotes a letter of a Trooper Morris, published September 6, 1900 :-

"Since we are with Clements we have had plenty of work, burning farms, destroying crops, and commandeering cattle. It is very hard sometimes, but it must be done. Last Sunday six of us, including myself, went out with an Imperial officer to a fine farm-house, giving the occupants five minutes to clear out all their goods as well as themselves. There were an old grandmother, three married daughters, and several children, There were an old crying and asking for mercy; but no. And when the time was up we burnt it to the ground."

What an exhibition for a nation that has had the right to be proud of its record. Because with our 200,000 men we are unable to guard our communications, the raiding of which, it must not be forgotten, is a perfectly legitimate act of war—because of our failure to keep up our line of supplies, we devastate miles of country and turn defenceless women and children out destitute and homeless.

WHAT WE MUST DO TO BE SAVED.

1. BECOME PROFESSIONALS.

THE cry for reform and reconstruction which inevitably follows every great war continues to echo in the reviews this month. The Nineteenth Century for October opens with a paper in which the Hon. George Brodrick, Warden of Merton, declares that we are a nation of amateurs in every department, and that nothing but stricter attention to business will save us.

AN AMATEUR ARMY.

No competent foreign critic would disparage the virtues of British soldiers or British officers, but he would assuredly say, and not without reason, that, conspicuous as they are, these virtues are essentially the virtues of the amateur, and not of the professional, arising from the native vigour of our national temperament, and not from intelligent education or training, The actual introduction of competitive examination, the nominal introduction of promotion by merit, and the institution of autumn manageryres, have done something to raise the standard of culture among officers, and even to inspire them with a certain appreciation of military science. But these improvements have failed to eradicate their hereditary and traditional spirit of "amateurism.

AMATEUR LAWYERS.

The amateurism which characterises the army pervades every department of public life :-

So far as training is concerned, nine-tenths of young barristers are essentially amateurs at starting. It might be supposed that competition would soon convert them into professionals, in spirit at least, and so it does in many cases. But the absolute predominance of interest in the distribution of briefs among juniors, and the knowledge that no degree of merit will command success without interest, has a sensible effect in perpetuating the amateur spirit. It is true that in the higher stages of a barrister's career, incompetence is pretty sure to be found out and punished by a loss of practice; it is true, also, that a rising barrister's efforts are stimulated by enormous fees and the prospect of splendid prizes, but it is then too late to make himself an accomplished lawyer, and the flagrantly unscientific character of the English law is not unconnected with the amateur education of those who, as counsel, draftsmen, or judges, ultimately frame and mould it.

AMATEUR LEGISLATORS.

The Church is manned by amateurs, and the British farmer has been an amateur from time immemorial. As for Parliamentary life it has always been a paradise of amateur ambition :-

Not to speak of the Upper House, how few candidates for a seat in the House of Commons have the smallest notion of seat in the House of commons have the smallest mount of treating politics as a serious and lifelong career! Some, indeed, belonging to privileged families, have thus imbibed a considerable knowledge of political affairs; some have gained experience as private secretaries; some have travelled widely, not without the hope of learning something of foreign and colonial insti-tutions; many more being experts in law, commercial business, or other branches of national activity, make valuable contributions to Parliamentary debates on subjects within their cognisance. As legislators and statesmen, however, nearly all are essentially amateurs, and would probably reject the idea of being anything else.

How we are to cease being amateurs Mr. Brodrick does not go out of his way to point out. The only suggestion he can make is that each should combat amateurism in his own circle.

2. THE CIVIL SERVICE.

In the Nineteenth Century for October Sir Algernon West replies very sharply to Mr. Lyttelton Gell's article, which was published in the same review for July, calling for administrative reform in the public service. He declares flatly that during the present war the Civil Service did not break down at all :

The strain and the stress which suddenly came upon the civil departments of the State at the commencement of the Boer war were prodigious, and I maintain that they were not found wanting, and Mr. Gell has not shown what their shortcomings, if they existed at all, were. There are doubtless many points on which praise and blame can only be fairly apportioned when we know more; the Royal Commission which is now investigating the alleged breakdown in the hospital arrangements at the seat of war will tell us if there were failures, and what branches of the Service will be held responsible for them. But, without prejudging the verdict of the Commission, it appears that there were plenty of hospital stores sent from this country, and that the failure to get them up the country, however accounted for by the necessities of war, cannot reasonably be attributable to the civil side of the Service.

3. IMPROVE THE BREED.

Dr. Hely Hutchinson Almond, head master of Loretto, writes in the Nineteenth Century on the need of improving "The Breed of Man." In regard to the Army, he holds that the system of training and selection is at fault. His chief recommendation is as follows :-

Let one subject less be taken up for examination, and let marks be given freely for tests of vision and hearing, for strength of grip, for doing a long walk, say twenty-five miles, go-as-youplease, in creditable time, and for a foot steeplechase or obstacle race—marking here also by time—and above all for rifle shooting. Nor do I see why marks should not be given also for boxing and gymnastics. Proficiency in military drill should be an essential in all cases.

THE BURDEN OF EMPIRE.

Mr. W. S. Lilly, in the *Fortnightly* for October, writing under the title of "The Burden of Empire," diagnoses the disease of England in the following words:

The truth is that in England our so-called governors do not govern; they gamble. Politics have become a game played for office and all that office means, the dearest interests of the country being quite a subordinate consideration, or no consideration at all; a game in which one party's great and constant aim is to "dish" the other; a game which, indeed, like other games, must be played according to rule, but in which the players are no more guided by ethical considerations than are their fellow-gamblers at Monte Carlo, or in an East End London hell. Noble sentiments are, of course, from time to time, upon their lips; that is part of the game. But noble thoughts are not in their hearts. Their eyes are ever fixed anxiously upon the next General Election; their minds are set on vote-catching; their motives and maxims are derived from wire-pullers and ballot-mongers, from the newspapers and the Stock Exchange.

· How is it, asks Mr. Lilly, that a Government like the present, composed of men who in private life are honourable and virtuous, shirk the most momentous parts of the work for which they receive power and pay?

It is because the sense of duty, the feeling of obligation to God and man, has become extinct in our Parliamentary life. It is because politics are supposed to be exempt from the moral law: to be independent of the principles and rules which in other segments of human activity determine right and wrong.

Having thus diagnosed our parlous position, Mr. Lilly proceeds to declare that the only thing that can cure us is the leadership of Mr. Chamberlain!

5. PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. J. C. Tarver, writing in the Fortnightly Review for October on "The Public Schools and the Public Services," says :-

The public schools must be recognised as places of preparation for the public services. The recognition need not be confined to existing schools, but should be capable of extension to any school which could show that it possessed the necessary organisation and appliances.

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PROPHETIC CLAIRVOYANCE.

THE STORY OF COUNTESS SCHIMMELMANN.

THE Puritan for October publishes a symposium entitled "Wireless Telegraphy in the Spiritual World." The subject is one which I have frequently discussed in Borderland, and it now seems to be gaining recognition even in the most orthodox circles. There is nothing very novel in any of the theories which are put forward by contributors, but the following story by Countess Schimmelmann, who is described as the "well-known philanthropist," is interesting. Countess Schimmelmann proclaims that she is a sceptic about the matter of telegraphy of thought. The only thing that she knows and is sure of, is the influence which her heavenly Father sends through His spirit and His angels. An instance of what she calls this telegraphy from Heaven is a very good illustration of a phenomenon of which many instances are on record, namely, that of prophetic clairvoyance:—

It is now two years since that I anchored with my yacht, the Duen, in the Lymfyord. My youngest son, a bright, golden curly-haired boy, was rowing with one of our sailors in a boat about a mile and a half from our yacht. In the clear air of the North they were yet to be seen, and I, watching them, distinctly saw the boy rise and overturn the boat so that it was filled with water. I saw him and his comrade struggling in the waves, and my lad sinking until only his golden curls were floating on the waves. All this took several minutes of time, and already at the first sight of the overturning boat I cried out for help and hurried the crew into the lifeboat. With great quickness they tried to reach the spot, but it was impossible to do so before the lapse of fifteen minutes. When they arrived they found the boat quite safe, and both lads fishing. They could not think what had made me see this, and turned to row home, but after they had taken several strokes homeward, the whole thing happened exactly as I had seen it about fifteen minutes before, but the boat being near, the mate was just in time to catch the golden curls of my boy when he was sinking, while the sailor was clinging to the boat; so both were rescued. I am not subject to sights of any kind generally, and I simply give this fact as we all saw it happen, and cannot give it any other explanation than that it was a warning sent from God to rescue the lives of the boys.

An electrical engineer of the name of E. W. Roberts says that he has conducted a series of careful experiments which have proved to him that he is able to communicate telepathically with persons at 400 miles distance, not in a single instance, but repeatedly. He has also succeeded in receiving a message from one who was over 1,000 miles away. He claims also that he has abundance of evidence to prove that this ability to send and receive telepathic communications is possessed by everyone.

JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES.

MR. JULIUS MORITZEN contributes to the American Review of Reviews for October an article entitled "Does Jamaica contain a lesson in Colonial Government?" He says that the Cuban War has waked up the West Indian Colonies, that Jamaica has no desire for annexation by the United States, but she has a great desire for American capital. She anticipates that Cuba and Porto Rico will become formidable rivals to Jamaica in the American trade. Jamaica wants American goods, and in return for a reduction in duties asks the United States to reduce the customs duties on fruits, but the Reciprocity Treaty for giving effect to this arrangement has not yet been ratified, and is not likely to be. Mr. Moritzen has spent two months in Jamaica, and his paper is a valuable study of the present condition of the colony. He says that the poverty of the island is due to excessive taxation; and in

the opinion of prominent men in the island, including the leading elected members of the Legislative Council, Mr. Chamberlain is to blame, "for the Transvaal is not the only spot on earth where the name of Joseph Chamberlain is unbeloved." The Americans have done much to revive the prosperity of Jamaica. The United Fruit Company is an American firm, which has £5,000,000 invested in fruit-growing in South and Central America and Jamaica. Mr. Chamberlain has insisted upon the Colony contributing £20,000, half of the subsidy to be paid to Elder, Dempster and Co. for running fruit steamers direct from Jamaica to Liverpool. Many prominent citizens in Jamaica are of opinion that this subsidy is a great mistake. Most of the best fruit in Jamaica is too perishable for export, and can only be made valuable by the establishment of large preserving factories. As Mr. Chamberlain has refused to assist in this, it is probable that they will appeal to Americans. Mr. Moritzen gives an interesting account of the effect produced in Jamaica by the introduction of the mongoose. The rats were eating up everything, so they brought the mongoose to eat the rats. They killed out all the rats, and then as soon as they had demolished the rats they attacked all the birds which laid their eggs on the ground, killing the birds and eating their eggs. Now these birds were the only means by which a certain pestiferous tick was kept under. With the disappearance of the birds, the ticks have reappeared in great numbers, and by a curious Nemesis have attacked the mongoose, and the Jamaicans are rejoicing in the prospect of celebrating before long the disappearance of the last mongoose. The birds are coming back again, and it will be inter-esting to see how long it will be before the rats reappear. Meanwhile it may be noted that the American Congress has prohibited the importation of the mongoose into the United States or its colonies. Mr. Moritzen reports an interview with Mr. D. S. Gideon, Member of the Legislative Council, who is by no means satisfied with Mr. Chamberlain's administration of the island. He says that the Jamaicans are looking anxiously for object-lessons from the United States, when the Americans settle down to real business in Porto Rico and Cuba. Mr. Moritzen concludes his survey of the question by declaring that "as a lesson for the United States to profit by, the Government of Jamaica may well stand as an example of how things colonial should not be done."

A Plea for Indirect Taxation.

"THE Working Man and the War Charges" is the title of an article by Mr. Frederick Greenwood in the Nineteenth Century for October. Mr. Greenwood does not deal with the question of the cost of the present war, but concerns himself with the general principle of war taxation; the object of the article being to show that the policy of closing all sources of indirect taxation is a mistake. Mr. Greenwood thinks we are on the eve of a new era of trade wars, in which the interests of all the nations will clash with those of England. The need for new sources of taxation is therefore, he holds, imperative, and it does not frighten Mr. Greenwood to reflect that raising taxation indirectly is the most potent of all ways of putting a premium on jingoism:—

Experience proves that, wisely applied (a condition which it is reasonable to presuppose), indirect taxation can gather in much that its contribuors are quite insensible of parting with; and though science may object that nevertheless it has been parted with, and more also, the answer is of small consequence at the contribution of the contribut

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THE RE-MAKING OF IRELAND

ON A CO-OPERATIVE BASIS.

THE economic regeneration of Ireland, which is being initiated on co-operative lines by Mr. Plunkett and the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, is the subject of a pleasing sketch in Blackwood by Mr. Stephen Gwynn. He tells what he saw during "a month in Ireland," notably in Donegal and Mayo. He describes the co-operative creamery at Killygordon. He shows how the milk is tested and paid for according to the quality revealed by the test.

MILK-AND-WATER REPRISALS.

Incidentally he mentions a difficulty characteristically Irish, which comes out in the following letter from a local

"SIR,—There was a man sending in milk, and we suspected him of watering. We had the analysis taken, and it showed twenty-five per cent, of water. We told him he should be ashamed of himself, and he came to the committee, and he knocked down two members of the committee and blacked their eyes. Sir, what are we to do?"

Happily, this is an exceptional case. Mr. Gwynn tells how the Society has taught the people to spray their potatoes on the first sign of disease; and but for the spraying there would not have been a stalk left in the potato fields.

THE RURAL BANK.

The rural banks, as he finds them, have been remarkably successful. Here is a typical case:—

A man owning a couple of fields had sold a cow to pay his rent, and had no money with which to restock; but for the bank, the grass was going to waste. He borrowed £10, paid 18s. for a pair of "suckers," and £8 13s. for a pair of young beasts. The pigs he sold in four months for £4 10s. The heifers he sold in ten months for £20. He then repaid his loan, which, with interest at 6 per cent., made ten guineas, and was left with £14 to the good.

Mr. Gwynn holds that these successes disprove the familiar charge that "the Irish have no capacity for business."

THE INITIATIVE OF THE PRIESTS.

It is interesting to know the part which Roman Catholic priests have played in this promising new departure. Mr. Gwynn says of the movement in Mayo:—

Here, as everywhere else, the priest had addressed his people from the altar, and told them there was a gentleman that had things to say to them that they would do well to listen to, and the first work of the propaganda had been done outside the chapel—by a Catholic among Catholics for Ireland, with no taint or suspicion of any party purpose.

The Society has, Mr. Gwynn claims, done for Irish agriculture what has been done in France, Denmark, Canada, and other countries by the State—at a cost to subscribers in nine years of £15,000.

IRISH ARTISTIC SENSE.

There is reserved to the close of Mr. Gwynn's most cheering paper an account of the woollen industry in

Donegal. He says :-

A member of the Congested Districts Board fell in with Mr. Morton of the famous Darvel carpet-making firm, and heard of his factories at work in remote parts of the Highlands. Why should not the same be done in the West of Ireland? he asked; and Mr. Morton was willing to make the experiment if a place could be found with railway and sea communication. Killy begs was pitched upon, and the work was started in a provisional way—the Board guaranteeing a considerable sum if, at the expiration of two years, it seemed unprofitable to go on with it. But there was no want of workers with fingers that naturally took to the swift, deft work, and the expiration of the two years found

the firm completing a fine factory. It was only newly opened when I passed through, and I was lucky enough to meet Mr. Morton himself—an employer of artistic labour with all the instincts of an artist. What struck him most was, it seemed to me, the inborn artistic sense of the Irish peasants, their manifest pleasure in watching the pattern grow on the loom; and next to that, the fact that the hills about the district were exactly fit to feed the right class of sheep and produce the right wool.

THE BEAUTIES OF A FACTORY.

A week later he saw the factory in operation :-

A prettier sight it would be hard to find. There was a great room, perhaps 200 feet by 150, lit like a studio, clear, clean, with pine-boarded walls. At the farther end were the looms, nine of them—with seven or eight girls sitting in a row before each; and beyond the looms were piled the great masses of rich coloured wool—reds, greens, blues, and browns; and on every loom rose the rich glow of the costly carpet... But the beauty of the place lay in the human factor,—the rows of young girls set there, bare-headed, against this gorgeous backing.

Ireland has been a pioneer in the work of smashing the Manchester school. It looks as if she might be the pioneer of the co-operative era which many people say

is to follow on the competitive.

A FRENCHMAN IN SCOTLAND.

To the first September number of the Revue des Deux Mondes, M. Roz contributes some interesting impressions of Scotland. He had hardly landed at Leith before he noticed the unmistakable signs of alcoholism in both young and old men, and he is struck by the signs of a brutal Anglo-Saxon civilisation, totally lacking anything of the joy and sympathy of life. Arrived in Edinburgh, he falls an easy victim to the charm and historical associations of the capital of Scotland. In the Canongate he finds it necessary to walk with care, for the street is full of drunkards, women and even young girls intoxicated with whisky staggering about and even falling in the street. He describes admirably the Gordon Highlanders going to Sunday service at St. Giles' Cathedral; during the service he was impressed by a sense of the harmony of Scottish life which has reconciled so many contradictions. This Puritan people has forgotten its hostility to Mary Stuart and Knox, and it prefers to inherit the past rather than to insult it. Its love for Queen Mary does not prevent it from being loyal to the throne of Elizabeth; and M. Roz pays a tribute to the carefulness of the English in endeavouring to avoid any disrespect to the national traditions of the conquered (! country. The real presiding geniuses of Scotland seem to him to be Robert Burns and Sir Walter Scott, who form the centre of a world of mingled truth and dreamland which envelops the nation like an atmosphere. The great men of Scotland have preserved for her her individuality, and the political union with England has not availed against their prestige. M. Roz seems to have enjoyed himself very much in the Highlands, where certain patriarchal traditions greatly caught his fancy. The custom of family prayers, and the absence of servants at breakfast he noted with interest; and nothing could be more appreciative than his account of the hospitality that was shown him. He praises, also, the universal politeness of the Scotch people, especially towards their inferiors. The Scottish genius, speaking generally, stands, he thinks, to the French genius as the wild rose is related to its cultivated cousin of the rose garden. He finds in Scotland the idealism, the grace, and the courtesy of France under forms apparently ruder, and the difference between the two countries is, in his opinion, the result of their different histories.

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MR. HENRY NORMAN, M.P., ON RUSSIA.

IT is a brilliant paper with which Mr. Henry Norman begins his series of essays on Russia of To-day in Scribner. He opens quite dramatically :-

In world affairs, wherever you turn you see Russia; whenever you listen you hear her. She moves in every path; she is mining in every claim. The "creeping murmur" of the world is her footfall—the "poring dark" is her veil. To the challenge of the nation, as they peer from their borders, comes ever the same reply—
"Who goes there?"
"Russia!"

THE MOST SPLENDID OF MODERN CHURCHES.

Mr. Norman finds St. Petersburg "cosmopolitan, and therefore as a whole uninteresting." Yet,—

Its churches, for example, are the most splendid of any modern churches in the world. In other countries cathedrals are magnificent through the faith and the munificence of men of old time; here our contemporaries have set their creed in gold and gems. St. Isaac's Cathedral, from whose magnificent dome the best view of the city is obtained, whose gloom hides untold wealth upon its altars, whose four sides of great granite monoliths are unsurpassed, and whose pillars of malachite and lapis lazuli are unapproached elsewhere, was consecrated the year in which I was born. A semicircular colonnade leads from the Nevski to the cathedral of our wonder-working Lady of Kazan, where the name of the Almighty blazes in diamonds, where half a ton of silver marks an outburst of Cossack piety, where pearls and sapphires seem to have no value, so lavishly are they strewed, and it dates from 1811.

"One of the loveliest water-views in the world," is said to be found at the point on the Neva. The sketch of the room which Alexander II. occupied on the morning of his assassination, with its simple camp bed, its plain furniture, the "portrait rather crudely painted of a little daughter who died-and below the portrait, neatly folded, lies the last frock she wore, which her father kept always by him "-is singularly pathetic. Moscow strikes the writer as "the most highly coloured city in Europe," and displaying "the quaintest architecture."

VISIT TO TOLSTOY.

Among the most typical Russian sights Mr. Norman rightly ranks along with the Kremlin the venerable Count Tolstoy:—" The typical Russian is doer and dreamer in one, and Tolstoy is the dreamer incarnate in every Russian heart." Mr. Norman gives a photograph of the sage as he saw him in his garden :-

But the lens cannot portray the infinite sweetness of his expression, nor the pen convey the exceeding gentleness of his words. For him the law and the prophets, the ten commandments and the categorical imperative, are all comprised in the one word—love. Who has it, has everything—religion, ethics, law, politics; who has it not, has nothing. And his devotion to the race marks his attitude to the individual. He greets you with genuine pleasure, he asks your opinion almost with deference, he considers your answer with respect. Your personality is evidently a thing he regards as sacred.

THE PAINT ON THE ENGINE.

The interview with Tolstoy is the most valuable part of the whole article :-

I asked him if he sympathised with M. Witte's fostering of Russian manufactures at the expense of agriculture—that seemed a home-query that he must consider. Vain expectation! He replied that he did not see what difference it makes to the engine that does the work whether it is painted red or green. Not until next day did I interpret that Delphic reply. He meant that in comparison with the question whether the relations of man to man and man to men are inspired by love, all matters of tariffs and bounties are as infinitely irrelevant as the paint on the boiler is to the stroke of the piston.

Strange to say, the great Russian proved to be an anti-

But I ran him to earth, so to speak, over the Dreyfus case, at that moment being re-heard at Rennes. And to my unspeakable astonishment I found him a believer in the preposterous "secret dossier," a defender of the egregious General Staff, accepting the guilt of Dreyfus as an easier alternative than the conspiracy of his fellow-officers against him.

HIS TRINITY OF EVIL.

"Three things I hate," he said to me, "autocracy, orthodoxy, and militarism," and these are the three pillars of the Russian State. I asked him point-blank, "How is it that the government has never arrested or banished you?" "I cannot slowly, in a tone of much solemnity, "I wish they would. It would be a great joy to me."

His immunity from arrest, Mr. Norman thinks, may be due to the purely spiritual and impracticable nature of his teachings.

TOLSTOY'S CREED.

Mr. Norman essays the somewhat formidable task of compressing the sage's theories of reform into a paragraph. He says :-

I tried to summarise them, immediately after my conversation with him, as follows: No more nations and frontiers and patriotism, but the world; no more rulers and laws and compulsion, but the individual conscience; no more multitudinous soil, eating of the fruit of his toil, exchanging with his neighbour the work of his hands, and finding in the changing round of natural processes alike the nourishment of his body and the delight of his eyes; while like some directing angel poised above, the law of love, revealed in Christ, lights each man's path, and so illumines the world.

CHARACTERISTICS.

Mr. Norman reports that the influence of the throne is increasing rather than diminishing. He remarks on the general illiteracy of the people, and the "universal, monotonous, hopeless poverty," which is the national characteristic: with famine, drunkenness and disease as evil familiars. This is his view of the average Russian:—

Personally, the Russian common people are attractive. They are simple, good-natured, kindly, very ready to be pleased or to laugh. Nobody can fail to like them. The ordinary Russian policeman—the *gorodovoi*, not the secret police—is the gentlest specimen of his kind I have ever met. And the soldier, typical of his class, is a great child, and is treated as such.

But "the most significant and important aspect of Russia of To-day," as Mr. Norman sees it, is the extraordinarythe almost incredible-growth of industrialism.

BESIDE the delightful "Study in School Jokes," referred to elsewhere, the October Longman's is chiefly notable for Mr. George Paston's narrative of the capture of Cape Town in 1795, with its extracts from an unpub-lished narrative by Sir John Malcolm. He recalls the curious circumstance that the British force set out to protect Cape Town as an ally of the Dutch Stadtholderate, but on arriving had, as an enemy of the Batavian Republic set up by Napoleon, to attack and capture the town. There is not a little of what Sir John says then about the South African Dutch which is true one hundred years later. After the Cape troops had been beaten in the field Cape Town fell as suddenly and bloodlessly as Pretoria did the other day.

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CONTINUITY OF PARTY PRINCIPLES.

GREAT and sacred is the principle of continuity in our ever-changing human affairs; and the editor of the new Monthly Review performs a pious task in trying to trace an unbroken sequence of Party lines in the present political tangle. His paper on Parties and principles sets out to prove that neither Conservative nor Liberal has changed his ultimate principles. In home affairs "the division is as genuine and fundamental to-day as it has ever been."

THE "FUNDAMENTAL DIVISION."

The Conservative still wishes to conserve the existing order, and only introduces changes to conserve it more thoroughly. He is in the main content with what is. The Liberal is not content, but aspires after a loftier national ideal. In the writer's own words:—

This distinction in temperament involves a difference in the spirit in which political problems are faced by the two parties. To a statesman imbued with Conservative instincts, government is chiefly an intellectual problem of deep interest, an adjustment of forces here and there, a studying of the influences which are working beneath the surface, and a planning how to modify and curtail their operation in order that, notwithstanding the change of conditions, the social fabric may remain uninjured—that is, substantially unchanged. On the other hand, the political action of the genuine Liberal arises far more from a moral, almost a religious, impulse. Much ridicule has been thrown upon the extravagances of what is called "the Nonconformist conscience," but it should be remembered that this conscience has a positive as well as a negative side.

Since the propelling force in the case of the Liberal is not mere sympathy, but a desire for progressive improvement towards what he deems a higher ideal of national life, the genuine Liberal is never really content with those "measures of circumspection tentative in their character" to which Lord Salisbury pledged his party, but treats them as mere instalments of a temporary kind, whilst he presses on towards the more thorough fulfilment of a sacred duty and the realisation of a more

ideal scheme of life.

LIBERALISM THE SAME IN THE NEW ERA.

The writer is bold enough to declare that between "the impulse and ideals" of the Liberals of to-day and those of fifty years ago there is not only kinship but "a real identity." He accepts as a summary of "the ideal and docrine of Liberalism" the phrase "liberty and equality through progress." In the working out of this formula he grants the party has entered on a new era:

A new era seems to be coming inevitably upon Liberalism—an era in which less emphasis will be laid upon constitutional problems, which are ceasing to touch the hearts and consciences of the electorate, but an era in which the energies of the Liberal party will be directed more and more to the production of social and economic equality and liberty by new methods of administration and by constructive legislation. In other words, there is a twofold development in progress. It seems that the Liberal party, in order to apply its principles to the actual needs of contemporary life, must now pass from the destructive to the constructive stage, and from constitutional to social reform. At present the party suffers from the process of transition, and as yet it scarcely believes in what is logically its future. Thus it loses all the impetus and enthusiasm which arise from certainty of conviction, and is inclined to cast its eyes back on controversies which are really extinct.

FROM GRUB TO BUTTERFLY.

The plain man will doubtless be willing to believe as firmly in the identity of the Old and the New as he believes in the identity of grub and butterfly. But he may turn out to be as unwilling to call the New by the old name as he is to call a butterfly a grub. At present he seems inclined to restrict "Liberal" to the grub, and to find another name (is it "Progressive"?) for the butterfly.

The writer shows no qualms of this kind:—caterpillar, chrysalis, butterfly—it shall be for him always Liberal. He has no programme to offer:—

If the Liberals are to fulfil their proper function in the political life of the country, they will do well to put the attainment of office for the moment into the background of their minds, and to devote themselves to the fostering and popularising of Liberal thought among their countrymen.

NO BREAK-UP OF PARTY SYSTEM.

His conclusion will be comforting to party managers, and is eminently conservative:—

The principles upon which the Conservative and Liberal organisations are based are to-day, in our opinion, so vital, real, and distinct, that, given capable leaders and reasonable discipline, there is not only no necessity for any break-up of our twofold party system, but it is really essential to our political life that these broad principles should remain clear and unconfused, and that the inevitable controversy between Government and Opposition, between those in office and those out of office, should neither have nor be thought to have any less broad or less honourable foundation.

The Wedding Ring Circle.

A 312, in sending in his resignation, writes to sav. "You will no doubt be encouraged to hear that through the medium of Round-About I have secured the brightest little gem in all England—and all for a guinea! For this you have my best thanks." A lady member who, previous to her joining, was living a lonely and uninteresting life, declares that she has now quite a circle of interesting "paper-friends," whose letters she enjoys reading and answering. As there are more gentlemen under thirty years of age than ladies, a member has suggested that parents and guardians should allow their daughters and wards to join, and superintend their correspondence. There is no doubt great prejudice exists against intellectual friendships between men and women, but the Wedding Ring Circle seems destined to act as a connecting link between those (1) who live lonely lives; (2) who seek interesting correspondence from the other sex; and (3) who desire to meet life-long The subscription is one guinea for twelve months, or twelve shillings and sixpence for the halfyear, which entitles the member to receive the post-bag post free; to have letters forwarded, provided stamps are enclosed, and to have the personality inserted for the period for which the subscription is paid. The Conductor, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W.C., on receipt of stamped, addressed, foolscap envelope, will send all

Why Men Sleep Longer than Animals

DR. LOUIS ROBINSON writes on "How Anirals Sleep" very entertainingly in the October *Pearson's*. His article is illustrated by amusing photographs. The widely different sleeping habits of man and the lower animals Dr. Robinson attributes to the fact that—

man is almost the only creature who has been able to render himself absolutely secure from attacks of enemies during his hours of slumber. Another reason why man sleeps both sounder and longer than the lower animals is because his highly organised nervous system requires it. As a general rule the more lowly organised a creature is the less is its need for slumber. Hence the lower vertebrates, such as fishes and certain reptiles, appear scarcely to sleep at all; and the so-called "sleep" of plants is something totally different from the sleep of animals.

The young infant still shows traces of the free dwelling habits of its parents, its fingers being tightly closed during sleep—a relic of the time when, like all young monkeys, its ancestors held on to their mother's hair when sleeping.

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THE COAL FAMINE.

MR. BENJAMIN TAYLOR writes a timely article on "The World's Coal" in Cassier's Magazine for September. He remarks that "'tis coal, not love, that makes the world go round," and then proceeds to inquire into the causes of the coal famine in Europe. Some people attribute it to the war in South Africa, but though the war has made use of large numbers of steamers, these would have used just the same amount of coal elsewhere. He says:—

It is true that the war has caused the suspension of operations in many of the South African collieries; but the entire annual output of South Africa has never exceeded 2,000,000 tons, while during the war the consumption in South Africa has been curtailed by the suspension of the railways and industrial operations. The war has, to a certain extent, diverted the export movements of coal, but has not increased the total consumption, nor reduced the production to any extent sufficient to have any material effect on the general situation.

THE TRUE EXPLANATION.

Mr. Taylor points to the phenomenal industrial expansion and activity of the past two years, and says:—

The increase in the production of coal has been great, but the increase in the consumption has been greater. That is the simple explanation of the scarcity and of the consequently high prices.

He gives a general survey of the different coal producers, and points out that the United States and the United Kingdom alone among the thirty odd coal-producing countries were able to increase their exports to any material extent. He thinks that—

the American supply seems destined to control the future situation in the Atlantic region, as the China supply is, in the writer's opinion, destined to control the ultimate situation in the Pacific region.

A TREMENDOUS ADVANCE.

A comparison of the output of the States with that of the United Kingdom will, as he says, probably be a revelation to the complacent Briton.

In 1899 the total output of coal in Great Britain was 220,085,303 tons. For the same year that of the United States was 230,838,973, an increase over their output during the previous year of 54,500,000 tons!

REQUIRED ANOTHER COMMISSION.

The last British Royal Commission was in 1871, and its report is sufficient evidence that another is needed. Mr. Taylor says:—

The reasons why another inquiry is deemed desirable—though the government has declined to nominate another Commission—may be briefly stated. In 1871 the Royal Commission estimated that the population of the United Kingdom in 1901 would be 35,000,000; the census returns will probably show 41,000,000. They estimated that in 1901 the consumption and exports of British coal would require an output of 174,400,000 tons; the output in 1899 was 220,000,000 tons. They assumed that the exports would not exceed 12,000,000 tons; the sales last year to foreigners exceeded 43,000,000 tons. It is probable that the output in 1901 may be 225,000,000 tons, or over 50,000,000 tons more than the estimate of the Royal Commission.

THE DURATION OF THE COAL SUPPLY.

Mr. Taylor does not view with much alarm the predictions concerning the exhaustion of the coal supply. He says:—

It seems to the present writer, however, that sufficient account is not taken of the probable development of mining dexterity. The term "cheaply-worked," applied to coal, is only a relative one, and future generations will be able to unearth the deepest

seams at a cost which to as is impossible. This should be kept in view as a qualification of the alarmist calculations of the president of the London (1899) Conference of Mining Engineers, who advanced reasons for thinking that all the best seams of coal in the United Kingdom will be exhausted within the next fifty years

A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

The price of gas is directly dependent upon that of coal, and therefore—

The dearer gas becomes through dear coal, the greater must be the impetus given to electric lighting. Great Britain has been behind other countries in adopting the electric light, mainly because she has had cheaper coal, and, therefore, cheaper gas, than any other country in the world. The more general adoption of the electric light in Great Britain will tend to a reduced consumption of coal. And there is room for tremendous extension, as there are now only about 7,000,000 incandescent lamps in London and the provinces, and only about 150 towns which have a public supply of electricity. Dear coal affords a splendid chance for the electrician, and the more extensive use of electricity for illuminating purposes will be one of the things to help make coal cheaper again.

LIQUID FUEL.

The rise in the price of coal offers a better field for liquid fuel. Quoting Sir Marcus Samuel, Mr. Taylor writes:—

A notable feature of liquid fuel is that it occupies much less space and does double the work of coal. There are German boats using liquid fuel on the Yangtse River, in China. There is also the fact that the Hamburg-American Line are actually adopting it, that the Rotterdam Lloyd Line have decided to adopt it, and that the P. and O. Company are considering it. . . . He much regretted the attitude of the engineers of the Royal Navy in regard to the question. . . The German Government are adopting it for their navy; Emperor William has adopted it for the Hohensollern; and it is extremely unsatisfactory to find that our own naval experts are unable to deal with the question, which is very simple, but of overwhelming importance The complete combustion of liquid fuel is far more smokeless than that of any coal even of the very best kind. . . . On a small torpedo-boat even a shovelful of coal put on means a difference in the speed, and it stands to reason that a system under which one can burn unlimited quantities of fuel automatically and irrespective of the heat in the stoke-hole (where no stoker need be) is preferable.

Mr. Taylor writes strongly against the restriction of the export of coal. He says :-

The stoppage of the export of coal would mean the ruin of the industries and commerce of the British Isles. There is no other heavy cargo to give the vessels which steam outwards to all parts of the earth in search of cheap food-stuffs for the hungry people and of material for their insatiable mills and factories.

Relief must be found in the use of liquid fuel, and prevention of waste which is extremely large at present. Millions of tons of coal per annum could be saved by the effective use of water power now running to waste. On the whole the article is cheerfully optimistic.

The Character Sketch of Malcolm McHardy, M.D.

In the character sketch of Dr. McHardy, which appeared in our August number, we printed at the request of our contributor a photograph by Mr. W. E. Gray of the bust of the Professor, which was exhibited in the Royal Academy this year. Our contributor omitted, however, to mention that this bust was the work of Miss Kathleen Shaw. Needless to say, the omission of the sculptor's name was not intentional, and our attention having been called to the matter we gladly correct the omission.

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HYMN TUNES WITH A HISTORY.

"HELMSLEY" AND "YORK."

MR. J. CUTHBERT HADDEN has an interesting contribution on the subject of "Hymn Tunes" in the October

number of the Quiver.

Beginning with the old tune to the Easter Hymn "Jesus Christ is Risen To-day," Mr. Hadden notes that the well-known tune has been ascribed to Henry Carey and Dr. Worgan, whereas the tune appeared sixteen years before Worgan was born.

Another tune, "Helmsley," associated with "Lo! He Comes, with Clouds Descending," has had a confused

history. Of this Mr. Hadden writes :-

Musicians rightly point to the somewhat boisterous style of this tune as a reason for supplanting it, but "Helmsley" keeps its place notwithstanding. It is certainly melodious, and it represents a part of the historical life of the Church, which must be allowed to count for something. And, after all, its vulgarity is, perhaps, to some extent imaginary; for the popular misconception of the tune's having been derived from a hornpipe melody leads the popular mind to see what it expects to see. At

melody leads the popular mind to see what it expects to see. At any rate, the notion is exceedingly unfair to the tune; for instead of "Helmsley" having been adapted from the hornpipe, the hornpipe was very likely adapted from "Helmsley"!

The statement usually made is this: that "Helmsley" traces its origin to a hornpipe danced by Miss Catley in "The Golden Pippin," produced at Covent Garden in 1773. Now this is very easily disposed of, because "Helmsley" was published by John Wesley in 1765, under the name of "Olivers," thus preceding "The Golden Pippin" by eight vears. The tune, according to a tradition among musical years. The tune, according to a tradition among musical Wesleyans, was the composition of Thomas Olivers, one of John Wesley's travelling preachers, and as it bears his name in a collection issued by Wesley himself while Olivers was alive,

there is no reason to doubt the tradition.

The tune, it may just be added, was first called "Helmsley" in the Lock Hospital collection of 1769, published by Madan, the chaplain of that institution, who was a cousin of William Cowper. As usually harmonised it is somewhat weak, but under the clever hands of the late Henry Smart it is transformed in a stirring and dignified melody. There is another fine in o a stirring and dignified melody. There is another fine arrangement in Hugo Pierson's little-known oratorio, "Jerusalem."

The tunes "Wareham" and "Bedford," are named after the places of residence of the composers—William Knapp of Wareham and William Weale of Bedford.

Another popular tune is "York":-

Sir John Hawkins, writing in 1776, said of it: "Within memory half the nurses of England were used to sing it by way of lullaby, and the chimes of many country churches have way of Iuliaby, and the chimes of many country churches have played it six or eight times in four-and-twenty hours from time immemorial." The tune appears first in the Scottish Psalter of 1615, where it bears the curious name of "The Stilt." When Ravenscroft printed it in his "Whole Booke of Psalmes," 1621, he expressed an opinion that it was "a northern tune," yet it was he who called it "York." There is a general belief that the tune was the composition of John Milton, the father of the poet: but all that Milton did was to "connecs it into four poet; but all that Milton did was to "compose it into four parts"—that is, harmonise it—for Ravenscroft. The tune "York" is, however, presumably of Scottish origin, since it appeared for the first time in an Edinburgh psalter.

In the Temple Bar for October B. Solomon draws attention to a little-known aspect of Alexander Pope. How few readers of the "Essay on Man" have any idea that its author was a painter? The writer describes certain of his paintings, and concludes that "Pope's work is in no way distinguished by any great originality or talent; and we have no reason to regret that a weakness of the eyes compelled him to abandon painting for poetry."

THE MUSIC OF FINLAND.

In the October number of the Leisure Hour Mr. A. E. Keeton has a short but very interesting article on "The Music of Finland." He writes:—

At Helsingfors literature and art are ardently cultivated, not as foreign offshoots grafted on, but as native entities. A University flourishes, and much attention is paid to the education of women. Music is especially dear to the Finnish nature; there exists at present a brilliant little coterie of Finnish musicians, both composers and performers, whose aim it is to create a native school redolent of native inspiration and colour.

The Finnish Folk-songs are of a simple, melancholy, soft character; as a rule, they are moodier than those of Sweden, smoother and more final in their cadences than the questioning note which comes to us from Norway, but far less passionate and rhythmic in their colour and intensity than the songs of the Slavs. The instrument with which the peasant folk accompany

The "Kalevala" is full of legends and sagas, which nineteenth-century composers are constantly setting to music. Philip Schanz is one who has used it most effectively in a fine overture

"Kullerwó." He is also widely known in Finland for his stirring national chorus, "Wi are andens fria folk" ("We are a free-born people"). Still more original is the work of Jean Sibelius, whose symphonic poems are all built upon episodes from the "Kalevala," or upon legends from a rich mythology. His music to Adolf Paul's tragedy, "Christian II.," has been given repeatedly in Finland, Sweden, and Denmark, and will probably be produced shortly in Paris.

A Finnish opera composer of promise is Oscar Merikanto, who likewise has had recourse to the "Kalevala" for his subjects. Four more composers of merit are Karl Collan. Gabriel Ingelius, Konrad Greve, and August Ehrström, all true Finns by birth and inspiration. The man whose encouragement called these musicians into activity was Frederik Pacius, a German violinist, born at Hamburg in 1809, and a distinguished pupil of Spohr. He early settled at Helsingfors, where he died in 1891. The Finns regard him with gratitude as the founder of their modern musical culture. He remained until his death teacher and music director at the Helsingfors University. Besides several operas written for the Finnish stage, Pacius was the composer of the Finnish national anthem, "Vårt land! Vårt land!" ("Our land!") set to the noble words of Runeberg, and first sung outside Helsingfors on May 13th, 1848, when its ringing strains were taken up by thousands of

Experiments in Wheat-breeding.

In the September Harmsworth Mr. W. S. Harwood has a most interesting paper on "Experiments with Wheat," which may indeed lead to "Doubling the World's Harvest." We need not yet fear that there will be more people in the world than it can feed. Just as animals are selected and crossed to produce new and finer stock, so American growers have selected different kinds of wheat, and crossed them to produce in suitable regions not two, but five, bushels per acre. This is how the crossing is done :-

With the utmost care and delicacy the dissecting-room scissors find their way into the head of growing wheat just before it flowers. One by one the lesser embryo kernels are The remaining florets are robbed of their anthers. No trace of pollen may remain in the floral envelope, or Nature, true to her laws, will go on and complete the fertilisation herself-for the wheat plant is one of those which is selffertilising. Deft fingers then draw a hood of tissue paper over the head of wheat, so that no meddlesome insect may approach with the yellow pollen of some foreign plant aglow on wing

The new wheats are constantly tested to find their value as food; and their pedigrees are as carefully kept as those of stud horses.

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A RUSSIAN AMONG CHINESE SECTARIES.

M. DELINES contributes to the first September number of the Nouvelle Revue an interesting article describing the experiences of a Russian engineer, M. Lobza, among an important Chinese sect called "The Protectors of the

Persecuted."

The headquarters of the sect was at a town in Manchuria called Nyn-Guta, and there M. Lobza made violent efforts to discover the points of difference which separated the sect from the official religion of Buddha. After being most politely put off by one of the principal men of the sect, M. Lobza turned his attention to a miserable temple on the outskirts of the town, the priest of which he knew to be connected with the heads of the sect. The task which the Russian had set himself was rendered unusually difficult because the Governor of Nyn-Guta had ordered all his officials to enter into no relations with Russians, and never to reveal to them any of the private life of the Chinese people. M. Lobza visited the temple, and he told the priest of it that the architecture of the temples of Nyn-Guta had made profound impression on him owing to their ginality, that he took a great interest in the originality, that he took a great interest in the religion of the Chinese, and, above all, in the beliefs of this particular sect, which he would be glad to have explained to him. The priest explained that the temple was dedicated to Poussa, the only divinity of the sect, members of which did not attend other places of worship. The sect were distinguished by their sobriety; they smoked neither opium nor tobacco, did not drink any Chinese brandy, and called one another brothers. The sect is spreading very widely through China; in each town the members elect a chief, who holds his office for life, and whose business it is to supervise the morality of his co-religionists. Membership of the sect is only obtained with the consent of all the members of the particular town, and the admission of a new adherent is celebrated with great pomp. In the prayers which the priest addresses to Poussa on behalf of each new member it is remarkable that there is no petition that the convert should become a great trader, and this is held to prove that the sect despises riches. On admission the new member changes his name by putting the syllable "lai" in the middle, a practice which enables members to recognise one another easily wherever they may be. Members of the sect are very benevolent, and assist one another in old age and trouble.

So much M. Lobza learnt from the priest. He also

consulted an official of his acquaintance who belonged to the third, or blue ribbon class. This gentleman received M. Lobza with great ceremony, and at first was extremely unwilling to speak about the sect; but when he found that M. Lobza already knew a good deal on the subject he spoke more freely. He declared himself an opponent of the sect, the members of which he described as weak men, dissimulating their vices and their crimes under the mask of lofty doctrines. The society, he declared, was dangerous in the extreme, and he explained that when a neophyte entered the sect he was obliged to take an oath never to divulge its mysteries under pain of being killed by his comrades. This appears to have proved to the Chinese official that the sect was altogether bad; he added that the Chinese authorities greatly disapproved of it, and forbad any one to belong to it. Ten years ago, he went on, the sect had instigated a revolt in Peking,

and had attempted the life of the Emperor.

Naturally, the Russian was much puzzled by these two completely different stories. But one circumstance made him suspect the account given by the mandarin-namely,

that he blamed the sect for their love of equality. "This wretched people," he said, "consider the old man and the youth, the mandarin and the peasant, the rich man and the mendicant, as being equal, and having a right to the same honour." M. Delines, however, does not entirely solve the question whether the priest or the mandarin is to be believed, though it is evident that he is, on the whole, inclined to accept the account given by the priest.

RANDOM SHOTS BY "THE YOUNG IDEA."

A MOST entertaining "study in school jokes" is supplied by Miss E. M. Griffiths to the readers of Longman's. The man is to be pitied who does not laugh out loud as he comes on these choice selections of unconscious humour.

AMUSING BLUNDERS IN SPELLING.

The writer is careful to classify. There are five orders of school jokes. First, she presents several mistakes in spelling made by juvenile examinees, of which the following may be cited here :-

The blood in the body is taken by means of tubs to the heart and there detained.

His brain was teething with grand ideas in all directions. Stored in the trouser-house of mighty kings.

The lungs are organs of execration.

Cæsar's famous epigram appears in this novel form: "I came sore and conquered."

GUESSES AND GLOSSES.

Guesses form the second class. Here are two of the many culled by the writer :-

A watershed is a shed for keeping water in.

The three highest mountains in Great Britain are Ben Nevis, Ben Lomond and Ben Jonson.

Anachronisms come next. The writer truly observes :-It comes upon one with a slight shock to read that "the priest of Midian reproved his daughters for not inviting Moses to come in to tea," that "David boarded with the witch of Endor," and that, "when Moses' mother laid him in the ark among the bulrushes, she did not forget to give the baby its bottle."

A new "fact" in the history of journalism is offered by one sharp little student: "The earliest newspaper of those times was the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle."

"FLASHES STRUCK FROM MIDNIGHT."

Gropings after the only partly realised furnish a host of odd remarks. The quality of the rest may be imagined from this one :-

A diplomat is some one who puts true things in a better (!) light, which changes them and alters their sense.

Of sheer imagination in its inventive freedom many samples are given. We shall content ourselves here with

America is oblong in shape; it has a long coast-line. In it there is the United States of Canada and the Sahara Desert. A lake is a piece of water that the earth has grown round.

The child may have been thinking of the Atoll, in which case the above definition is not incorrect. What follows may be interpreted as a picturesque rendering of electors' perquisites during a general election :-

Roman citizenship was a ship on which the Romans went out fishing free of charge.

"Fishing free of charge" is a great many people's notion of citizenship.

Miss Griffiths concludes with this exquisite mot from a Birmingham scholar :-

Parliament is a place where they go up to London to talk about Birmingham.

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STORIES FROM THE MAGAZINES.

"MORE Humours of Irish Life" brighten the pages of the October Cornhill. Here is an Irishman's gibe at his climate:—

At a large exhibition of pictures an Irishman was standing, catalogue in hand, before a vivid representation of the Deluge, when an old lady, seeing he had a catalogue, asked him to tell her the subject of the painting. "A summer's day in the west of Ireland, madam," replied the Irishman promptly.

The Irish press supplies two oddities :-

"Michael Ryan begs to inform the public that he has a large stock of cars, waggonettes, brakes, hearses and other pleasure vehicles for sale or hire," runs an advertisement in a local paper, the same paper which, in a glowing description of a funeral, announced that ""Mrs. B. of G—sent a magnificent wreath of artificial flowers in the form of a cross."

A few sermonic "bulls" end with a somewhat hoary specimen, "the concluding words of a sermon on Grace— 'And, me brithren, if ye have in y'r hearts wan spark of heavenly grace, wather it, wather it continually."

AN INTERRUPTED PICNIC.

To be up a tree does not always mean to be at a grave disadvantage. It meant quite the contrary to a gaolbird mentioned by Major Arthur Griffiths, who describes a day at Dartmoor in the Pall Mall Magazine:—

Among Dartmoor traditions are some strange, even comical, episodes, such as that of the fugitive who took refuge in the upper branches of a tree, went to sleep there, and found, when he woke, a picnic party at lunch underneath him. The story goes on that he dropped upon the table-cloth, put every one to flight, finished the lunch, and then made good his own escape. Another remarkable venture was that of the convict who broke out of prison, and then broke into the surgeon's house, stole a full suit of clothes, and thus effectively disguised got clear away. There are others more sensational in the earlier records, when Dartmoor was a war prison: one that runs on similar lines as that last told. The surgeon at that time was in the Royal Navy, and his uniform proved an excellent passport to Plymouth, where the fugitive found friends, and sent back the clothes with thanks, saying they fitted extremely well. The cleverest escape, perhaps, was that of the French officer, who was employed with others in building a new chimney in the chaplain's quarters, and who suffered himself to be built up inside the flue. At night, by a great effort, he threw down the green masonry, released himself, and was never recaptured.

A "FOWL IN THE POT."

"Dogs that Earn their Living" furnish Mr. C. J. Cornish in Cornhill with much interesting matter. Here is one of his stories:—

Recently a retriever was sent after a winged partridge, which had run into a ditch. The dog followed it some way down the ditch, and presently came out with an old rusty tea-kettle held in its mouth by the handle. The kettle was taken from the dog amid much laughter. Then it was found that inside the kettle was the partridge! The explanation was that the bird, when wounded, ran into the ditch, which was narrow. In the ditch was the old kettle with no lid on. Into this the bird crept; and, as the dog could not get the bird out, it very properly brought out the kettle with the bird in it.

THE DOG AS PRINTER.

That the Press is going to the dogs is the frequent complaint of austere moralists, in face of a Yellow Peril much nearer than Pekin. But it is, according to Mr. Cornish, literally true that the press is in one case worked by a dog. He says:—

It is interesting to know that there is one dog who makes his living by driving a printing press. It is only a development of the old turnspit business, but the dog prints a whole edition of

1,000 papers in one hour. The dog is named Gypsy, and is the property of Messrs. Carroll and Bowen, proprietors of the Plymouth (Wisconsin) Review. He is a two-year-old English mastiff, weighs 100 lbs., and does his work by running round in a wooden wheel eight feet in diameter. To the wheel is attached a belt connecting with the presses in the next room, and when the dog has worked off his copy with one press he sets to work on another.

THE POPE'S SNUB TO A RAKE.

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It is a pleasant sign of growing comity among Christians when *Good Words* publishes, as it does this month, a thoroughly sympathetic sketch of Leo XIII. The writer, Signor G. D. Vecchia, bears witness to the way in which the present Pope "has succeeded in raising the moral tone of the internal life of the Vatican." He illustrates the change by the following story:—

When Leo was at Brussels as Nuncio, a baron, the ambassador of one of the great Powers, showed the Nuncio a not very decent picture of a woman enamelled on his snuff-box. The Nuncio looked at it, and returning it to its owner, he said, "It is Madame la Baroness, I suppose." The baron made haste to pocket it, and went elsewhere for consolation. The action of the baron indicates the moral standard Leo found; Pecci's answer indicates the moral standard he adopted.

WHY "GOD MADE FOOLS"-

The Monthly Review in its first number contains an appreciation by Mr. Quiller-Couch of the late T. E. Brown, of Clifton School. In the realm of humour the writer declares "T. E. B.'s" judgment to be infallible. He goes on:—

All honest laughter he welcomed as a Godlike function.

God sits upon His hill, And sees the shadows fly; And if He laughs at fools, why should He not?

And for that matter, why should not we? Though at this point his fine manners intervened, correcting, counselling moderation. "I am certain God made fools for us to enjoy, but there must be an economy of joy in the presence of a fool; you must not betray your enjoyment."

-AND CHURCHES!

There is quoted also a spurt of fun which will appeal to the non-church-goer as having in it at least a splash of truth

This silence and solitude are to me absolute food [he writes from the Clifton College Library on the morning of Christmas Day, 1875], especially after all the row and worry at the end of Term. . . . Where are the men and women? Well, now look here, you'll not mention it again. They're all in church. See how good God is! See how He has placed these leitourgic traps in which people, especially disagreeable people, get caught—and lo! the universe for me!!! me—me. . . .

"Leitourgic traps" is a phrase which might stick.

THE CHINAMAN AND THE CHICKEN.

Mr. Thorold Dickson in *Macmillan* considers certain aspects of the Chinaman. He mentions one feature in the complex character:—

A common crime among the Chinese, as among Orientals generally, is petty theft. Except in cases of habitual thieving, it is not treated very seriously, and it occasionally gives rise to an amusing defence, as when a Chinaman, charged with stealing a chicken, gravely informed me that he had taken it up because he saw it had its feet in a puddle and he felt very sorry for the poor little chicken.

Scribner for October is an interesting number. Three articles give it distinction—Mr. Henry Norman's on "Russia," Mr. Harding Davis's on the "Last Days of Pretoria," and Mr. Walter Wyckoff's on the "Arctic Highlanders," all of which claim to be dealt with separately.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE American Review of Reviews for October, as might be expected, devotes a very large measure of its space to the discussion of the question of the impending Presidential election. The collection of caricatures is very copious and most interesting. The character sketch deals with Mr. Stevenson, the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency. It is written by Mr. J. H. Ewing, formerly United States Minister in Belgium. There are two articles on Trusts-one by Mr. Monnett, on Mr. Bryan and the Trusts, taking an anti-trust view; the other by Professor Laughlin, who discusses what Mr. Bryan could do, if he were elected, in relation to trusts. Professor Laughlin says that depends entirely upon the growth of Radicalism in America, because until Radicalism influences the Senate, Mr. Bryan could do very little. Mr. Charles R. Flint reviews Dr. Jenks' book on the Trust Problem in an article entitled "New Light on the Problem of Trusts." The Director of the Mint gives "A Republican View of Mr. Bryan's Financial Policy, which is bracketed with a paper by Mr. Charles B. Spahr, who gives the Democratic point of view.

Apart from the Presidential issues there are three

papers, two of them of considerable political importance, the other dealing with Jamaica and the Philippines, which I notice elsewhere. One is a fully illustrated paper on the growth of golf in America, by Mr. Price

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THE AUSTRALIAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE Australian Review of Reviews for September is a second Chinese number, and is devoted to the revolt of the Yellow man. Besides the articles on this subject, however, there are several others of general interest. One of the distinctively Australian features is that in which Mr. Irwin Blake, of the West Australian Federal League, describes how the battle of Federation was won in Western Australia. On July 31st the vote was taken, which resulted in an altogether unexpected majority for Federation, the figures being-

For Federation 45,718 Against 19,768

Even if the votes in the mining districts were eliminated, there would still be a majority in favour of

Federation.

The other articles of interest are the sixth chapter of Mr. Fitchett's papers on "What an Australian sees in England," which is devoted to a discussion on why the Englishman succeeds. Mr. Fitchett is somewhat optimistic in his estimate of English success. He says:—
"By some unanalysed magic the Englishman wins in a degree, unrivalled by the men of any other race, the loyalty of his many-tinted and myriad-tongued subjects." Some day Mr. Fitchett will go to India and Turkestan, when he will probably discover that there is another race besides the English which has even in a greater degree than the English the art of winning the affection of its Asiatic subjects.

Mr. Fitchett also contributes another instalment of his episodes in British history, which describes the final

dispersal of the French fleet.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE Contemporary Review for October contains twelve articles, of which five call for special notice.

RUSSIAN POLICY.

"A Russian Publicist" contributes a short and not very enlightening article on "The Secret Springs of Russian Policy." The article is really an attack on Russian policy rather than an explanation of it. The author declares that Russia is not herself in a fit condition to take the part of civilising the Orient, and that she ought rather to devote herself to internal reforms.

THE PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

Mr. Arthur Shadwell writes on "The True Aim of Preventive Medicine," the object of his article being to advocate the cultivation of natural immunity or resistance to disease. As the restoration of the tissues to health is the best way to counteract disease, so keeping them in a healthy condition enables men to resist infection. Mr. Shadwell's theory is that in time of epidemics those people who suffer from minor illnesses which are not classed as actual cases have in reality been attacked by the same deadly disease as the admitted victims of the epidemic, but have been enabled to resist its development owing to their having more healthy organisms. recommends that bacteriologists should turn from their present methods of research to the study of this question of natural resistance.

COUNT WALDERSEE IN 1870.

Colonel Lonsdale Hale describes the part taken by Count Von Waldersee in 1870. It was the Count's success in that year which gained him the position of Chief of the Staff in the German Army. Waldersee's duty in 1870 was to report to the King of Prussia, as supreme head of the army, the course and progress of the campaign in one of the theatres of the war. After the battle of Sedan the general opinion among the Germans was that the war was over, but the King knew better, and sent the Count to the Army of the Loire to warn Prince Frederick Charles, and report to him daily until recalled. Waldersee acquitted himself with success, and gained the approval both of the King and of Von Moltke, while at the same time keeping on good terms with the Crown Prince.

THE GOSPEL OF SUFFERING.

The Rev. W. W. Peyton, in his article on "The Crucifixion and the War in the Creation," writes thus on the

educational value of suffering :-

We are qualified for service by suffering. The man who carries the rankling memory of a great sickness, who has stood on the edge of the mire in which so many have sunk, on whom has fallen the shadow of the grave, in whose years a tragedy is set which he wished had not been, who has struggled against denial and hindrance, whose theology has been human with heresy-he is the man whose voice has the notes which touch the troubled and shaded soul. The clergyman who goes into cottage and villa with healing words and a sunny face carries a wounded heart; the physician whose prescription has a virtue goes into the sick room carrying our sicknesses; he who can be trusted in need has known misery.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. R. Warwick Bond writes on "Ruskin, the Servant of Art." Professor Marcus Hartog, in an article entitled "The Interpolation of Memory," describes an experiment in the education of children.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE Fortnightly Review for October is a good number. I have noticed elsewhere Mr. W. S. Lilly's article on "The Burden of Empire," Captain Gambier's on "Our Military Prestige Abroad," Mr. Edward Dicey's character sketch of Lord Russell of Killowen, Major Arthur Griffiths' paper on "Heroes of the War," Mr. Demetrius Boulger's "Is Russia to Preponderate in China?" Diplomaticus's on "Count Lamsdorff's First Failure," and the excellent anonymous article "Why Not a Treaty with Russia?" There will also be found among the Leading Articles short notices of the second part of Gordon's account of his campaign in China, and Mr. J. C. Tarver's paper on "The Public Schools and the Public Services."

THE CHAPERON VANISHED.

Lady Jeune contributes an amusing paper on "The Decay of the Chaperon." The emancipation of girls has resulted in the relegation of the chaperon to the things of the past. But not for ever, Lady Jeune thinks, and after

all who could be a better judge ?-

Let us cherish our belief, however, that the dethronement of the chaperon is only temporary, and not a visible and outward sign of her decay. We may be wrong, and possibly future generations will take their children to the British Museum to pay her effigy a visit, pointing her out as, at one time, an important character in English social life. But, on the other hand, it may be that this age of freedom is on the verge of a reaction, which will restore her to her pristine glory, with fuller powers, just as the fashions of past years return, and assert themselves with renewed rigour and tyranny.

SATURNALIA AND CARNIVAL.

An extremely interesting article is that in which Mr. J. G. Frazer, writing under the title of "The Saturnalia and Kindred Festivals," traces the history of the Carnival to the Roman Saturnalia, and at the same time shows the affinity of both these festivals with the Greek Cronia, the Jewish Purim, and the Babylonian Sacea. The essential feature of all these festivals was the temporary overthrowal of all social relationships. The resemblance between the Saturnalia of ancient and the Carnival of modern Italy has often been remarked:—

But in the light of all the facts we may well ask whether the resemblance does not amount to identity. It is well known that in Italy, Spain, and France, that is, in the countries where the influence of Rome has been deepest and most lasting, a conspicuous feature of the Carnival is a burlesque figure personifying the festive season, which after a short career of glory and dissipation is publicly shot, burnt, or otherwise destroyed, to the feigned grief or genuine delight of the populace. If the view here suggested of the Carnival is correct, this grotesque personage is no other than a direct successor of the old King of the

Saturnalia, the master of the revels, the real man who personated Saturn, and, when the revels were over, suffered a real death in his assumed character. The King of the Bean on Twelfth Night and the mediæval Bishop of Fools, Abbot of Unreason, or Lord

of Misrule, are figures of the same sort, and may perhaps have had a similar origin.

THE BRITISH CONSUL AND TRADE.

Writing on the Struggle for Industrial Supremacy, Mr. Benjamin Taylor makes some severe strictures on the 4 Little Englander British Consul," who is for ever condemning his own countrymen for their lack of trading capacity. The Consul, he says, is himself not a competent person to judge of the matter. As for the British traders' complaint that the British Consul does not forward his interests, Mr. Taylor gives some very

apposite quotations to show that the Germans make similar complaints against the inactivity of their consuls in comparison with those of England and America, while those of America do likewise in regard to theirs. Mr. Taylor agrees with Count Goluchowski that the industrial menace comes from America, not from Germany:—

A careful consideration of the commercial and financial position of Germany leads to this conclusion, that whilst the economic development has been natural and inevitable, the industrial expansion has been too rapid. Like a youth growing too quickly, the country has overshot its strength. If the pace of development is not abated there will come soon a period of exhaustion and collapse. There will come also a rise in the level of wages and of the standard of living—both now lower than our own—not to be reached, probably, without some of the Sturm und Drang of industrial warfare through which Great Britain herself has passed. We are inclined to believe, therefore, that German competition with us in the world's markets has reached its high-water mark.

OUR MOST FORMIDABLE RIVAL.

On the other hand, the real strength of the industrial competition of America has yet to be felt. The measure designed to revive the American mercantile marine did not pass through last Congress, but some measure of the sort will certainly become law within the next four years if the Republicans are confirmed in power. Even now American manufacturers are sending shipbuilding material to this country, not at a sacrifice and merely to lighten their stocks, but at remunerative prices. America has obtained and will retain the lead as the greatest iron and steel producer in the world. And as such she is compelled both to increase her home market by shipbuilding and to obtain foreign markets. As for American coal, it has certainly come to stay in Europe, though it may cease to come to Great Britain when our own inflated industry is restored to a normal condition. It is not necessary, however, for American coal to come into our ports in order to make a serious inroad upon our foreign trade.

OTHER ARTICLES.

"The Kingdom of Matter" is the title of a very abstract article by Maeterlinck, which is translated by Mr. Alfred Sutro. Mr. George Gissing concludes his series of papers "By the Ionian Sea."

The Woman at Home.

THE most interesting article-to women at all eventsa symposium on the domestic servant difficulty, is noticed elsewhere. But there is also Mr. H. A. Vachell's illustrated paper on "The Women of the West"-of America that is-which claims attention. He divides Western women into two classes-leisured and non-leisured. The former "is a charming creature; clever, plastic, cheery and always womanly (the English girl who hunts, shoots, swears and gambles has no understudies on the Pacific Slope); but, be she maid, wife, or widow, she obeys no law save that of her own sweet will. The Western woman of leisure, in startling contrast to all other women, does what she likes rather than what she ought." Their independent careers, Mr. Vachell considers, have undeniably caused the non-leisured Western women to lose womanliness; but his slightly retrograde ideas about women may be pardoned when one reads his deplorable but amusing experiences of the new woman of the very newest pattern. On the whole, it is a pleasing picture that he gives. The worst fault he has to find is that there is in the West a "gradual backsliding of maternal love and tenderness as the child

grows older."
"An Officer" sketches the early career of Lord Roberts, an Anglo-Irishman and a soldier not only by profession,

but also by heredity.

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OUT of fourteen articles in the Nineteenth Century for October I have noticed ten among the Leading Articles. The number, however, is not by any means an enlivening one, and it is the subjects of the articles rather than the treatment which call for so many separate notices. Three articles deal with various departments of national reform. Other articles claiming notice are Professor Max Müller's on "Taoism," Sir Henry Blake's "Impressions of a Tour in China," Mr. Frederick Greenwood's on "The Working Man and the War Charges," and Mr. James Boyle's on "An American Presidential Campaign,"

NIETZSCHE.

Mr. Oswald Crawfurd contributes an appreciation of Frederick Nietzsche, the key to much of whose writings he finds in the fact that Nietzsche was not a German but a Slav. Much of Nietzsche's influence was due to the fact that he possessed a style and a clarity rare among German philosophers:—

Like Schopenhauer, Nietzsche arrived at his mastery in the art of expression by refusing to consider language as a mere scientific exponent of thought, but rather as an artistic instrument through which, as through a violin or an organ, the hearts as well as the understandings of others could be reached. This is not always the Teutonic method of writing, it is not always the English method, but of course it is the best and the highest method. Such a style Nietzsche seems to have possessed, and this style, together with his strange magnetic personality, has helped to spread his views and tenets in the world of thoughtful men. Whether as a seer his work will live on and grow and develop as a true seer's work deserves to do by the handling of adequate disciples is doubtful, for unfortunately his reputation is for the moment in the mouths mainly of fanatics who confound his later visions and obscurities with the keen insight, the wide outlook, the large, clear utterance of his early years.

ECONOMY AND THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Sir Charles Elliott defends the London School Board against the accusation of extravagance. He sums up the case for the Board as follows:—

Grant that there are some things which a strict educational economist might object to, and that there is a want of the economical atmosphere in little things which is needed to keep down expenditure. But how small a part of the total outlay is affected by this admission! The outgoing Board has spent in its last year £430,000 more than its precedessor spent in its last year. Of this about £300,000 was inevitable, about £100,000 was optional, but incurred to obtain reforms and expansions of the highest value, and possibly about £20,000 or £30,000 was attributable to a want of strict vigilance in little things.

THE DUTCH AT WATERLOO.

Mr. C. Oman takes Sir Herbert Maxwell to task for his defence of the part played by the Netherlands regiments at Waterloo. He maintains that the statistics of killed among the Dutch and Belgian soldiers in that battle were really made up by the addition of the runaways, who formed the greater part. Mr. Oman does not, however, make any reflection on the courage of the defaulting regiments. The real cause of the misbehaviour of the Dutch and Belgians was that the rank and file were disaffected, most of them having served under Napoleon himself, and being favourable to his cause.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The only other articles are that of Mrs. Henry Birchenough, "Wanted, a New War Poet," in which she is very severe on Mr. Kipling's latest indiscretions, and that of Mr. W. H. Witt describing "Five New Pictures in the National Gallery."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE National Review for October does not contain any article of exceptional interest. Separate notice is needed for the anonymous article on "The German Danger in the Far East," Captain Younghusband's "Plea for the Control of China," Mr. H. Brodrick's paper on "The Oxford Undergraduate," Mr. McHardy's on the state of the Navy, and Mr. A. M. Low's on the struggle for the Presidency. There are five other articles.

CATHOLICISM IN AUSTRALIA.

A writer who signs himself "An English Catholic," takes on himself the task of warning the British public against the intrigues of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in Australia, their object being, he declares, to found an independent Irish Australian State. One of their chief weapons, he says, is the effort to form a distinct caste of Irish Australians. According to the writer these Irish-Australian intriguers make use of the Press much in the same way as the Rhodesians use the Press of South Africa.

VATICAN AND QUIRINAL.

"Vatican and Quirinal" is the title of an article in which Mr. Richard Bagot draws a distinction between the policy of the Vatican and the upper clergy of Italy, and that of the rest of the Church. Mr. Bagot holds that the real responsibility for the quarrel between Church and State in Italy is restricted to the Curia, the great mass of the clergy holding by no means inimical sentiments to the cause of the State:—

There is one thing, and one thing only, which the Vatican

dreads, and that is, a reconciliation between Church and State in Italy. Events of very recent occurrence have demonstrated this. The momentary rapprochement of the Quirinal and the Church over the dead body of the late King was sufficient to arouse the fears of the Ultramontane Party that a passing impulse of humanity might be taken to signify that the Italian clergy were patriotic Italians as well as priests of the Church of Rome, and that the Vatican approved of their being Those fears must indeed have been great to necessitate so savage a method of proving to the world that the Pope was still the bitter enemy of the Italian Monarchy and of the cause of law and order which that Monarchy represents. It may reasonably be suspected that the outrage upon humanity and good taste directed by Leo XIII. against the widowed Queen and the memory of a conscientious ruler was prompted by personal mortification and offended vanity, as well as by political and, indirectly, by pecuniary motives. The outburst of popular enthusiasm for the Constitution and the Monarchy which declared itself when the fatal news from Monza became known and realised in the country, was as unexpected as it was unwelcome to the Vatican. The impression created was the more disagreeable in that the sympathy displayed by the great mass of the clergy, both in the cities and in the provinces, revealed the fact that the latter was by no means so unfriendly to the Italian Constitution as the governing body of the Church had

THE INVESTOR'S OPPORTUNITY.

believed.

In an article entitled "The Investor's Opportunity," Mr. W. R. Lawson deals with the decline in "gilt-edged" securities since 1896. Mr. Lawson takes British Consols and sixteen other chief securities, every one of which has fallen since 1896, the average drop being 14'1 per cent. Consols have fallen 15½ and India 3 per cents., 18½. The average depreciation has been 3½ per cent. per annum. Mr. Lawson holds that all these securities will soon be on the rise again, and that as a consequence the investor at present prices will realise a large profit.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW: No. 1.

A POSITIVE luxury to read—that will probably be the verdict of most readers of the new half-crown monthly published by John Murray and edited by Mr. Henry Newbolt. The eye, too often wearied by traversing acres of poor print, finds a genuine pleasure in following the wide-spaced lines and large, clear type of the new periodical. The mind is thus prepossessed in favour of the contents even before it has seriously reflected on them. The matter is intended to be varied enough. In the words of the prospectus—

Religion, ethics, literature, art, science, and history: international relations, colonies, empires, navies and armies: politics, social questions, hobbies, pastimes and amusements: all these the Monthly Review, like others, will survey, discuss and criticiae.

It will give prominence to unsigned editorial articles, which number in the first issue three as against eleven signed articles by non-editorial contributors. It disclaims the formulation of a party policy, but does not disguise a lively sympathy with the fortunes and principles of Liberalism.

THE TWO SORTS OF IMPERIALISM.

The first article is entitled "The Paradox of Imperialism." The editor is concerned about the anti-Imperialist attitude of many Liberals. Imperialism is taken by them to denote restriction of liberty, militarism, centralisation. These elements were certainly present in Imperial Rome. But there was present also "the thoroughly Roman idea of universal denationalisation," of freedom of intercourse, of the brotherhood of peoples. These he distinguishes as the "political" and the "organic" sides of Imperialism. Mediæval Germany developed the organic, France and Spain the political. In modern Russia "the political stream has submerged everything else." In the British Empire "the organic conception has taken as absolute possession." The editor finds the explanation of what he calls the paradoxical attitude of many Liberals in their confusion of the organic with the political evolution. In their hatred of the Roman, French, Spanish, Russian Imperialism which is essentially anti-Liberal, they denounce the Imperialism which is Roman, German, British and as essentially Liberal. "The duality of the idea which underlay the Roman Empire is the whole root of the matter." The immediate application of this analysis is that it was the Liberalism of our Colonies which made them eager to suppress " a nationality where liberty had grown corrupt." Liberals have only defended small nationalities that were Liberal. "Where true liberty and enlightenment have been with the aggressor, Liberalism has always been on the side of aggression." The editor concludes: "Liberalism has set its seal on the Empire, and the mark is indelible; it has established, and must uphold, a democratic autonomous commonwealth."

Having thus made clear his Imperial policy, the editor passes to foreign affairs and discusses the situation in the Far East "After Pekin." He then treats of the continuity of party principles in home affairs. Both these articles are quoted by us elsewhere, as also the Afghan Amir's "Details in my Daily Life."

WHAT A SURGEON SAW IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. G. A. Bowlby's "Surgical Experiences in South Africa" are full of interesting facts. He said that men wounded in victories were mostly keen to fight again, but men wounded in defeats were noticeably less keen. He pronounces the physique of the men as a whole very good, and ridicules the talk about "feeble, undersized

lads who compose our army." He testifies to the fortitude and absence of grumbling which were displayed almost universally. He attributes the prevalence of enteric at Bloemfontein to the defective water-supply. He thinks it likely that the plague of flies which befel there conveyed the contagion, "for they were always thick on the lips and faces of the worst cases of typhoid." The orderlies, whom he praises very highly, "were all St. John's Ambulance men, and had had no previous experience of hospitals or sick people." He mentions some remarkable recoveries from wounds. "It is quite certain that some men did recover who were shot through the brain." He closes by remarking on the smallness of our Army Medical Corps—only 800 for the whole Empire outside of India, and 200 of these were wanting. The service is unpopular, he says, both pay and position not being high enough.

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PLEAS FOR REFORM OF OUR FIGHTING FORCES.

"Puzzles of the War" are solved by Mr. Spenser Wilkinson in no flattering manner. He concludes:—

The failures of the autumn of 1899 and some of the delays of 1900 are to be ascribed by no means exclusively to defective armaments and to imperfect organisation, but rather to the spiritual and intellectual weaknesses of representative men of the governing caste. Our statesmen are too indolent or too little in earnest to think out their problems to the end; our generals, the product of the War Office and Aldershot, are so slightly professional that their strategical principles are only skin deep; the army, broadly speaking, has not disciplined its intelligence by familiarity with the best thought that the world has produced on the subject of war.

He specially enforces the need of a knowledge of German among British officers. Lieut. Carlyon Bellairs pleads for less booklearning ashore and more practice afloat in the war-training of naval officers.

POETIC TRIBUTE TO GORDON.

The editor contributes "an ode" on "the Nile," for the Inauguration of the Gordon College at Khartoum. Of this characterisation of the hero these lines touch the core:—

For this man was not great

By gold or kingly state, Or the bright sword, or knowledge of earth's wonder;

But more than all his race He saw life face to face

And heard the still small voice above the thunder.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Art is represented in 26 pages by Mr. Roger E. Fry, on "Art before Giotto," illustrated by many fine pictures. Astronomy has its place in Prof. Turner's account of recent eclipses, and the light they have cast on the inner and outer Corona of the Sun. The Drama is not forgotten. Mrs. Hugh Bell urges that the influence of the stage ought to be morally upward, and expresses her detestation of "The Belle of New York," but laments what she considers the ill-advised and ill-informed censures of Mr. Samuel Smith in Parliament. Mr. Quiller Couch's review of T. E. Brown's "Letters" has been mentioned elsewhere.

The impression left by the new monthly compels a hearty welcome.

"JAPAN'S Attitude Toward China" is the title of an article by Mr. D. W. Stevens in the *Forum* for October. Mr. Stevens reviews Chino-Japanese relations since the war, and says that though there is a great deal of sympathy felt for China by the Japanese the idea of danger to European interests through the union of the two countries is absurd. The proper policy is for the Powers to work together.

THE FORUM.

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THE Forum for October is a number of average interest. Separate notice is required for Mr. P. S. Reinsch's article on "China Against the World," with Mr. D. W. Stevens's on "Japan's Attitude Toward China," with Mr. H. L. West's comparison of the Republican and Democratic platforms, and with Mr. W. J. Stone's "Presidential Campaign from a Democratic Point of View."

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

Professor Max Müller writes on "Anti-English Feeling among the Germans." He seems to think that it is chiefly the fault of the Germans:—

In England there is as yet no hatred of Germany; Germans living in England have never been insulted, except they provoke retaliation. It might be easy enough to cull some anti-German sentiment from the newspapers, but there never was such an epidemic of political madness in England as there is at the present moment in Germany. The German and English characters form complements of each other. Why not admire what is good in Germany and what is good in England? Why indulge in envy when each nation has so much to be proud of? If Germany, wherever she turns in her colonial expansion, finds the ground occupied by England, this is no doubt provoking, but it cannot be helped now. Property is property, and as little as England envies Germany her army should Germany boast that she will soon excel the navy of England.

LABOUR IN FRANCE.

Writing under the title of "Work and Wages in France," Mr. W. B. Scaife thus summarises what has been done towards the solution of the Old Age Pensions

Since January 1st, 1895, the miners have by law been contributors to and recipients of an old-age pension. The trunk line railroads have their systems of pension, while the sailors and all permanent workers for the Government are also of the number who look forward to relief from toil and care in their declining years. An official investigation in 1896-97 counted 660,000 working people as insured for an old-age pension, or 17 per cent. of all those in the country designated as workers. Of this number, 461,000 were employed in private enterprises, 37,000 in industries under the Government, 42,000 were roadmenders, and 120,000 were sailors. The amount of the pensions varies from almost nothing up to 8,000 francs a year. In Parliament a bill is now pending for making general the system of old-age pensions to working men.

A NEW CEREAL.

Mr. E. L. Johnson contributes "A Plea for the New Cereal, the Cotton-Seed." As an article of utility cotton-seed only sprang into notice after the American Civil War. Cotton-seed was at one time thrown away as refuse, but it is now worth 20 dols. a ton even on the banks of the Mississippi. Mr. Johnson gives the following comparison of the relative values of wheat and cotton-seed in food components:—

WHEAT AND COTTON-SEED COMPARED.

Wheat	Protein.	Carbohydrates.	Fat.	Value.	
1		73.69	5.09	\$1,00	
Cotton-seed.	17.57	10.83	20.10	1.39	

Cotton-seed oil is used for making artificial butter, and its other products for fattening cattle in the South.

THE CRISIS IN AUSTRIA.

Mr. Maurice Baumfeld writes optimistically on the subject of Austria's internal condition. He says:—

While it is undeniable that the present constitutional crisis has shaken the internal organisation of the Empire, the sense of union existing among the various states is still too strong to admit of the wide dissemination of pangermanic or panslavistic ideas. Only recently the question of succession has again been clearly enunciated, while faithlessness to the dynasty is restricted to the small circles of a few provinces. Furthermore, the acquisition of these disaffected elements by a neighbouring state would be a questionable gain, inasmuch as the methods of disintegration now.employed in Austria would then be extended also to the other country.

A PAN-AMERICAN UNION.

Mr. W. W. Rockhill, describes the "Bureau of the American Republics," which is established at Washington, for the purpose of promoting closer union, and more general knowledge of the various portions of the Western Hemisphere. The Bureau publishes a monthly handbook of commercial and other intelligence in all the languages spoken in North and South America. The first International American Conference met at Washington in 1889-90, and the second meets next year in Mexico. The Bureau has a library of over 6,000 volumes, and receives the official newspapers of all the Republics, and most of their periodical publications, and its library is largely utilised by the general public for the purpose of obtaining information as to the states of the International Union.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Professor W. F. Willcox writes on "American Census Methods." Professor W. P. Trent writes very appreciatively of Mr. Frederick Harrison's "Essays," and Mr. A. H. Washburn contributes "A Plea for Consular Inspection."

Harper's.

THE principal article in the October number is Mr. Poultney Bigelow's description of Wei-Hai-Wei. Mr. Bigelow compares the government at this spot to that at Kiao-Chau, considerably to the detriment of the latter. Commenting on the justice meted out to the Chinese, he says:—

The facility with which the Chinaman commits suicide in order to annoy one who has offended him is at first embarrassing to an Anglo-Saxon judge. . . . Such questions as these would have given sleepless nights to the Governor of Kiao-Chau, but they evidently injured no one's digestion at Wei-Hai-Wei. . . . The crimes with which Captain Gaunt had to deal were mainly evasions of sanitary regulations, and were settled on the spot by placing the culprit at an obtuse angle with his face downwards over a nicely rounded stone in the courtyard and dismissing him with half a dozen strokes of a cane in the hands of a bluejacket. This saved expense, it wasted no time, and has given the Chinese an immense respect for humanity and justice.

The methods of Mortimer Menpes are described by Chalmers Roberts, the paper being illustrated with sketches by the artist. H. H. Lowry writes on "The Chinese Resentment," and waterways of America are described by A. Hume Ford.

The Strand Magazine.

BESIDES the symposium on "The Finest Building in the World," the October Strand contains an article by Lord Charles Beresford on "The Rank and File of the British Navy," much of which is in strange contrast to the recent revelations in the Morning Leader, which met with such vigorous confirmation and such feeble refutation. An amusing paper is that upon "An Extraordinary Swimming Race." Other articles are on "Artificial Rock Formation" and a "Tug-of-War on Horseback."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE North American Review for September is largely made up of Chinese articles. Special notice is claimed by Mr. Stephen Bonsal's paper, "What the Chinese think of us," Mr. John Foord's "Root of the Chinese Trouble," Mr. Alleyne Ireland's "Commercial Aspect of the Yellow Peril," the Rev. Dr. Clarke's "Empire of the Dead," Mr. H. A. Giles' "Confucianism in the Nineteenth Century," and Mr. M. Wilcox's "Vain Hope of the Filipinos."

IMPERIALISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

The Rev. Dr. Farrar, writing under this title, is at great pains to reconcile Christianity and war. He says:—

War in any just and holy cause is not only defensible, but is a positive duty. If all men were just, if all men loved each other, war would indeed be unnecessary, but as law courts and policemen and prisons are necessary, even in the polity of a Christian nation, so, while the world continues to be what it is, the suppression of all appeals to the decisic n of war would involve the certain and absolute triumph of robbery, oppression, greed and injustice.

The reverend Dean omits, however, to say how we are to decide that our own cause is "just and holy" when the enemy claims that theirs is equally so.

THE ASSASSINATION MANIA.

Dr. Felix Oswald, taking the murder of King Humbert as his text, declares that the key to the problem of political assassination lies in the recognition of the fact that death has no terrors, but on the contrary is welcomed by such men as the murderer of the Italian king. The remedy is for States to adopt the Swiss plan of punishment. "Life-weary desperadoes may become less ready to run amuck if they know that mankind will compel them to bear the yoke of existence with added burdens."

THE CURE FOR ANARCHY.

Mr. Charles Johnston deals somewhat philosophically with "Nihilism and Anarchy":—

Behind the secondary causes of anarchy, as ever, lies the primary cause: the failure of justice between man and man; the willingness to take advantage of another's necessity for our own profit. There is no cure but true and generous dealing, giving to others the measure we desire for ourselves.

CATHOLICS IN AMERICA.

Bishop J. A. McFaul, writing on "Catholics and American Citizenship," maintains that American citizens, because they are Catholics, are discriminated against. He gives an account of some of the alleged Catholic grievances, but it cannot be said that they are very serious. Bishop McFaul says that there are only three Catholic chaplains in the American navy, and in the army but four.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

Mr. G. W. T. Ormond writing on "The Art of R. L. Stevenson," compares him with Scott in the following words:—

The art of Stevenson has been compared to the art of Scott. But their methods were essentially different. Scott poured forth treasures of knowledge, invention, humour, pathos, anecdote from an exhaustless store, poured them forth artlessly, almost at random. Stevenson, who, brilliant though he was, had neither the accumulated resources of Scott, nor so luxuriant a fancy, collected his materials with immense pains, sifted them laboriously, and when he came to use them never rested till he had everything in its proper place, and displayed to the best possible advantage. His jewels are none of them rough diamonds. Every gem is cut, polished to the highest point, and set in gold of rare and cunning workmanship.

THE CENTURY.

THE October may almost be called a "Chinese number," so many articles deal with the question. Most of these are noticed elsewhere.

A CHINESE GROWL.

Wu Ting Fan, the Chinese Minister at Washington, writes an article on the Chinese question which he calls "A Plea for Fair Play." He does incidentally mention that a dispute should not be settled by the interested parties, but by some impartial third. But most of the article is a general growl and grumble that people take everything against the Chinese for granted, and only believe what the Celestials tell them when it is proved by other sources beyond a doubt. Everyone believed the reports of the massacres of the Legations, although it was only a Shanghai tale, but people said that he was not speaking the truth when he produced the cipher message from Mr. Conger. Wu Ting Fang naturally takes objection to the following:—

A certain returned missionary, who said he had spent fifty years in China, was reported to have used the following language: "I believe the entire foreign legation in Peking has been killed, and the responsibility for this killing is to be found in the deceit and cunning of the Chinese minister at Washington. There is no doubt that the Chinese minister had private despatches on this subject several weeks ago. He knew of the impending disaster, but he was too cunning to tell it."

How, he says, could I be responsible who was more than ten thousand miles away from the scene of action?

CROMWELL UNSPOILED.

Mr. Morley's twelfth paper on Oliver Cromwell concludes the series. He deals in it with personal traits, foreign policy, and the embarrassments which he encountered at the end of his Protectorate. Writing on Cromwell's family life Mr. Morley says:—

There is no sign that the wonderful fortunes that had befallen Cromwell in the seventeen years since he quitted his woodside, his fields and flocks, had altered the soundness of his nature. Large aftairs had made his vision broader; power had hardened his grasp; manifold necessities of men and things had taught him lessons of reserve, compliance, suppleness, and silence; great station brought out new dignity of carriage. But the foundations were unchanged. Time never choked the springs of affection in him, the true refreshment of every care-worn life. In his family he was as tender and as solicitous in the hour of his glory as he had been in the distant days at St. Ives and Ely.

"HANDS OFF!"

The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter writes upon "Chinese Traits and Western Blunders." He says that there is no great discontent with their rulers amongst the Chinese, and concludes his article as follows:

She (the Empress) has been guilty of the gravest crimes against international rights and comities. Let her be punished for them as she deserves. But let not the mad acts of ignorant and inflamed revolutionists be made the pretext for pulling down a venerable and historic civilisation, whose younger and worthier sons are just now turning toward the light. Hands off, gentlemen, kings, emperors, and presidents, until a people, stirred at length by the vision of nobler ideals, shall show us what they can do for their own regeneration!

OTHER ARTICLES.

Pauline King contributes an interesting article on "American Miniature Painting," which is profusely illustrated with miniatures. Romyn Hitchcock describes Chinese education. Sir Walter Besant continues his pictures of East London types, and Mr. William Mason gives some memories of a musical life.

FIRST article b to Siam, engineer

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THE ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.

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FIRST place is given in the September number to an article by Mr. Barrett, the late United States Minister to Siam, upon the crisis in China, and its meaning for engineering interests.

THE ANGLO-SAXON BROTHERHOOD.

The whole note of the article is taken from the following sentence, in which Mr. Barrett speaks of the relations which should be preserved between England and the United States :-

I can make this statement without prejudice. While I am thoroughly convinced that there should be no offensive or defensive alliance between England and the United States in their general relations with the rest of the world, and while I would oppose any formal alliance, except in heroic instances where the life and institutions of the Anglo-Saxon race might be imperilled, I do contend, despite the antagonism of some demaogues and some sensational newspapers, that the interests of the United States and England are almost identical in China.

PRESERVE CHINESE INTEGRITY.

Mr. Barrett says that every one knows that the United States have no wish for territory, and he thinks that England has now reached "the limit of conquest which the English people would favour or permit"! United States has everything to lose and nothing to gain by the participation of China, and will therefore work with Great Britain and other nations, or without them, for the preservation of the integrity of the Celestial He discredits the reputed population of 402,000,000, and puts it down at the highest estimate as 300,000,000. The chief opening for engineers is in the building of railways, the improvement of rivers, canals and harbours. Cities require sewerage systems, electric car lines, telephones and telegraphs, and in fact all the hundred and one things which go to make up a Western town. Nor, says the late Minister to Siam, is this a fanciful picture.

MOTORS FOR ROAD SERVICE.

Mr. Fred. W. Maynard contributes an article which deals technically with most of the heavy motor vehicles used in England; for although behind in light passenger cars, England leads the way with heavier waggons. Mr. Maynard gives premier place to the steam vans made by Thorneycroft, of torpedo-boat fame. They can cover a distance of from forty to fifty miles at a stretch.

LOCOMOTIVES AT THE EXHIBITION.

Mr. Charles Rous-Marten writes on the locomotive exhibit in the Paris Exhibition. He begins by deploring the fact that the exhibit is placed in the annex at Vincennes. Few people trouble to take the hour journey out of Paris to see the magnificent show of rolling

For it is a splendid show, there can be no two opinions about that. So great and varied a collection of fine locomotives and vehicles can hardly have been brought together ever before.

Mr. Rous-Marten was most struck by the following points :-

(1) The enormous preponderance of the compound type of engines over the simple high-pressure type.

(2) The comparative scarcity of eccentricities in design.

(3) The immense increase in size and weight of locomotives since the last exhibition.

(4) The specially huge size and power of certain Russian engines.

(5) The almost universal employment of coupled wheels in express engines, and the consequent all but complete disappearance of the single-driver type.

(6) The large augmentation of heating surface and of steam

pressure.

He was struck by the disinclination of Great Britain to adopt the compound principle for locomotives. Only one British exhibit is constructed on this system, whereas amongst exhibits of other nations the proportion of compounds to non-compounds is ten to one, if not more.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The other contributions are rather more technical. Mr. S. F. Walker gives his second paper on "Electric Mining Machinery in the British Collieries." Hugo Diemer continues his series on "Commercial Organisation Diemer continues his series on "Commercial Organisation of the Machine Shop." "The Fourth Era of the Leadville Mining District" is described by Mr. Thomas Tonge. Mr. E. F. Cassel writes on "Commercial Requirements of Water-Power Governing," and Mr. W. Ripper on "The Continuous Recording of Steam-Engine Performance." The customary review of the engineering press concludes the number.

CASSIER'S MAGAZINE.

I HAVE noticed elsewhere Mr. Taylor's article on "The World's Coal." The other articles are rather more technical.

SUGAR ENGINEERING IN CUBA.

Under the above title Mr. E. Sherman Gould contributes an article descriptive of the sugar engineering practice in the Pearl of the Antilles. He remarks that the mechanical features of sugar-making are greatly in advance of the agricultural ones. He mentions that in some of the larger sugar works there are as many as thirty or forty miles of light railway laid and operated. Sugar cane has apparently a large advantage in that it provides its own fuel. Mr. Gould says :-

A sine quâ non in a sugar factory is to keep a steady supply of cane going into the mill, in order to furnish a steady supply of fuel to the furnaces. If the mill stops, the supply of fuel stops, steam goes down, and all goes wrong in the factory.

COAL AND ELECTRICITY.

Mr. W. S. Barstow writes upon "Electricity in Large Cities." Coal is the factor which is indispensable and causes most trouble. The tremendous increase of the coal consumption makes the supply and the storing of a reserve stock a problem. In conclusion he says :-

The electrical part of the system has developed by such rapid stages that its efficiency has already reached a very high standard, but the steam portion has continued to supply the mechanical power at much the same figures as it did many years ago. reciprocating steam engine of the present day must surely fall to the rear in the onward march of electricity supply, and what new impetus the industry will then receive can hardly be

OTHER ARTICLES.

Chief Engineer B. F. Isherwood continues his paper on "The Sloop-of-War Wampanoa," and enters minutely into details of her machinery. "Gas-engines, Fuels, Types, and Uses," are discussed by Professor C. V. Kerr. He describes the uses to which gas-engines can be put and reviews various types. The magazine opens with a finely illustrated article by Arthur C. Johnston on "American Ore Dock Machinery."

CORNHILL.

THE October number is full of readable matter, though few of the articles possess eminent or permanent value. Mr. Conan Doyle's lessons from the war will be widely read, and has already found separate notice. So have Mr. Cornish's paper on dogs that earn their own living, and an unsigned assortment of "more humours of Irish

Mr. E. H. Parker writes on the Imperial Manchu family, and unravels the strange dynastic tangle which envelops the present emperor. He deplores the crumbling away of a family once so noble and courageous. So far as he can judge, the Dowager-Empress " has pluckily done the best she can for the dynasty." He seems to think her origin has been unduly depreciated. She is of the good old family of Nala, which is mentioned so far back as A.D. 1600. "Slave" and "concubine" are words which in relation to the Chinese Emperor convey, he argues, no

dishonouring idea.

The rest of the papers are historical. Mrs. M. C. M. Simpson communicates a letter by her uncle, Colonel Henry Senior, describing his adventures with an American privateer in 1813. His capture off Barbadoes, his detention in a pirate's island, and what he saw of Civil War in Venezuela supply gruesome glimpses of the time. Another ghastly picture is presented by Mr. W. Westall, who tells the "tribute of blood" shed by Napoleon's Swiss levies in his retreat from Moscow. Dr. A. W. Ward supplements these memories of Napoleonic times with a sketch of the girlhood of the Prussian Queen Louisa. The early romanticist, sketched by Miss Clara Thomson, is a severe critic of Warburton, Thomas Edwards by name, who wrote in the middle of last century.

BLACKWOOD.

By far the most interesting thing in the October number is Mr. Stephen Gwynne's "Month in Ireland," with its sketch of Irish economic renascence, which

claimed special notice elsewhere.

The article on the Dissolution of Parliament is conceived in the spirit of Mr. Chamberlain's electioneering speeches or of Nebuchadnezzar's boast about Babylon. So cheered is the writer with the survey of the glories of the Unionist Government that he indulges in the surprising confession that "the establishment of democracy, however precipitately effected, has not been fatal to the ascendency of common-sense. It has ruined the doctrinaires. It has enthroned imperium et libertas. It has rejected Gladstonian policy and methods. . . . The Unionist Government and party which now appeal for the support of the democracy are essentially its own creation." The writer insists that the issue in the General Election is the settlement of South Africa, "Shall two independent and hostile Governments be restored?"

"The ecclesiastical situation in Scotland" enables a writer to get rid of a great deal of bile. He is especially exercised over the union of the Free Church and the United Presbyterians, and chortles in his glee over the final acceptance of Voluntaryism by the successors of Dr. Chalmers. He doubts "whether Rome herself has ever produced anything superior in astuteness, and what a mere worlding would describe as the gift for sharp practice, to what the Free Church may boast of in her leaders during the last thirty years." How Mr. Chamberlain's reckless metaphors are vulgarising controversy, appears in what the writer says of Presbyterian -"Some of the reverend gentlemen who have bestowed their benison upon it are of the class with whom

if one is to sup, one requires an uncommonly long spoon," While rejoicing that the Auld Kirk does not follow the practice of removing city churches to suburbs merely to follow the rich, the writer does deplore "that spirit of latitudinarianism which is one of the besetting dangers of the Church of Scotland."

PEARSON'S MAGAZINE.

Pearson's is one of the best of the lighter October magazines. Captain Grogan's adventures in unknown Africa are separately noticed. Miss Maud Goodman's popular pictures of home and child life (with flowing Empire scenes and Chippendale furniture) are discussed in an article on "The Art of the Age." Mr. Turner Morton writes on "Driving in Russia," and tells us that "the Russians, above all people, delight in being driven, yet they hate driving, and are the worst whips in the world."

"Indigo Planting in India" is an interesting account of the production of the well known dye. Another article is on "Doctoring by Machinery," an account of the movement cure for stiff, or weak, or in any way defective joints or muscles, now so much in use on the Continent. It is wonderful now that anybody can ever manage to die at all, so manifold and marvellous are all the ways for prolonging

and preserving life.

SOVEREIGNS AS SPORTSMEN.

"Imperial Sportsmen" is the title of Mr. Ryall's particularly welf-illustrated article on the sporting tastes of European monarchs. The Prince of Wales and others of our own royal family are known to be good sportsmen, but the crack shot seems to be the Duke of York. The Emperor of Austria is also a first-rate shot. He prefers chamois hunting, and is deterred by none of the difficulties connected with that risky sport. The German Emperor, too, is "a mighty hunter, and notwithstanding the fact that his left arm is of no use to him, an excellent shot. He shoots with light weapons as a rule, but when posted for boars and other dangerous game he has the assistance of a support for his rifle." His Imperial Majesty's mailed fist quite lately slew as many as forty wild boars in a day. He recently, we are told, like Simple Simon, went on a special expedition to Norway "for to catch a whale," and what is more he caught, or rather shot it.

The Tsar hunts in ancient forests where a tree is never cut, never entered by any save himself and his guests. Here and in the Caucasus the auroch can still be hunted, but for fear of them becoming extinct auroch-hunting only takes place once in three years. The writer says, "Since the Tsar has broached the idea of disarmament, it is said that his views on sport have undergone a considerable modification."

King Humbert and the late President Faure were both good sportsmen, as is President Loubet. King Oscar of Sweden is "an all-round sportsman, but he does not like to shed blood," and confines himself chiefly to revolver

THE September Harmsworth contains an article by Mr. W. J. Wintle on "Rooms in which Public Opinion is Formed," illustrated by photographs of the sanctums of the best known London and provincial editors. Mr. Bernard Owen's account of the General Post Office, under the title of "Sorting 3,000,000 Letters," Mr. Birnage's paper on the "Biggest Pigeon Race in the World," Mr. Philip Astor's not very sympathetic if amusing account of "Home Life in China," and several shorter articles, make a very varied number. The article on "Doubling the World's Harvest" is noticed separately.

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THE NORTHERN COUNTIES MAGAZINE.

I AM glad to welcome the new sixpenny magazine as an attempt to create a first-class provincial magazine. Northumberland, meaning all the counties lying between the Humber and the Tweed, is quite as large and much more important than many continental states which count their monthly periodicals by the dozen. The Northern Counties Magazine is published by Andrew Reid and Co., Limited, of Newcastle, and edited by Mr. Howard Pease, whose short stories in Northumbrian dialect will attract some considerable attention. It is published at 6d. net, and the first number promises very well. Among the list of those who have promised to contribute to its pages are nearly all the writers who have been born between the Humber and the Tweed, and the first number opens with a spirited poem by Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne. The editor is right in saying that he could hardly have chosen a better part of England as the area from which to begin the experiment of a provincial magazine. The wealth of historical, antiquarian and legendary lore of the northern counties, probably exceeds that of any other district in the Three Kingdoms. The history of Northumberland is, perhaps, rather too much of a drum and trumpet history; but there are many other things in the north country worth writing about besides the age-long tourney which went on between the Tyne and the Tweed. Northumberland Mr. Swinburne describes as "the noblest shore Fame holds in fee."

Even here, where English birth seals all men free—Northumberland.

Mr. Swinburne has the good conceit of himself which is the birthright of all Northumbrians:—

None save our Northmen ever, none but we,
Met, pledged, or fought
Such foes and friends as Scotland and the sea
With heart so high and equal, strong in glee
And stern in thought.

The longest article in the magazine is devoted to an historical description of the growth of the Elswick Works. Sir William Eden contributes a short paper upon "Aspects of Modern Art." Mr. Halliwell Sutcliffe writes a short story "The Tale of a Dead Lad's Rigg," which has the merit of containing an excellent ghost, a three-months' bride, who manifests herself apparently by no other means than a soft white hand. There is also a thrilling spectre in the shape of an infernal dog called the Guytrash, a fiendish animal indeed, who fortunately has one weak point—that he cannot stand before a blow from the rowan bough.

The antiquarian part of the magazine is represented by a description of Bewcastle Cross, the oldest monument of the Angles in England. It is said to be from 1,200 to 1,300 years old, and stands upon a great base six tons in weight. It was not until 1891 that the wear and tear of twelve centuries necessitated some repairs, but it is still standing in the open air, where it was erected in the year 671.

There is a literary letter from London by Mr. E. V. Lucas, and some other short papers. Miss Coleridge writes on "The Last Hermit of Warkworth," and there is a very curious paper entitled "An Antiquary's Letter," a crazy tale indeed, which seems to point to some kind of possession by the spirit of an old Norseman or Odinworshipper of the body of a fisherman, who when under possession by this spirit, offered sacrifices to Odin and made free with his neighbour's cattle. It is a weird tale, with a curious suggestiveness.

The Women's Agricultural Times.

LADY WARWICK has brought out a special eastern counties issue of the Women's Agricultural Times for November, which contains a leading article by Lady Warwick herself upon the need of individual effort, and an account of Miss K. M. Courtauld, who is one of the famous women-farmers of England. Miss Courtauld farms 243 acres of land in Essex at Colne Engaine. She employs 15 men and boys, and manages them all herself. In fact, she does all her own buying and selling, with the exception of corn, which she sells through a local salesman. Miss Courtauld has had considerable success as a breeder, and last Christmas she took the first prize for the best beast at the local fat stock show.

Another paper deals with the distillation of perfumes. One of the most interesting articles in the number is that on "Poultry-keeping for Women," which deals chiefly with geese. The writer says that, contrary to general belief, geese are more intelligent than other fowls, and will come flying from a long distance at the sound of a well-known voice, to which they are accustomed, calling them to their food. They are almost as good as watch-dogs about a place; and the writer says that when he has sat up late at night, or walked about early in the morning, the geese would hail the sound of his familiar footstep by notes of jubilant welcome.

Good Words.

THERE is much that is interesting in Good Words for October. G. D. Vecchia's sketch of Leo XIII. is appreciative and racy. Mr. J. A. Macleod supplies a most vivid picture of a holiday he spent in Basutoland, which he declares to be well called "The Switzerland of South Africa." The under world of London, with its pictures of subterraneous windings, furnishes L. W. Lillingston with a theme of mysterious and almost awesome interest. Rev. J. A. Dron recalls "a banknote which helped a reformation"—a grisly cartoon by Cruickshank in the form of a banknote satirising the prevalence of capital punishment for minor crimes, and signed "For the Bank of England, J. Ketch." He was moved to produce it by seeing several men and women hanged for issuing counterfeit one-pound notes. His skit made a great sensation: its publisher realised more than \$700 over it in a few days. The Bank directors were furious, but had to stop the one-pound' notes. Cruickshank claimed that his counterfeit banknote compelled Parliament to reform its barbarous penal code.

May we ever Kill Wife and Child?

"Would homicide have been justifiable in Pekin?" is the question which the Princess Gagarine discusses in the October Humanitarian. The writer is the wife of the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier, and she was much surprised to find a great difference of opinion in the town as to whether the besieged Europeans would have been right in killing their women and children in order to save them from Chinese devilry. Those who took the negative view did so on the ground that it would be wrong to deprive Christians of the glory of martyrdom, and that suicide in any case was an illicit means of escape from appointed suffering. The Princess herself declares emphatically in the affirmative. She asks:—

The spirit which animates our actions in war time is praised, why then must the merciful wish to spare our dear ones be blamed? It is ambition and vanity, and the greed of gain which makes men go forward to fight and kill, but it is love which guides our hands to take lives which can only exist to endure fearful mental and bodily suffering.

GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Die Zukunft.

THE Zukunft of September opens with an anonymous conversation—" Gods, Heroes and Waldersee"—between Bismarck, Caprivi and Moltke, not well written, but throwing interesting sidelights on the Chinese question. Bismarck is, of course, the chief speaker, and the words which are put in Caprivi's mouth are quite unworthy of that gentleman. Bismarck regrets the complete self-effacement of Hohenlohe, which does not surprise him, however, and does not understand what Waldersee, for whom he has no particular regard, is to do in China. His chief-commandership in Pechili—not in China, as he accentuates—would only cause embarrassment. "If political Dalai Lamas and Napoleonic illusions are to become possible with us, I should like to be still alive."

Then follows the dignified speech which Professor K. Breysig delivered at Nietzsche's bier in Weimar, "the man who never wrote a word that did not advance our knowledge of the human soul and of the world's events."

Karl Brumm's "England of To-Day" is a reply to Tille's "The Boer War in Great Britain." Dr. Tille is the German professor at Glasgow whom the rowdy behaviour of his students forced to resign. No doubt he had given provocation, and Mr. Brumm wishes to rectify the picture which Tille had drawn. Speaking as a German merchant who has lived in England for twenty-five years, not mentioning that he is German Consul at Manchester, he is anxious to remove the misunderstandings which prevent the maintenance of friendly relations between his two countries. In this praiseworthy desire he makes many a good point, and not only because Tille exposes himself badly. phrases like "The just will not forget how nobly England has often taken the part of the weak" might be eliminated from all political sketches, no matter to what nation they refer. And why state that not even Wellington and Nelson—not to speak of Kitchener, after whom a certain Society set and the yellow press had been running-had been fêted as national heroes? He has also an extraordinary belief in John Bull's resources, "what would ruin other nations, does not harm him." Mr. Brumm belongs to those who first sympathised with the Boers, but came to the conviction that their administration was rotten, their principles hostile to civilisation, and the war inevitable. "If the German holds to the Briton, as he has often done, with mind and sword, they need not fear man, only God," he concludes.

Lastly, we mention a note by Karl Jentzsch on Naumann, the National-Socialist and political parson. This is the way in which he comments on the Emperor's "No Pardon!" speech:—"What are we to do when it occurs to fifty thousand Chinamen to surrender? To feed them won't do; therefore——! What can we do when we meet a procession of fifty thousand caterpillars? We crush them with a roller. Disgusting business; but it cannot be helped. We do not know how Jesus might have spoken if He had lived not in a world of peace, but of wars." Is this sufficiently disgusting to finish this

parson?

Deutsche Rundschau.

The September number contains many good articles. Eugen Zabel contributes a very interesting description of the Siberian Railway, or the "Magistrale" as it is called. As he truly says, Siberia does not now only call to mind the convicts who work in its mines; the huge, sparsely

populated country as large as Europe has now been opened up by the railway. The result will be that the country is peopled, and that the towns become prosperous. He mentions the two other chief building projects of recent years-namely, the American line over the Rockies to the Pacific and the railway in the Soudan. The Siberian railway's construction, however, was more difficult than either of these. First of all, the materials had to be brought tremendous distances, but, worse still, the labour of the surrounding country was quite useless. The engineering difficulties also were enormous. Of these he gives descriptions. The comparisons of the different lengths of rail are interesting. The Canadian Pacific line is 4,677 kilometres long; from San Francisco to New York by Chicago is 5,359 kilometres, but from the Russian frontier to Vladivostock there is a stretch of 7,588 kilometres. As the railway after that traverses Russia we can include the distance to the German frontier, a total of 10,211 kilometres, or a quarter of the earth's circumference! At present the traffic between Europe and Eastern Asia goes through the Suez Canal. It takes 35 days between London and Shanghai, and costs about £80. By going from London via Moscow and the Siberian railway, Shanghai can be reached in half the time at one-third the cost! After the line has been made a double one the process of developing the resources of Siberia will progress much faster. Zabel, however, laughs at the notion of some enthusiasts that Siberia will eventually rival the United States.

M. von Brandt discusses the settlement of China in a thoughtful paper. Walther Gensel contributes his second paper on "Art at the Paris Exhibition." The relations between Russia and Prussia during the first quarter of this century are described by Paul Bailleu.

Deutsche Revue.

The most interesting article in the September number is that by Vice-Admiral a. D. Werner on the Chinese War. The gallant admiral was present at a good deal of the fighting. He considers that the courage of the Chinaman has not increased since the Japanese captured impregnable position after impregnable position with hardly any loss. He says that he sees the papers speak of a force of some 9,000,000 men in the Chinese army, but he fails to see where the trained soldiers are to come from. He puts their number at 25,000—no more. These would have modern weapons. The admiral describes some of the mutilations the Chinese inflicted upon Europeans, and echoes the sentiments of his Kaiser, saying "they must be punished so that they will remember not had anything to fear from them, but unless some restrictions are set upon the import of weapons and the instruction of the Chinese by European instructors, Europe will have to look out. In his opinion it was an imbecility, from the Chinese point of view, to raise the cry "Death to the foreigners!" at the present moment. They should have waited another fifty years, continuing meantime the instruction of their soldiers in European methods; then, he says, things would really have been serious for the Powers. But at present it was much too soon, and the Chinese will suffer for their haste. The article concludes as follows: "Chinese fortifications cannot resist the attack of the foreigners, and it is as much against Chinese nature to withstand a bayonet charge in the open as it is to withstand cold water. If it were possible to play a fire-hose on their bodies, a bloodless victory would result for the allies."

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Rogalla v. Bieberstein contributes an interesting article on the Rhine-Ems Canal, the chief reason of which appears to be to cut out the Dutch ports which at present are competing too well with those of Germany. Karl Blind writes a defence of the Saga of Wieland the smith. Dr. Herman Schiller gives an interesting summary of his thoughts on the education of the people during the coming century. On the whole the present number has fewer interesting articles than usual.

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Nord und Süd.

Karl Blind writes an interesting article on England's Danger in Afghanistan. Mr. Blind draws his information from reliable sources, although not at first hand. He points out how necessary it is for the English Government, through the Indian Viceroy, to keep on good terms with the Amir. He then proceeds to show that exactly the contrary is being done. The chief complaints are that the Amir's wishes with regard to the prevention of the export of horses and the import of salt are set at naught by the Indian Govern-ment. The desire to exclude salt is prompted by the same anxiety to protect home industries as is shown by the Government of the United States. The reason given for the desire to stop the export of horses is that the ruler of the Afghans sees that he will probably need them for his army when he comes to fight Russia. For all through the article we are told that Russia is the danger to India. She desires to absorb all Central Asia and to destroy English prestige in that continent. Mr. Blind mentions the fact that there is a small group who consider that England has a claim of suzerainty over the Amir somewhat after the style of the suzerainty over the Transvaal. But in South Africa there was no Russia in question as there is in Afghanistan, and in St. Petersburg they laugh in their sleeves at the pretence. Mr. Blind gives a long description of the varied and diverse tribes over whom the Amir holds sway, in order to prove therefrom the impossibility of any division of the country between Russia and England.

A BUFFER STATE.

Paul Horn writes at length on Persia. He specially deals with the former position of the country in politics, literature and religion. He begins his article by showing what a little is known about Persia by Europeans generally. As he was a resident within its borders for some ten years, he can speak on the subject with authority. Formerly, of course, Persia was great in pretty nearly everything, and recently was famed, at any rate, for its carpets and silk. Even this fame is likely to wane. Mr. Horn says, "The silk industry has gone back badly during the last ten years, owing to the prevalence of the silkworm illness (Muscordine), while the carpet weaving has been seriously injured by the introduction of bad European dyes." As for Persia's political position, it is, he says, simply that of a buffer state between Russia and England, and that the stronger it is the more likely it is to succeed in preventing war. Altogether, the article does not give a cheerful prospect for Persia.

OTHER ARTICLES.

M. Bernardi writes upon Naples under the Bourbons. August Strindberg describes life in the Latin Quarter. There is a frontispiece of Ludwig Jacobowski, and his character sketch is given by Karl Bienenstein.

THE first item in a very appetising bill of fare offered by the *Windsor* this month is a sketch by Robert Machray of the India Office.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE death of King Humbert and the possible consequences, both political and religious, still occupy the minds of Italian writers, and the reviews continue to publish appreciations of the situation from every conceivable point of view.

The Civiltà Cattolica (September 1st) considers the moment opportune for reasserting its intransigent attitude on the subject of the Temporal Power, and adopts as its own an expression recently employed by the Liberal Italie, that conciliation between the Vatican and the Quirinal was "neither possible nor desirable." Such is its answer to the dreams of conciliation in which some indulged for a few brief days after the tragedy at Monza.

In the Nuova Antologia (September 1st) Professor Zanichelli of Siena treats of the reign of Humbert I. in its constitutional aspect, pointing out that the late king was the model of a constitutional sovereign in a parliamentary state, and concluding that the monarchy, thanks to his attitude, is very much stronger to-day than on the death of Victor Emmanuel II. Professor Vidari of Pavia points out with much solemnity that it is the lack, both of religion and education, which is driving the Italian people into anarchism, and that consequently merely repressive measures are of no avail. The most striking contribution of the month, however, and one that has excited much discussion in the Italian press, is an outspoken article by Sidney Sonnino, the distinguished deputy, under the title "Quid Agendum" (September 16th). Starting from the candid assumption that Italy is morally and politically sick, that discontent is on the increase, that her administration of justice has fallen into illrepute, and that the frequent ministerial crises were a constant source of weakness, he declares the first need for his country to be an understanding between public men as to the reforms to be introduced. Among those concerning which all just men should be agreed. Sgr. Sonnino places the better administration of justice, the moral education of the young, especially in the primary schools, and the diffusion of true principles of co-operation in order to counteract the evil effects of industrial capitalism. Socialism, he declares, is rapidly invading both the State and the Commune; the right to combine and to go on strike being fully accorded to industrial workers, the government should restrict itself to general laws for the protection both of the commonwealth and of individual liberty. The agrarian worker, he maintains, requires special protection. In the reduction and re-distribution of taxation the Parliament has before it a task of exceptional difficulty. These are the main points in an article which has been hailed with delight by the Socialists as embodying the greater part of their own political programme.

General Luchino del Verme, whose admirable articles on the Transvaal war have repeatedly been noticed in these columns, is now turning his attention to China, and publishes in the *Antologia* (September 1st) an excellent summary of Russia's advance through Manchuria during recent years. The same subject pointing out the rival interests of England and Russia in the Far East is ably treated in *Flegrea* (August 20th).

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ONE of the most notable papers in the Sunday at Home for October is a sketch of a "mission to the taverns," carried on by the London City Mission. The different kinds of character met with in these sinks of humanity are graphically delineated.

#### THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THERE is not very much of importance in the October number. Attention has elsewhere been called to Mr. Clarence Waterer's indictment of the war in South Africa.

#### VICTORIANS AND THE SWEATER.

Mr. John Hoatson's paper on anti-sweating in Victoria is a record of progress in colonial opinion and law since 1880. It is rather a series of notes for the student of social questions than an essay for the general reader. The writer claims that the Factories and Shops Act which came into force in May last is "the most advanced in the world." It empowers the Governor in Council to nominate special Boards to fix wages, such Boards to consist of equal numbers of employers and employed. It extends the principle of minimum wage to all trades usually carried on in factories. It extends from female to male shop assistants in the metropolitan area the limit of 52 hours a week. In the agitation for these reforms, the Press and the Church seem to have taken prominent part; and the Anti-sweating League has been chief champion.

# "FULL GALLOP TO DESPOTISM."

E. B. Husband's reflections on wage-earners and South Africa are sombre in the extreme. He admits that the Government responsible for the war is about the most representative of modern governments. And this makes the outlook so gloomy. He says:—

It would appear that, whatever pride we once had in ideas associated with an enlightened democracy, we have by this time quite exhausted it and are in full trot, or rather gallop, towards despotism of the most ultra type, accelerated and rendered more remarkable than former despotisms by an enormous and overwhelmingly increased power of the Press. In other despotisms the chopping off of a few heads or the firing of a cannon down some street thronged with people would have a corrective or alterative effect, but the power of largely circulated newspapers cannot be easily got rid of, since the interests of advertisers and of the readers of advertisements are too strong to be suddenly turned aside, with the result that a useful instrument, by the introduction of editorial articles and other modes, can be made, and has been made, a means of so misleading minds, not trained to reason, that the most dreadful calamities have to be endured, of which the South African war is a striking example, and amongst its effects must be counted an enormous increase of one of the most serious drawbacks to political freedom that can be imagined—a standing army.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

The Mission of Empire is set forth by Ernest D. Bell as making for the ultimate unification and harmonisation of mankind; to be welcomed, therefore, not deprecated. An American, Mr. P. A. Bruce, gives a comprehensive survey of the course of American feeling towards England, closing with a strong plea for concerted action between both powers in their own interest and in the interest of mankind. Mr. Frederic W. Lugman, who has served in the army, and whose literary style seems modelled on the staccato ejaculations of the drill sergeant, details in a scattered series of imperatives his proposals for Army Reform. The abolition of short service, the reduction of our army to 100,000 seasoned troops, the universal use of the rifle and encouragement of rifle practice, are some of his recommendations. Frances Freshfield traces the development of the Jingo from the over-indulgent methods of the nursery. Mr. James Dowman laments clerical ascendency in Scottish School Boards, and pleads for secular education.

#### THE REVUE DES REVUES.

THE MOTE IN OUR NEIGHBOUR'S EYE AND THE BEAM IN OUR OWN.

"NATIONAL ILLUSIONS" is the title of an article by M. J. Novicoff in this magazine for September, the gist of which that every nation tends to pride itself immensely on the possession of some virtue which it emphatically does not possess, and severely condemn another nation for a sin which all the time it is committing itself. M. Novicoff spares no nation, but France and England come in for specially severe censure, France for her Napoleonic wars and England for her South African. Both nations are equally fond of high-sounding precepts which they never practise. "The English," says M. Novicoff, "are constantly talking of humanity, and in practice they are very often the most inhuman of all nations." Our policy with regard to the Ottoman Empire means the permanent misery and comparative desolation of some of the fairest countries on this earth. England is little loved, which proves that she is not lovable. But, M. Novicoff concludes, no one nation is much better than another, at least not so far as selfishness, brutality and cruelty are concerned.

#### UNSUPPRESSED SLAVERY.

M. Jules Durand is another of those French colonial officials who assist in governing some distant colony and then write a scathing indictment of what goes on there. Under the title of "Ebony Wood," he describes at length the system of predatory raids on the natives of Nouméa and other South Sea Islands, a practical though not ostensible slavery. Many of these slaves, he asserts, are taken to Queensland. His remedy is not legislation, but the conversion of the New Hebrides into a French possession. "This natural annexation would not have the advantage of dealing a final blow at English influence which is now penetrating into these islands, but from the economic point of view as well as in the name of humanity it would save races on the point of disappearing. Let France act, it is time!"

# OTHER ARTICLES.

Those hitherto unpublished fragments of Marie Bashkirtseff's pathetic journal, in which are several references to Maupassant, will attract most readers' attention. Dr. La Touche-Treville writes of the discovery of a fourth gospel, contained in an ancient parchment put up for sale last year by some Cairo merchants and bought for the Strasburg library. Written in the Coptic language this fourth gospel is said to contain not only the words of Christ to his disciples, but a new version of the scene on the Mount of Olives; and there is also a fragment relating to the Resurrection.

There are, besides, several excellent scientific articles, notably on "a Revolution in Journalism," to be brought about by the new telegraphic typewriter, by which 170 words can be, and have been, telegraphed in a minute, and the inventor, who, by the bye, is an Australian, Mr. Donald Murray by name, hopes to reach 500 words a minute.

MR. ERNEST E. WILLIAMS, in the October Windsor, boldly essays the task of describing Africa and forecasting its future. To condense a continent into a magazine article and to add an estimate of its economic possibilities is a somewhat daring feat even in these days when men are learning to think in continents. The writer's outlook is distinctly hopeful.

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#### THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

DESERVING of notice elsewhere are "A Russian among Chinese Sectaries," and M. Jules Bois's remarkable article on fortune-tellers, crystal gazers, and palmists, bracketed under the picturesque title of "Dealers in

Madame Adam's name is again absent from among the contributors of the rejuvenated Nouvelle Revue, and politics are scarcely touched upon, save indirectly in Captain Gilbert's able analysis of the South African campaign. Although the writer is in undisguised sympathy with the Boers, he is rigorously impartial, and avoids the vexed white flag and loot controversies. In fact, his careful account of the campaign is so highly technical that it can only be recommended to those already knowing something of the science of war. He has not yet reached, in his history, the first marked British successes; accordingly it would appear that these articles will con-

tinue to appear throughout the winter.

M. Depasse offers some curious theories as to the modern prestige which surrounds war and the soldier or fighting man. Once let it be understood, he says, that war is a matter of hard work, and not a game of chance, and all the romance now surrounding military operations will disappear. In old days, when a nation went to war, all, from the king and queen downwards, shared in the perils, as well as the glories and excitements, of all that followed. A modern campaign partakes of the nature of a commercial operation, of which every move has been thought out in a counting-house. Those on whom lie the onus of declaring war are practically quite safe from sharing any of the unpleasant consequences of their joint action; and money plays a preponderant rôle. Nations no longer fight for love, for glory, or from mere warlike instinct. The great military commanders, from Alexander to Napoleon, have cared nothing for money. M. Depasse naturally draws a moral from the late South African campaign, which commenced from low motives, has been necessarily continued and concluded, not according to the rules of the old war game, but with mathematical intelligence and merciless logic.

In the second September number of the Revue the place of honour is given to a number of letters written by the present Pope, in the days when he was only Monsignor Pecci, Papal Nuncio at Brussels. In the second of these (written in 1843) he describes a visit paid by him to the field of Waterloo, where he bought some relics of the battle to send home to his mother. In these home letters the future Pope goes into many little intimate details as to the cost of living in Belgium. He describes Queen Victoria, then paying her first visit to the Continent, as "small in stature, with a bright expression and, though not plain, scarcely pretty." These letters, which throw a vivid light on the general character of the writer, are interesting as showing that Leo XIII. must be above all a man of shrewd wit and common sense, gifted with a

strong sense of family affection.

A eulogistic article on the Russian exhibits at the great Exposition gives some curious details concerning Russian trade. In 1867 the great Empire was scarcely represented, but thirty years have wrought a vast change, and if Russia continues to make commercial progress at the same rate, we may live to hear "Made in Russia" substituted for "Made in Germany." To quote some figures in support of this allegation is easy. In 1867 there were 179 timber yards, resulting in a party profit of 3,000,000 roubles; now 1,200 yards bring in 70,000,000 roubles. Thirty years ago the paper mills of Russia were 150 in number, producing

paper to the value of 5,000,000 roubles; now 201 factories bring in 34,000,000. The same increase is to be found in bring in 34,000,000. The same increase is to be found in the chemical trade. Naphtha has always been a source of great profit to Russia, but whereas in 1867 the naphtha springs brought their owners 30,000 roubles each year, the 247 companies now dealing with this natural product earn a yearly income of 36,000,000 roubles! This wonderful advance in the trading prosperity of the country is owing in no small measure to the patient efforts made by the much-abused autocratic Government of Russia. The powers that be have built railroads and telegraphs, have opened up mining districts, and encouraged in every way possible native industry and inventive faculty. Those who are inclined to believe that France and French investors have done badly in seeking Russia's friendship would do well to study "A. R.'s" instructive article.

Other subjects treated in the September numbers of the Nouvelle Revue are "Port Royal," the convent which played so great a part in the religious and political history of France, the "Berlin Art Museum and its Contents," "J. K. Huysmans, the Novelist," and the

"National Poetry of Hungary."

#### THE LEISURE HOUR.

THE October Leisure Hour, besides several travel articles on Russia and Montenegro, has a paper by Miss Frances Low on "Where Poor Ladies can Live in London." The poor—or, as she is often called, "decayed"—gentlewoman is one of the most difficult problems. What is to become of ladies past any work they were ever able to do, without money and without friends able to maintain them? There is, we might add, a worse problem still-that of similarly destitute ladies, untrained for any kind of work, utterly unfitted in every way to shift for themselves, but yet far below the age of superannuation. What is to become of such? They have a long life before them; but years of training would be necessary to fit them for any active position—a training which no one can be called upon to give them. And they are not such a small class as might be thought. The poor, elderly, and often ailing lady, however, has had at least something done for her, and she need no longer be at the mercy of an often merciless landlady. Miss Low considers that such ladies would be immensely better off in a "humanely managed Home;" but she is careful to explain that she does not think all Homes are humanely managed. She singles out for special admiration the Royal Homes at Wandsworth, and the Frederica Homes at Tulse Hill, in both of which a lady must have at least £20 a year income, and be over fifty-five or sixty years of age. In the Westbourne Park Home each lady has two rooms, and may have a sister, mother or friend to live with her. To Miss Low, as to many others-

It seems strange to find well-to-do women holding meetings and congresses for all sorts of absurd and fancied wrongs and evils, and yet showing themselves entirely unconcerned and apathetic with regard to this real and undeserved suffering. the poverty of many, perhaps of most, of these old ladies is due to no want of foresight or prudence, but simply to the nature of things—to the fact that out of small salaries it is impossible to save sufficient for old age, to ill health, which swallows up little savings, to the claims of parents and sisters, which it will be an ill day for humanity if women ever disregard on the score of prudence and provision for self.

£350 she considers enough to support a home for one year capable of accommodating ten ladies.

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# THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE September numbers of the Revue de Paris are excellent and fully maintain the revived reputation of this review, which may be described as a somewhat less solemn Revue des Deux Mondes.

The place of honour in the first September number is given to an anonymous article on the dealings of Europe with China. It is for the most part a brightly-written summary of events now perfectly familiar, in which due prominence is given to the very natural grounds for alarm which the action of the Powers had given to Chinese opinion. The writer then goes on to ask what Europe will do now that she is in Peking, and he answers his own question by asserting that she will do what France advises. She is in a good position for giving advice, we are told, inasmuch as she is herself practically disinterested, is on particularly good terms with Russia, America and Japan, and has identical interests with Germany. Great Britain, it will be noticed, is ignored. We are reminded of M. Delcasse's speech at Foix, in which he laid it down that the presence of the Allies in Peking will serve to obtain reparation for the past and guarantees for the future—a declaration which was closely followed by the Russian proposal of withdrawal. Finally, the writer asks whether Europe has dearnt the real lesson of recent events. Nothing can exceed the blindness-to use no harsher term-with which Europeans have outraged the habits, customs, and most cherished beliefs of the Chinese, and then stood thunderstruck before the inevitable catastrophe. The writer says, truly enough, that it is the egoism which prevails on both sides that has caused the danger. Europeans in China are so busily engaged in watching one another out of the tail of their eyes in the great game of concession-hunting that they have no time to study the Chinese themselves.

#### ENGLISH OPINION AND THE BOER WAR.

M. Chevrillon continues his extremely interesting study of English opinion on the Boer War. It is a merciless yet perfectly fair exposure of the blind limitations, the pride, the complete inability to conceive any point of view other than the purely selfish one, the astonishing pressing even of Christianity itself into the service of Imperial expansion, which M. Chevrillon encountered in the course of his visit to this country. Yet he recognises the somewhat humbler spirit which breathes throughout such writings as Kipling's "Recessional." He thinks that England will come out of the war more strongly confirmed than ever in her own special delusions.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Among other articles may be mentioned a continuation of M. de Rousiers's study of German commercial prosperity, and a curious collection of oral traditions about Waterloo gathered from the inhabitants in and mear the great battlefield.

In the October number of the Century, Mr. William Mason, a well-known American musician, concludes his most interesting "Memories of a Musical Life" with reminiscences of some famous violinists, opera-singers, and composers—Vieuxtemps, Ole Bull, Sivori, Remenyi, Henrietta Sontag, Johanna Wagner, Raff, Berlioz, Rubinstein, Liszt, Theodore Thomas, Gottschalk, Hans von Bülow, and many more distinguished musicians.

# THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

NOTICE elsewhere is claimed for M. Firmin Roz's impressions of Scotland and the correspondence of General John Hardy. For the rest we have nothing but praise for M. Brunetière's September numbers.

# THE REFORM OF THE FRENCH SYNTAX.

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The Editor himself writes a paper on the reform of the syntax which should be interesting to schoolmasters and schoolmistresses. On July 13th, 1900, a ministerial decree was issued to the effect that in future people were not to say in French les folles amours but les fous amours, and that they might please themselves as between le Dieu des bonnes gens and le Dieu des gens bonnes. The object of this and other reforms is apparently to make French easier to foreigners, but M. Brunetière pleads for a little reciprocity. Let the English, he says, begin by making their spelling agree with their pronunciation, or, better still, their pronunciation with their spelling.

#### EUROPEAN LITERATURE.

M. Brunetière is industrious, for he has another article in the second September number-one on the somewhat large subject of European literature, which he is well advised in treating as a province of the still larger subject of comparative literature. The paper is an excel-lent example of the best and sanest French criticism, bearing the impress of a culture which is both wide and deep. M. Brunetière lays stress on the national element in all great writers. For example, in tracing the descent of Richardson's "Pamela" from the "Marianne" of Marivaux, we find that the modifications introduced by the later writer illustrate the differences of national psychology.

#### THE BEND OF THE NIGER.

M. Lebon, whose tenure of the French Colonial Office will be remembered in connection with the Dreyfus case, contributes a long and interesting paper on this much discussed portion of the African Continent. The ex-Colonial Minister writes from an ultra-patriotic standpoint. He does not attempt to disguise the fact that the activity of Lieutenant Bretonnet and his colleagues in 1896 and 1897 was deliberately planned in order to give France a better position in the negotiations which she had already begun with Great Britain. But if that part of the story is unpleasant for Frenchmen to read, the threatenings and vapourings of Mr. Chamberlain against France are equally offensive to sober Englishmen. Of course, M. Lebon is not altogether satisfied with the Anglo-French agreement of 1898, but it is evident that he sees it might easily have been very much worse for France. He adduces figures to show the steady expansion of the prosperity of the French West African colonies, but it is curious to find that he brings against French merchants and manufacturers the same charges of hide-bound routine and indolence as those which have been so often brought against the British manufacturer.

# OTHER ARTICLES.

Among other articles may be mentioned an anonymous account of the French naval manœuvres; a study of the famous priest, Father Gratry, by M. Bellaigne; an anonymous letter from Rome which describes the political situation in Italy following upon the assassination of King Humbert; and an article on the racial conflicts between Greeks and Bulgarians in the tenth century.

# THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

# "THE CANDIDATES OF CAIN" \*: A HANDBOOK FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION.

THE only reason why I can call this the Book of the Month is because it is the only book which has been issued dealing with the subject which has monopolised public attention during the month. The General Election has been sprung upon the country in such haste that, with the exception of leaflets, the books which were in preparation, biographical and controversial, for the purpose of educating the electorate, have not made their appearance. The "Life of Mr. Chamberlain," for instance, which might have been regarded as the Book of the Month, if it had been published, is still in the printer's hands. "Lord Rosebery's Life" can hardly be regarded as a contribution to electoral literature, and hence it comes to pass that the only book which handles the topic of the month is "The Candidates of Cain," which I rushed out at top speed as soon as the signal was given for the General Election. It is not usual for authors to criticise their own books, but the practice is a good one, when the author does not disguise his identity.

AUTHOR AS CRITIC.

Speaking of this latest piece of my handiwork, I can say that, take it as a whole, it is a very useful publication which I can honestly commend to all those persons who wish to have a vade mecum to the vexed questions raised during the war. I published it because, although the Conciliation Committee has published well on for three-score pamphlets and leaflets, and the Stopher-War Committee has published about fifty or more, there was no publication in existence which contained between its two covers information upon all the points in controversy between the advocates and the opponents of the war. So knowing by my own experience the difficulty of being able to lay your finger immediately upon the extracts and quotations which were required, I set to work to construct this catechism for the constituencies.

# A HANDY VADE MECUM.

It is a book of over 120 pages, containing 698 questions and answers. Any one who masters this longer catechism with proofs will be very well qualified to pass an examination upon the subject. It is not published for perusal in that fashion. It is rather a dictionary, a kind of pocket encyclopædia, which any one can turn, with the aid of the index, to whatever subject is under discussion, and find what can be said upon any particular point. Of course the catechism is primarily intended for those who are assailing the war, but those who are in its favour may also find it not without its value, if only because of the references to the Blue Books and other sources of information, extracts from speeches, and so forth, which will stand them in good stead in the making of their speeches and in the compiling of their articles.

1880 AND 1900.

It is twenty years since I published my first Electors' Catechism. That was in the year 1880, when I was at

Darlington. We circulated, if I remember rightly, some 750,000 copies of that catechism, and although twenty years have gone by, I still find that catechism of 1880 the most convenient and the most accessible source of information upon all the questions which were in dispute between Mr. Gladstone and Lord Beaconsfield. The present election has been so hurried that there is no chance of securing a similar widespread distribution for this pamphlet, or rather for the four-page broadsheet which was constructed of the essence of its contents; but for journalists and all who want to have their facts, and dates, and quotations, and extracts at their fingers' ends, this catechism may be recommended. There is at least nothing like it in the market. It holds the field.

#### SOME SHORTCOMINGS.

While speaking thus highly of my own production, I can speak not less candidly of its defects. It was too hurried in its production, and lack of time rendered it impossible to present it in quite the finished shape which I should have desired. Here and there there is a little repetition, and a day spent in recasting it would make it much more ship-shape. That is its chief defect as to the form. In matter it is weakest in the chapter which deals with the shortcomings of the Government in making war. It is possible that with many this is regarded as the most serious indictment of all, and they will naturally be disappointed on finding the way in which I have handled it. The fact is I am so horrified and so consumed with indignation and horror at the supreme infamy of the war itself, that I have little indignation left to spare for the clumsy way in which the crime has been perpetrated. The task of exposing the shortcomings of an army over which we spend so many millions every year may safely be left to other pens, who have their stock of indignation and scorn intact. I am also far from satisfied with the chapter upon "Hell Let Loose in South Africa." It is gruesome reading, no doubt, as it is; but it is not half so bad as it might have been made. Some day I hope a competent writer will carefully put together from private letters and other uncensured sources of information the first-hand evidence available as to the devil's work which we have been doing since we entered the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. At present we have but hints of the horrors perpetrated in our name, but when the full tale is told in the ears of a nation that has passed from its fit of drunken delirium, there is not an honest man or a decent woman in England that will not hang their head for shame.

### WHY CANDIDATES OF CAIN?

The title "Candidates of Cain" explains itself to the English reader, and commends itself naturally to me as a sequel to the inquiry, "Shall I Slay my Brother Boer?" for now we have slain him, and his murderers are busily engaged in appealing for our suffrages to reward them for their bloody work. Against this I have in the Catechism entered the strongest protest that I could pen. I am, however, painfully aware of its inadequacy. No words can adequately express the shame and wrath that is kindled in the mind of any one who contemplates the result of the homicidal frenzy which has lately possessed

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<sup>&</sup>quot;The Candidates of Cain: A Catechism for the Constituencies."
London: Stop-the-War Committee. September 25th, 1900. Price Sixpence.

our people. Upon this subject I have expressed myself as follows in a "Foreword to the Reader":—

rest upon every elector who by voice or vote consents to share in the responsibility for the crime of Cain.

#### ELIJAH'S QUESTION.

"Hast thou killed and also taken possession?" was no doubt regarded by Ahab and Jezebel as a highly impertinent question to be addressed by a meddlesome prophet to a king of Israel. For, after all, was not the murder of Naboth a matter of ancient history? The man was not only stone dead, but buried. The question of the hour was not how and by whom he came to his death, but how his vineyard should be laid out for the greatest enjoyment of his murderers.

Nevertheless Elijah persisted in his interrogatory, and the electors, who share so much of the faith of the Hebrew prophet as to believe that cold-blooded conspiracy to slay one's neighbour in order to seize his vineyard or his gold-mine is not exactly the highest of Christian virtues, will do well, every one in his own constituency, to press this question home to the candidates who are appealing for their suffrages. They will have the less difficulty in so doing because our Naboth is still in the convulsions of the death-agony, his vineyard is a fire-blasted wilderness, and the bill for the bloody deed has still to be presented for payment.

#### SUPPOSE THAT I AM RIGHT?

There are many who will be scandalised at this attempt to describe in the plain and simple language of the common people the unspeakable infamies of which our rulers have been guilty in South Africa. But before flinging away this indictment as exaggerated and "much too strong," may I beg any such reader to read carefully the few pages devoted to an explanation of the part which Mr. Chamberlain played in the Jameson Conspiracy, before and after the Raid? Then let him ask, if he can bring himself to contemplate such a hypothesis, supposing that these things are the simple record of literal truth, can any language be too strong, any condemnation too severe for such treachery and crime?

But that which to the reader is an utterly incredible calumny is to me, alas! known only too well to be a plain statement of the absolute truth. And not to me only. There is not one member of the group of conspirators in or out of the administra-tion who does not know it also. And some day all the world will know it. Then everyone will marvel at the moderation of my language, and upbraid me not for the vehemence of my appeals, but for my failure to do justice to the unutterable anfamy of the crime for which the nation is now asked to accept the responsibility.

The Catechism is divided into four parts. The first dealing with the question, "What is the Issue?" the second describes "How the War was got up;" the third sets forth "What the War has taught us," and the fourth discusses "The Future of the Empire." I have endeavoured in the Catechism to put the question as directly as possible, and to make the answer so plain that no one can mistake it.

### THE ISSUE BEFORE THE ELECTORS.

The question as to the issue before the Electors I have defined in the following extracts :-

I. Q. What is the supreme duty at this Election?

A. To repudiate by our vote any responsibility for the wickedest war that has been waged in our time.

2. Q. How can this be done?

A. By refusing to vote for any Candidate of Cain, and by doing the utmost in our power to secure the return of candidates who are opposed to murder for gain, or conquest for the sake of Empire.

A. The Candidates of Cain re those who defend, condone, justify or excuse the war with the South African Republics.

Q. What are the reasons for this urgency?

4. Q. What are the reasons for this urgency?

A. Because the blood of our brothers unjustly slain in a wanton war, unjustly forced upon them, cries, like the blood of righteous Abel, to Heaven for redress, and the curse of Cain will

5. Q. Then this is not a party pamphlet?
A. By no means. The Candidates of Cain are of both parties.
The issue at stake is wider and deeper than any party difference.

6. Q. What is that issue?

A. The issue which each elector must face is this—whether any man or nation can justify the slaughter of his fellow man until he has exhausted every possible means of avoiding so terrible an alternative.

7. Q. But do you mean to say that we did not do everything to avoid war in South Africa?

A. That is just what I do say, and what is more, I will prove it to the hilt. Instead of doing everything that could be done to avert war, it is as clear as day that we not only got up a dispute which need not have been raised, but that we obstinately refused, in face of the repeated entreaties of the other side, to adopt the peaceable means which were duly made and provided for settling the dispute amicably before a tribunal of justice and right.

### A QUESTION OF MURDER.

8. Q. But if this is so, then all who approve and support the war are guilty of aiding and abetting murder on an Imperial scale ?

A. Precisely, excepting in so far as they have sinned in ignorance. Hitherto the electors have had no opportunity at the polls of repudiating or of accepting responsibility for this crime of Cain.

 Q. Then what will be the result of the Election?
 A. The result of the Election will be that every elector who puts a cross opposite the name of any candidate who approves and defends the war will stamp upon his own brow the bloody brand which blazed upon the forehead of the first murderer.

13. Q. But why go into ancient history?

A. Because in the first place it is not ancient, and, in the second place, because the events of the Past enable us to judge how men are likely to act in the Future. A General Election is a Day of Judgment as well as the choice of a new Parliament. Everyone would laugh at the plea of a murderer at the bar who protested against wasting the time of the judge and jury upon such "ancient" history as the details which proved his guilt.

14. Q. What is your contention?
A. In one word, this: that to insist on an appeal to the sword rather than an appeal to arbitration is a crime against civilisation and Christianity, the authors of which ought never to receive the vote of any civilised man. This broad issue overshadows all minor questions as to the merits of the dispute. A Government which defiantly refuses to refer a dispute to Arbitration in order to appeal to the Sword, is an Enemy of the Human Race, and all who support it are Candidates of Cain.

#### THE REFUSAL OF ARBITRATION.

The following chapter gives the details with reference in proof of the statement that President Kruger offered arbitration and that Mr. Chamberlain refused it :-

22. Q. But did President Kruger ever consent to refer the

question to Arbitration? A. President Kruger not only consented, but passionately and repeatedly appealed to the Government of Great Britain to allow all outstanding disputes to be referred to Arbitration. He made this appeal repeatedly at the Bloemfontein Conference; he repeated it again and again, and even in the ultimatum, by which he is said to have forced us into war, he concluded by a direct and formal declaration of his readiness to submit all questions to Arbitration.

43. Q. What has our Government done about Arbitration?
A. They have professed great devotion to it in theory, but their practice has been to refuse haughtily and persistently any and every appeal to act consistently with their professions at the Hague. Instead of denouncing the arbitrament of the sword, they have persisted in appealing to it, and this war is the result. Hence they stand convicted of a crime against civilisation and humanity, and all who support them at the polls are partakers in their infamy. Upon those who vote for the Candidates of

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Cain will deservedly rest the curse pronounced upon the first man who slew his brother man.

#### THE PRICE OF THE WAR.

In summing up the price of the war I had a great theme to deal with in a very few sentences. No one can sum up the price of the present war for many years to come; but as a brief statement of profit and loss the chapter may be commended to the attention of the electors. This war, which was deliberately chosen by the Government as their alternative to arbitration, has falsified their expectations in every particular, and its only result has been that they have proclaimed on paper the annexation of two Republics, in neither of which do they possess a shred of authority outside the range of their guns. The war has already cost 70,000,000 sterling in money, 10,000 British lives sacrificed outright, while some 50,000 British soldiers have fallen out of the ranks, either sick or wounded or invalided home. Of the Boers 2,000 have been killed and 6,000 wounded, while 15,000 have been taken prisoners-an unprecedented total of casualties for a fighting force which never numbered more than 40,000 men.

# FIFTEEN TIMES WEAKER THAN BEFORE.

In return for all those sacrifices-vital, financial and political-what have we to show? I deal with this as follows :-

53. Q. But has not the war made our position in South Africa more secure?

A. It has, on the contrary, made it fifteen times less secure than it was before.

54. Q. How do you make that out?
A. The fact can be proved by the rule of three. When the late Government went out of office, British supremacy was maintained in South Africa without challenge and without difficulty by a garrison of 3,000 soldiers. (See Mr. Chamberlain's Address to the Electors at Birmingham.) As the result of the expenditure of 70 millions of money and the sacrifice of more than 40 thousand lives, Mr. Chamberlain told the House of Commons that when the war was over he believed that it would be necessary to maintain in South Africa a standing army of 30 thousand soldiers in barracks and 15 thousand military colonists. It is, therefore, as clear as two and two make four that the net result of the war is to compel us to maintain fifteen soldiers to skeep the flag flying where one soldier before the war was amply sufficient. The war, therefore, has put us into a fifteen times worse position in South Africa than we were in before we drew the sword.

#### THE WAR THE SEQUEL OF THE RAID.

The Catechism is, as might be expected, extremely controversial, and the chapters dealing with the Franchise Fraud and the Suzerainty Swindle, although dull enough to the casual reader, bristle with points for those who are engaged in studying the controversy that landed us in war. As to how the war was brought about, the Catechism sets forth the truth in blunt, unvarnished terms :-

60. Q. How did the war come about?

A. The war is simply the sequel of Jameson's Raid. Mr. Chamberlain at this ruinous expense of life and treasure has succeeded in achieving the object which he hoped to accomplish, when he gave his sanction, and attempted to direct the conspiracy

which culminated in the Jameson Raid.

61. Q. What was the Jameson Raid? A. The Jameson Raid was the forerunner of the present war, but infinitely less criminal. Alike in its inception, in its preparation, and in its execution, it corresponds only too closely to the war which Mr. Chamberlain would have us believe has covered us

with glory.

62. Q. Then you think the war is only a second edition of the Raid?

A. Yes. This is not only my opinion, but that of Mr.

Rhodes, who, when he was in England before the war broke out, remarked to a friend: "Three years ago I made a raid, and everybody said I was wrong; now the Queen's Government are preparing another Raid, and everybody says they are

63. Q. Who were in the Raid?
A. The Jameson Raid was the outcome of a conspiracy entered into by Mr. Rhodes, Prime Minister of the Cape Colony, with the connivance, approval and support of Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary; with the full knowledge of Sir Graham Bower, the Secretary of the High Commissioner, and of Mr. Newton, the British Magistrate on the frontier, for the purpose of promoting an insurrection on the part of the Englishmen resident in Johannesburg, who were believed to be suffering from such oppression that they would gladly rise in revolt against President Kruger, and establish a more Liberal Government.

# MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S GUILT.

"The Guilt of Mr. Chamberlain" is the title of one of the chapters, in which the evidence proving his complicity in the Jameson Conspiracy is carefully marshalled and then summed up as follows :-

Mr. Chamberlain was guilty of aiding and abetting Mr. Rhodes in a conspiracy against a State living in peace and confidence with us, which was in friendly treaty relations with Her Majesty's Further, it would seem that he, Her Majesty's Government. Secretary of State, either directly or through one of his permanent under-Secretaries at the Colonial Office, did hold constant confidential communications with Mr. Rhodes' emissaries, who one and all were firmly convinced of the fact that he sympathised with the expected insurrection, and had given direct aid and support to it by making over to them the necessary instruments for encouraging it from the outside. Further, that he then attempted to change the character of the conspiracy from the upsetting of a corrupt Government by a bond fide insurrection into a felonious attempt to jump the Transvaal for England, and succeeded only far enough to wreck the scheme; that then, after having spoiled the original plan, messages from the Colonial Office hurried up Dr. Jameson and goaded him into making the precipitous Raid which Mr. Chamberlain at once disowned as soon as he discovered the mischievous effect of his incentives to precipitation. Further, it is clear that after communications from Mr. Hawksley and Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Chamberlain deliberately misled the House of Commons as to the share of Mr. Rhodes in the Jameson business; that he afterwards conspired to suppress vital evidence which would have brought out the whole truth of the matter and co-operated in the silencing of the one witness who could and would have told the truth in the witness-box. Finally, in order to secure his own whitewashing from the Select Committee, he consented to sign a statement, which he knew to be false, as to the way in which Mr. Rhodes had used the cablegrams from London, and then, apparently, having presumed too far upon the forbearance of his fellow-conspirator, he got up in the House of Commons and ate his own words in the humiliating fashion above narrated.

#### WHY MR. CHAMBERLAIN IS NOT IN GAOL.

There is a curious misplacement of quotations in the statement of Mr. Labouchere's charges against Mr. Chamberlain. The quotation in answer to question 127 is printed in answer to question 107 and vice versa. The following extract shows that I do not hesitate to deal faithfully with the Opposition as well as with the Ministers-it is indeed difficult to exaggerate the extent to which the Opposition has been paralysed by the fatal weakness of Sir W. Harcourt :-

155. Q. What, therefore, is the vital fact of the situation? A. That Mr. Chamberlain's complicity in the Jameson conspiracy governed the above bad business from first to last. It first rendered the Raid possible, and then prevented justice being done. It provoked the Boers to arm. It rendered all negotia-tions difficult when Mr. Chamberlain was the negotiator, and absolutely destroyed all confidence in England's good faith, without which friendly relations became impossible.

155A. O. But if this be so, why do the Opposition leaders

not bring it home then ?

A. Because of the fatal mistake made by Sir W. Harcourt on the Select Committee, which whitewashed Mr. Chamberlain. Under his guidance the Liberal members of that Committee were led to whitewash an old colleague in order to strike a nasty blow at Mr. Rhodes. And from that time the official Liberals' mouth has been sealed, and they and we are now suffering from their absolutely incomprehensible refusal to allow the truth to come to light, and justice to be done.
155B. O. What would have happened if the Select Committee

had done its duty?

A. Mr. Chamberlain would have disappeared from public life, possibly into the compulsory retirement of one of Her Majesty's prisons, the Boer armaments would have ceased, and we should not now be lamenting this horrible war in South Africa.

144. Q. Why was Mr. Rhodes not sent to gaol?

A. Because if he had been put in the dock he would not have stood alone, Mr. Chamberlain would have been standing by his side.

A. It convinced President Kruger, who at first had shown every disposition to trust to Mr. Chamberlain's good faith, that in the Colonial Secretary he had a bitter and unscrupulous foe who would seize the first opportunity of repeating on a large scale the treacherous attack that had failed under Jameson. Hence the Boers went on arming more than ever.

### THE TRUTH ABOUT THE ARMAMENTS.

Of the fact that the armaments of the Boers were the direct consequence of the Jameson Raid there is so much evidence that to prove it is almost as much a work of supererogation as to demonstrate the death of Queen Anne. But for the benefit of those readers who may still be under the delusion that the Boers had been arming for years long before the Jameson Raid, it may be well to quote the following extract from the secret memorandum issued by the War Office to the officers ordered to South Africa in June, 1899. The Intelligence Department in the course of its report on the strength

Of the enormous quantity of rifles now in possession of the S. A. Republic only some 13,500 Martini-Henry rifles were in the country before the Jameson Raid. The whole of the remainder have been purchased since that date in England, France, Germany, and Belgium. This enormous stock of rifles would suffice to arm more than double the number of the whole

forces in the Transvaal.

In January, 1896, the strength of the Staats Artillery was nine officers and 100 men, though only seventy men were actually doing duty. Immediately after the Jameson Raid the corps was increased in strength to about 400, and in January last was stated by the Commandant-General to have an actual strength of 473 officers and men. This is exclusive of the reserve, which in the time of the Raid amounted only to fifty men, but may now be estimated at 200 or 300 at least.

# WHY THEY WERE NOT STOPPED.

The consciousness of the Government that Mr. Chamberlain was in the Jameson conspiracy prevented them from protesting against the armaments of the Boers, which were made openly and were avowedly based upon the conviction of the Transvaal Government that Mr. Chamberlain was the active accomplice of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. It is seldom that the misdeed of an individual Minister brings retribution on his own head so directly and so speedily as has been the case in the present instance. Chamberlain, having joined in the conspiracy against President Kruger, it became impossible to punish Mr. Rhodes, and it even became necessary to whitewash him publicly. Thereupon Kruger declared that he must arm, because he had lost all confidence in Chamberlain, who he felt sure would renew the Raid at the first opportunity. Knowing the justice of Kruger's suspicion, Ministers dare not protest against his armaments. Hence, when Chamberlain made the second Raid, the Boers were ready for him with ample store of rifles and artillery that outranged our guns. Hence Stormberg, Magersfontein, Colenso, and Spion Kop. Nemesis for once seems to have travelled by autocar.

THE MAN OF MAJUBA.

Of Mr. Chamberlain the Catechism speaks with appreciation, as, for instance, in the following queries :-

598A. O. Who is Mr. Chamberlain?

A. The great Apostate of our time-the Strafford of the nineteenth century, who was the man of Majuba, and is the maker of this War.

598B. Q. Who was Strafford?

A. A statesman of the sixteenth century who began life as the friend of Hampden, Pym, and Cromwell, but who abjured his principles, betrayed his cause, and ended his life on the scaffold at Tower Hill.

598c. Q. What was Mr. Chamberlain's career?

A. He entered politics as a protégé of Mr. Morley. He had dealings with Mr. Parnell, and became a lieutenant of Mr. Gladstone. He is now the champion of every principle which he began by denouncing, and is the mainstay of the cause which in his better days he declared was fatal to the Empire.

#### THE "INEVITABLE" NONSENSE.

Separate chapters are devoted to the exposure of favourite fallacies, such as the refusal of Kruger to make concessions and the alleged inevitableness of the war. The latter chapter opens as follows :-

353. Q. Was the war inevitable?

A. As inevitable as was the Crucifixion when Pilate refused to save the innocent Victim of the Sanhedrim and the financiers of the Temple from death on the Cross, 354. Q. Who made it inevitable?

A. Sir Alfred Milner, Mr. Chamberlain and the press which clamoured for the shedding of innocent blood. 355. Q. Do you mean to assert that if they had worked for

peace they could have averted the war?

A. Certainly. It took a great deal of trouble to force the Boers to fight. If they had endeavoured to soothe their suspicions, and had refrained from menace and chicane, there would have been no war.

#### IMPERIALISM TRUE AND FALSE.

But it would be a mistake to regard this Catechism as merely polemical or as solely confined to controversies about the present war. I attempt at least to lay down the principles which are essential for our Imperial salvation. The chapter "Imperialism True and False" begins as follows:

520. Q. What is the difference between true and false

Imperialism?
A. The difference between Responsibility and Aggrandise-

521. Q. What is false Imperialism properly called?

A. Jingoism, which mean Imperialism and gin. 522. How would you define true Imperialism?

A. Imperialism limited and controlled by common-sense and the Ten Commandments.

523. Q. What is the most fatal enemy of the Empire?
A. An inordinate lust for expansion, gluttony resulting in

indigestion. 524. Q. What is the first duty of the true Imperialist at the

present day? A. To oppose the further extension of the Empire. We have

dined; the time has come to digest.

525. Q. Why should we stop now?

A. Because we have annexed everything that is lying round loose in the world worth annexing, and in so doing we have contracted responsibilities enormously in excess of our resources.

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The question of the closer union with the Colonies brought about by this war is also discussed :-

559. Q. Then what will be the effect of introducing a larger colonial element into the administration of the empire?

A. To give the death-blow to Toryism by introducing into the councils of the empire a spirit that if as absolutely alien and hostile to privilege, hereditary legislation and sectarian ascendancy as the spirit of any American Republic, 560. O. Would the admission of the Colonies to a share in

the direction of the policy of the Empire have its dangers?

A. Undoubtedly; because while the Colonies are very willing to call the tune, they have as yet, with the exception of the Cape Dutch, shown no great disposition to pay the piper. Finance depends upon policy, and it would be a dangerous, not to say impossible position, to allow representatives from the Colonies who do not contribute directly to imperial taxation to order wars or expeditions the whole cost of which would fall upon the taxpayers of these two islands.

#### THE LOYALTY OF THE CAPE DUTCH.

The curious advocates of Imperial union, who lose no opportunity of vilifying our fellow Colonists at the Cape, will not relish the tribute that is paid in the Catechism to the Cape Dutch :-

161. O. What evidence is there of their loyalty?

A. Before the war and during the war they showed a far greater devotion and obedience to the Imperial Government than any Canadian or Australian majority would display if any Downing Street representative dared to try to plunge their Colony into war with kindred states at the bidding of an Opposition

176. Q. What did the Cape Dutch do during the war?
A. They had done their best to avert the war, but they shrank from using their constitutional right to forbid the use of their railways and their territory for prosecuting a war which they believed to be unnecessary and unjust. They brought what pressure they could upon President Kruger to induce him to make concessions for peace; but when the war broke out they lifted no hand to help the Boers except in those districts where the British Government failing to protect them left them no

option but to seek the protection of the Government in possession. Despite the enormous strain upon them, the Cape Dutch outside the invaded districts stood firm in their refusal to rise against the Empire.

#### THE ALTERNATIVE TO ANNEXATION.

The Catechism is, of course, in accord with Mr. Balfour in believing that the war being unjust and criminal, the stolen goods should be given up. I ask :-

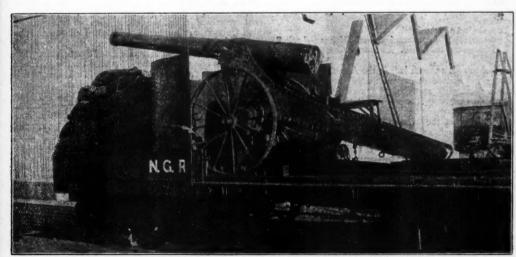
676. Q. What is the alternative to annexation?

A. The re-establishment of the Independence of the Re-publics under conditions which the Boers would loyally accept. 677. Q. What are these conditions?

A. If the Republics with their local flags were recognised as independent States, within a general South African Federation under the Union Jack, an arrangement might be arrived at on a federal basis, by which all the South African States agreed; (1) to disarm; (2) to leave their foreign relations in the hands of the Imperial Government; (3) to adopt a common policy as to the period of residence necessary for naturalization; (4) to allow the two languages to be used equally in legislature and administra-tion, and (5) to constitute a South African Supreme Court to which all differences between the different States should be referred for judicial decision.

Incorporation by consent, with right to retain their flags under the protection of the Union Jack from outside attack, is as wide as the poles apart from the annexation which is declared to be as "inevitable" as the war. The Catechism closes with an apposite quotation from Mr. Chamberlain's declaration in 1881:

As soon as it became manifest that to conciliate the Boers, any offer short of absolute independence was impossible, that the restoration of their independence was absolutely called for, with regard to our treaty engagements and the honour of our country to have continued to maintain the annexation would be an act which he could only describe in terms which had been applied by a high authority to a different subject, as an act of fraud, force, and folly. For his part he was not afraid or ashamed to appeal to the English people, to approve of their action in preferring justice to revenge, and in restoring to a brave people the independence of which they should not have been deprived.



A "Long Tom" as it was used after the occupation of Pretoria. This accounts to some extent for the rapidity with which the Boars moved their guns. The truck, it will be seen, was used originally on the Natal Government Railway.

# Some Notable Books of the Month.

#### STORIES AND SKETCHES.

By MARK TWAIN.

MR. CLEMENS' collection of short stories and sketches published under the title of "The Man Who Corrupted Hadleybury" (Chatto and Windus. 6s.), covers a wide range of subjects, both grave and gay. Some of the sketches are purely humorous, but even these have a more serious purpose underlying them than merely to raise a laugh. Others are biographical; others again are contributions on topics of current interest. Several deal with Austrian affairs, and a large proportion of them were written in the Austrian capital. Mr. Clemens in many of these sketches does not simply make his readers laugh; he does more-he makes them think. Mark Twain's humour can be merciless, as in his examination of "Christian Science and the Book of Mrs. Eddy." It is a brilliant study. I make one quotation from it.

#### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AND THE CAT.

On the way to Vienna, Mark Twain relates, he fell over a cliff and broke "some arms, legs and one thing or another." In this broken and painful condition he is taken in hand by a Christian Scientist, who begins her cure by the following discourse :-

"One does not feel," she explained; "there is no such thing as feeling; therefore to speak of a non-existent thing as existent is a contradiction. Matter has no existence; nothing exists but mind; and mind cannot feel pain, it can only imagine it."

"But if it hurts just the same—"
"It doesn't. A thing which is unreal cannot exercise the nctions of reality. Pain is unreal; hence pain cannot functions of reality.

Just at that point the Stubenmadchen trod on the cat's tail, and the cat let fly a frenzy of cat-profanity. I asked with caution:

"Is a cat's opinion about pain valuable?"

"A cat has no opinion; opinions proceed from the mind only; the lower animals being externally perishable, have not been granted mind; without mind opinion is impossible."

"She merely imagined she felt a pain—the cat?"

"She cannot imagine a pain, for imagination is an effect of mind; without mind there is no imagination. A cat has no imagination,"

Then she had a real pain?"

"I have already told you there is no such thing as real pain." "It is strange and interesting. I wonder what was the matter

Another amusing sketch is "At the Appetite Cure." It is a plea for limited starvation as the best means of curing a debilitated appetite. "Travelling with a Reformer" is an amusing illustration of the vast possibilities of ingenious diplomacy backed up by a little judicious lying. The tale of the Man who Corrupted Hadleybury is instructive as well as amusing. It shows the power of gold to deprive a community which prides itself on its honesty.

HAM AND LEMONADE DIPLOMACY.

Mark Twain's ridicule is a keen weapon which unerringly finds out the weak places in human nature. It is a great deal more effective than many a solemn sermon. Laughter never bores; sermons sometimes do. The paper entitled "Diplomatic Pay and Clothes" is an excellent example of the use Mark Twain can make of humour to support his serious opinions. He believes that the representatives of the United States abroad should be paid an adequate salary and allowed to wear

suitable clothes. After remarking that the representatives of the United States, owing to their being unprovided with house rent, have been accustomed to live in garrets and sometimes on the roof, he goes on to say that they do their best to return the hospitality they sio

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In return for champagne they furnished lemonade; in return for game they furnished ham; in return for whale they furnished sardines; in return for liquors they furnished condensed milk; in return for the battalion of liveried and powdered flunkeys they furnished the hired girl; in return for the fairy wilderness of sumptuous decorations they draped the stove with the American flag; in return for the orchestra they furnished zither and ballads by the family; in return for the ball-they didn't return the ball, except in cases where the United States lived on the roof and had room.

Mr. Clemens can be serious, as, for instance, when he discusses the problem of the Jews, and in his graphic description of the uproarous scenes in the Austrian Parliament. His account of his military campaign is the tale of one who had just a taste of war and then stepped out of the ranks permanently. "I know more about retreating," he says, "than the man who invented retreating." This latest book is a tribute to Mr. Clemens' many-sidedness and versatility.

### COURTSHIP AFTER MARRIAGE.

IN "Charming Renée" (Hutchinson, 6s.) Arabella Kenealy has added novelty to an old theme by making the sorrows and joys of courtship and conquest succeed instead of precede the marriage ceremony. By this device it is charming Renée who gradually woos and wins the affections of her husband. The marriage was, however, only one in name and does not become reality until the closing pages of the book. Renée is a young girl who steps from a finishing school at Dresden into the opening chapter of the novel. Her only flaw is her perfect beauty, which is altogether out of keeping with the little suburban village in the environs of London where her widowed mother lives. She not unnaturally meets with a cold reception from the other girls of the village. Mrs. Quinton, her mother, a well-drawn character, is in despair as to her daughter's future. Renée, however, settles that question by marrying Lord Stratheldon. The marriage is one of sympathetic impulse on her part, and avowedly one of convenience on his. He tells the girl that he marries her for a purpose of his own, and on conditions. The most important stipulation is that the marriage shall merely be one in name, for the estate is to descend to his brother's son. Lord Stratheldon is a moody, eccentric man, lame of one foot, and the reputed murderer of his younger brother. The report is false, but has had a profound effect on his mind and spirits. He has vowed never to marry. He has been and is madly in love with his brother's wife, a society lady belonging to the "smart" set. Lord Stratheldon marries Renée in order to place a barrier between himself and his sister-in-law. Renée quickly discovers the truth. The struggle between the innocent schoolgirl and the woman of the world for the affections of the man they both love is very cleverly told. Renée triumphs. At first she gains her husband's mental respect and affection. It is not till the final chapter that her physical beauty rescues him from suicide and makes him hers.

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WITH THE BOER FORCES.

A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT'S IMPRESSIONS.

We have already had scores of histories and impressions of the war as seen from the British side. Mr. Howard C. Hillegas is the first writer to give us a detailed description of the long campaign from the Boer point of view. His book "With the Boer Forces" (Methuen, 6s.) is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the literature of the war. Mr. Hillegas acted as war correspondent of the New York World with the Boer Army, and had every opportunity of following the fighting both in Natal and in the later battles in the territory of the Republics. His sympathies are altogether on the side of the burghers, but they are not so strong, he says, as to induce him to tell untruths in order to whiten the Boer character. Mr. Hillegas is indeed studiously impartial. He has confined himself to describing what he saw with his own eyes, and has carefully refrained from entering upon any discussion as to the politics of the war.

DR. JIM AS PATRON SAINT.

The most interesting chapters in the book are those which describe the composition and organisation of the Boer forces. As to their numbers Mr. Hillegas confesses that it was extremely difficult to obtain any accurate estimate. No record was kept by the authorities of the number of men in the commandoes. The foreign correspondents made strenuous efforts to secure accurate information upon this point. As a result of those inquiries Mr. Hillegas believes that the Boers never had more than 30,000 men in the field at one time, and that the average number was considerably under 25,000. The numbers fluctuated from time to time as the farmers deserted or returned to the laagers. No such fighting force has ever been seen before, nor probably will ever be seen again. It consisted actually of the entire male population of the two Republics. No condition or position was sufficient excuse to remain behind. University students, backwoodsmen, millionaires and farmers fought shoulder to shoulder. All were on a common footing. These men had no battle cry of revenge. Even the name of Jameson appears to have raised no bitter feeling. His name, says Mr. Hillegas, was frequently heard, but always in a manner which would have led one unacquainted with recent Transvaal history to believe that he was the patron saint of the Republic. The cry of "Remember Jameson" was not caused by the memory of the wrongs which he had committed, but was rather a plea to honour him for having placed the Republic on its guard against the dangers which threatened it from beyond its borders. The Boers had not only provided themselves with weapons of precision, but had at their service far superior maps to those supplied by our Government to its generals in the field. These maps had been prepared two years before the outbreak of the war by experts employed by the Transvaal Government.

A REPUBLICAN ARMY.

The Boer army, according to Mr. Hillegas's account, was one of the most remarkable fighting machines that has ever existed. How it ever accomplished anything is a mystery. There was no discipline, punishments could not be enforced, and obedience to orders was a purely voluntary matter. Burghers, it is true, could be compelled to go to the front, but no power on earth could compel them to fight if they did not choose to do so. It was a republican army, composed of republicans, and run on republican principles. All officers were elected by public vote, but beyond their personal influence they

had no real authority. There were hundreds of men in the Natal laagers, says Mr. Hillegas, who never engaged in one battle, and never fired one shot in the first six months of the war. On all disputed questions the majority vote decided. A council of war, or krijgsraad, settled the plan of campaign and all other military questions. It was composed of every officer from corporal to commander-in-chief, and the corporal's vote had the same value as a general's:—

When there happened to be a deadlock in the balloting at a krijgsraad, it was more than once the case that the vote of the commandant-general counted for less than the voice of a burgher. In one of the minor krijgsraads in Natal there was a tie in the voting, which was ended when an old burgher called his corporal

aside and influenced him to change his vote.

RELIGION WAS THEIR DISCIPLINE.

The decision of the Krijgsraad, however, was not binding. It could be, and frequently was, disregarded by individual commanders. In any case the officers could only call for volunteers to carry out the project resolved upon. They could not order their men to fight. If the burghers did not approve they did not volunteer. Mr. Hillegas mentions one instance. Several days after the Spion Kop battle, General Botha called for four hundred volunteers to assist in resisting an attack that it was feared would be made. There were almost 10,000 men in the environs of Ladysmith at that time, but it was with the utmost difficulty that the 400 men could be gathered. In Natal during the early part of the campaign the real fighting spirit was absent. It was not till after the capture of Cronje that the burghers polished up their rifles and fought with a will. What was it that kept this mass of undisciplined men together and made them so formidable? Mr. Hillegas replies that it was the deeply religious feeling which pervaded the whole of the commandoes. That, he believes, was the secret of their success : -

It was as much his religion as his ability to aim unerringly that made the Boer a good soldier. If the Boer army had been composed of an irreligious, undisciplined body of men instead of the psalming farmers, it would have been conquered by itself.

THE FOREIGN AUXILIARIES.

There has been a great deal of speculation as to the

The religion of the Boers was their discipline.

number of foreigners who served in the Boer ranks. On this subject Mr. Hillegas has some interesting things to say. He is of opinion that, including the 6,000 Afrikanders from the Cape Colony and Natal, the foreign allies of the Boers did not number more than 8,675. These recruits came from all over the world. Some were professional soldiers, others were attracted by the prospect of loot, but the greater number came to fight for a cause they believed to be just. France contributed 400, Holland 650, Russia 225, Germany 550, America 300, Italy 200, and Ireland 200. They arrived at the rate of about 400 a month. The Transvaal Government paid them no wages. It supplied them with a horse and equipment, and the foreigners received better food than the burghers. The Boers were glad to receive their aid, but firmly insisted that they should serve in the ranks. Many who had come out expecting to obtain commands were grievously disappointed. On the whole, the foreigners, except the professional soldiers, appear to have been of little real service to the Boers. The French rendered the most valuable service, for they were allowed the freest hand. The Hollander corps was practically

annihilated at Elandslaagte, and the German organisa-

tion came to grief early in the war.

# THE DESOLATION OF CIVILISATION.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM.

MR. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM, in his latest book. entitled "Thirteen Stories" (Heinemann, 6s.) has, after due hesitation, ventured—quoting his own phrase—to strip his soul stark naked to the public gaze. The stories for the most part deal with incidents connected with Mr. Graham's travels in early life before his soul was vexed with the meaning of man and his destiny. They are the ghosts which haunt his memory, for both people and scenes have long ago vanished from the face of the planet. The countries, he laments, are now-a-days "full of barbed-wire fences, advertisements and desolation," and the people also have disappeared, "being born unfit for progress." Their place has been filled by "worthy men who cheat to better purpose and more scientifically." In those early days Mr. Graham lived much on the confines of civilisation, in South America and in Africa. At that time he simply lived, he did not moralise. But years brought reflection, and reflection, as Mr. Graham says, has dressed the world in drab. So it happens that these thirteen stories express both the young man's joy in living and the more mature reflection that life is but vanity and vexation of spirit. Graham's recollections are liberally spiced with the meditations of his later years. He moralises in epigrams, and from his pages many a stinging phrase may be culled in which he mocks at "the desolation born of imperfect progress." Mr. Graham's sympathies are always with the failures, or what the world considers to be the failures. He abhors with his whole soul the people who have never tried to do anything at all but live, and having done that with considerable success, look upon failure as a sort of minor crime, to be atoned for by humility. Sin in its elementary state Mr. Graham can tolerate. Indeed, it has a certain attraction for him. But when it has been systematised and draped with the garment of cant it arouses his bitterest indignation. For modern civilisation he has no good word. It is rapidly hurrying us to destruction. Commerce is corrupting mankind, killing off the primitive races and destroying all the nobler virtues. It is reducing all men to the lowest common multiple. He defines it as "that vivifying force, that bond of union between all the basest instincts of the basest of mankind, that touch of lower human nature which makes all the lowest natures of mankind akin." Commerce, Imperialism, "the Nonconformist snuffle," and the sweating system, have between them completely changed the English nature-and not for the better. At home things are bad enough, but Mr. Graham's indignation grows most bitter when he contemplates the white man among his black and yellow brethren.

It needs nothing but the presence of the conquering white man, decked in his shoddy clothes, armed with his gas-pipe gun, his Bible in his hand, schemes of benevolence deep rooted in his heart, his merchandise (that is, his whisky, gin and cotton cloths) securely stored in his corrugated iron-roofed sheds, and he himself active and persevering as a beaver or red ant, to bring about a sickness which exterminates the people whom he came to benefit, to bless, to rescue from their savagery, and to make them wise, just, beautiful, and as apt to differentiate evil from good as even he himself. So it would seem, act as we like, our presence is a curse to all these people who have preserved the primeval instincts of our race. Curious, and yet apparently inevitable that our customs seem designed to carry death to all the so-called inferior races whom at a bound we force to bridge a period which it has taken us a thousand years to pass.

In destroying them, Mr. Graham mockingly remarks on another page, "we have proved ourselves wiser than the Creator, who wasted so much time creating beings whom we judged unfit to live, and then in mercy to ourselves and Him, destroyed, so that no evidence of His miscalculated plan should last to shame Him when He thought of His mistake." These are not the stories but their morals. The aim and object of each and all is to demonstrate the futility of life, and to illustrate the working out in human life of "the inexorable fate which mocks mankind, making all effort useless, whilst still urging us to strive." Not a very cheeful gospel certainly, nor one which will inspire man to better things. Yet Mr. Graham finds much solace in its propagation.

#### J. M. BARRIE AND HIS BOOKS.

ADMIRERS of the author of "The Little Minister" will find ample material to satisfy their curiosity as to the career of Mr. J. M. Barrie in the book which Mr. J. A. Hammerton has compiled with painstaking diligence. Mr. Hammerton has allowed Mr. Barrie largely to tell his own story. He has carefully collected those passages in Mr. Barrie's books and elsewhere which are of auto-biographical interest. There is, therefore, little that is new in the book, and readers of Mr. Barrie's stories and writings will recognise most of the passages. Mr. Hammerton has arranged them in chronological order and linked them together when necessary, so as to make a continuous narrative. He has brought to his task a great, although not a blind, admiration of Mr. Barrie, and does not hesitate to point out a small flaw in his hero now and again. Mr. Barrie's life has not been very eventful. Failure after all is more interesting than success, and Mr. Barrie has been uniformly successful. His college days in Edinburgh did not differ greatly from those of hundreds of his fellow-students. When his college course was finished, he became in 1883 a leader writer on the *Nottingham Journal* at a salary of three guineas a week. He obtained the situation through an advertisement which his sister had discovered in some newspaper. Mr. Barrie wrote on a wide range of subjects, and Mr. Hammerton, who has carefully gone through the files, reproduces a few of his early notes. The St. James's Gazette introduced him to London journalism, and for several years Mr. Barrie was a frequent contributor to that journal when it was under the editorship of Mr. Frederick Greenwood. Mr. Hammerton says that in the old files of the paper there is hidden away sufficient material from the pen of Mr. Barrie to make two or three volumes. Mr. Barrie, however, has wisely refused to rescue it from obscurity. In a few years Mr. Barrie had abandoned journalism for literature. His first book appeared in print in 1887, and was quickly followed by others, which made his reputation and his fortune. Mr. Hammerton has included several chapters dealing with various characteristics of Barrie and his books. There is also a useful bibliography appended. This latest contribution to the not very extensive Barriana bears the title of "J. M. Barrie and His Books," and is published by Horace Marshall and Son.

THE Centenary of the Rifle Brigade held last August leads Lieut.-Col. Verner to trace its history in *Macmillan's* through "A Century of Fighting." One hundred years ago only one regiment was wholly armed with the rifle, the rest of the army being provided with the "Brown Bess" musket.

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# THE TWENTIETH CENTURY NEW TESTAMENT.

VOL. II.—THE PAULINE LETTERS.

THE first part of the above work has been before the public for the last two years. It has been warmly and widely appreciated, and more than 20,000 copies have been sold. The "Company" who have done the work and who hold the copyright, have received a very large number of letters from all parts of the world, almost all testifying to the great value of the work and to the help which ordinary readers as well as students of the New Testament have found in this attempt, which gives the Scriptures to the people in the language of the people.

One headmaster of a grammar school writes: "I hope your work will meet with the success it deserves. For teaching purposes it is invaluable." A minister says: "I use it regularly in my services, and find it of excep-

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Another writes: "I feel sure that the New Testament in this form cannot fail to make an increasing impression for good, and I hope soon to see the second part."

An American doctor says: "The work was necessary.... It is done with the best of taste, showing that refinement as well as scholarship has been brought to bear upon the translation. To read this Twentieth Century New Testament must be a revelation, or, rather, a series of revelations, to the unlearned."

An English clergyman writes: "I am reading with great interest your translation of the New Testament, and I shall endeavour to make it known to intelligent students of God's Word as a most valuable help and

commentary.7

Many suggestions have, we understand, reached the members of the company, and it is hoped that in a new and complete edition many of these will be embodied. All are carefully considered and recorded for future use.

The second part is now in the printer's hands, and will be published in about a fortnight. It consists of the letters of St. Paul to the churches. The remaining books, viz., the so-called pastoral letters, together with Hebrews and the "Revelations," are in an advanced stage, and it is hoped that the whole of the New Testament will be ready for publication before the end

of next year.

In the second part the same principles as have guided the revisers in the "Historical" portion will be adopted, but as the preface explains, it has been necessary to employ in many places somewhat more of "paraphrase." It is manifestly not quite the same thing to translate the language of "letters" into modern English, as that of simple narratives. A little more liberty has to be taken in the rearrangement of sentences and the rendering of peculiar words and phrases, so as to make the meaning of the writer intelligible to the ordinary reader. The translation as literal as is compatible with that object. Though critics may not always agree with the interpretation of certain passages, the revisers fearlessly appeal to those who are familiar with the original tongues to explain, if not always to justify to the critic's mind, the language used.

The fact that the translators belong to all sections of the Christian Church may be taken as a guarantee that no sectarian prejudices have been allowed to influence their work. Ordinary readers will find, as many have found with respect to the first part, that the greater part of these apostolic documents is perfectly intelligible without the use of commentaries, although, of course, commentaries have to be consulted when controversial points need to be considered. It is hoped that Sunday school teachers, and "lay" or "local" preachers especially, will find much help in studying this translation.

The translators have added a brief statement to each letter, giving the latest opinions as to the date and place of writing, and have also divided the text into a few general divisions under general heads.

# THE PASSION PLAY AT OBERAMMERGAU.

THIS year numerous books have appeared which take the Passion Play in some form or another as a text. There are guide, text and descriptive books in almost every language. None, however, can compare either as a descriptive study or as a gift-book with "Oberammergau and its Passion Play," by Hermine Diemer (Carl Aug. Siegfried and Co., Munich). It is a retrospect of the history of Oberammergau and its Passion Play, together with a full description of the country and the manners and the customs of the people. It is profusely illustrated and very well got up. A mere list of the chapters contained in its 252 pages gives a fair idea of the contents. These are: A Modern Pilgrimage, The Village of the Passion Play and its Environs, History of the Village of Oberammergau, The Evolution of the Passion Play and Text, Three Heroes of the Passion Play, The Music of the Play, Actors of the Pass, Veterans of the Play, Oberammergau of To-day, "The Passion," Pictures of the Passion Play. The illustrations embrace everything and everybody of interest connected with the village and the play. One of its features is the photos of the players and scenes of this year. It would be hard to find a more suitable gift-book for those who are interested in this wonderful little village and its decennial Passion Play. The book will be supplied from this office on the receipt of 10s. Its size is demy 4to. (12 in. by 9 in.).

# THE EARL OF ROSEBERY.

AN ILLUSTRATED BIOGRAPHY.

Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton have published at the low price of 6s. a copiously illustrated, handsomely got-up biography of Lord Rosebery. It contains 175 pages, with no fewer than 75 illustrations. Jane T. Stoddart, the writer, has done her work with affectionate appreciation of her subject. She has illustrated her narrative with a multitude of excellent portraits, the last of which is particularly good. She does not aspire to be an authority upon politics, but her faith is apparently limited to a wholesale devotion to Lord Rosebery, and everything he says and does. She compares him to Waring, and declares that "already politicians of all shades are summoning our Waring back from his gulf of Triest." The following quotation is not inapt:—

"Contrive, contrive
To rouse us, Waring! Who's alive?
Our men scarce seem in earnest now.
Distinguished names? But 'tis somehow
As if they played at being names
Still more distinguished, like the games
Of children. Turn our sport to earnest,
With a visage of the sternest!
Bring the real times back, confessed
Still better than our very best."

It is to be feared that Lord Rosebery will regard this as a somewhat bitter sarcasm. It is, however, quite unconscious on Miss Stoddart's part.

The only defect in this volume, from the point of view of the publisher and editor, is that there is no index. To publish such a book without an index is a sin.

# BOOKS RECEIVED.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | -          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |              |
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| BIOGRAPHY.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |            | MISCELLANEOUS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |              |
| Hammerton, J. A. J. M. Barrie and His Books. 264 pp(Marshall and Son)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |            | Holt, Robt. B. In the Good Time Coming. cr. 8vo. 92 pp. (Sands)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 7/6          |
| (Marshall and Son) Hawkins, W. and E. T. Smith. Alfred the Great. cr. 8vo. 142 pp. (H. Marshall)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |            | Stainer, J. Hymn Tunes. l. cr. 8vo. 238 pp (Novello)<br>Stodart-Walker, Archibald. The Struggle for Success. l. cr. 8vo. 308 pp.                                                                                                                                                                                                      |              |
| Perkins, James B. Richelieu. cr. 8vo. 360 pp(Putnam's) Stockham, Alice B., M.D. Tolstoi. cr. 8vo. 140 pp. (Stockham, Chicago)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |            | (Richards) Thorogood, Stanley. The Manipulation of the Brush(Philip) net.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |              |
| Stoddart, Iane T. The Earl of Rosebery, Illustrated, cr. 4to.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |            | NEW EDITIONS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |              |
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| ESSAYS AND BELLES LETTRES.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 0,0        | Dickens, Charles. David Copperfield. (New Century Library) cap. 8vo. 920 pp                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 2/0          |
| Haeckel, Ernst. The Riddle of the Universe; translated by Joseph                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |            | Macrae, David. Little Tiz, etc. 152 pp. Paper covers(Morrison Bros.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 0/6          |
| McCabe. 398 pp. l. cr. 8vo                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |            | Macrae, D. George Gilfillan. 157 pp. Paper covers. (Morrison Bros.)  Thackeray, Wm. M. The Paris Sketch Book, The Irish Sketch Book,                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 0/6          |
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| (Sampson Low) Stephens, Robert N. Philip Winwood. 412 pp. cr. 8vo (Chatto) Twain, Mark. The Man who Corrupted Hadleyburg; etc. 414 pp.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 6/0        | We have received from Mr. Grant Richards: "New Fables for and Girls," by W. G. Forster, 1s.; "A Frog He Would A-wooing 1s., and "Who Killed Cock Robin?" 1s., both illustrated by J. A. Sherd; "Piccalilli," by Edith Farmiloe, 6s.; "A Trip to Toyland, Henry Mayer, 6s.; No. V. of the Dumpy Book; "The Bountiful Laby Thomas Cobb. | Boys<br>Go," |
| Wilkins, Mary E. The Heart's Highway. l. cr. 8vo. 308 pp                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 6/0        | rs., and "Who Killed Cock Robin?" is., both illustrated by J. A. Sherd; "Piccalilli," by Edith Farmilee, 6s.; "A Trip to Toyland, Henry Mayor 6s. No. V. of the Dumpy Rock; "The Bountiful La                                                                                                                                         | by           |
| Zola, Émile. The Conquest of Plassaus. Edited by E. A. Vizetelly.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 6/c        | From Ward, Lock and Co.: "Three Little Maids," by Ethe                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |              |
| 328 pp. cr. 8vo(Chatto and Windus)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 3/6        | Turner, 3s. 6d.:  From the R.T.S.: "Gold in the Furnace," by M. H. Cornwall Legh pages, 3s. 6d.; "Tom Wallis," by Louis Becke, 320 pages, 5s.                                                                                                                                                                                         |              |
| HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | . 10       | pages, 3s. od.; "Iom wains," by Louis Becke, 320 pages, 5s.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |              |
| Gardner, E. G. Florence, cap. 8vo. 436 pp                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 6/0        | Amongst "Books Received" last month the price of "Making of<br>British Colonies" was given as 8s. 6d., it should have been 2s. 6d.                                                                                                                                                                                                    | f the        |

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# LEARNING LANGUAGES BY LETTER-WRITING.

MRS. C. P. SCOTT, in the course of a splendid address High School for Girls this summer, said: "One of the powers most potent in enriching the mind is imagination. Imagination may be cultivated in various ways, but always by the same methods-by opening the mental eyes to fresh sides of life, or by presenting in some of its manifold forms that beauty which has a message for all of us; and though we may not live amidst beautiful scenery or with ideally noble people, an active imagination requires very little to start it on a distant voyage. . . . . Just as the study of wild flowers may open up to you a whole world of vegetation among which you lived before with closed eyes, so the knowledge of a language opens to you the life of the nation to which it belongs, for language is one of the greatest achievements of a nation and bears the impress of national character and genius in its structure and refinements. Imagination is not only a great source of personal enjoyment, it is also the salt of social life, for there can be no sympathy without it. Wide differences of character and taste exist, and it is the refusal to see this and to recognise the right of each to his or her own individuality that causes irritation." Mrs. Scott was referring in this last sentence to the social life of the home and its surroundings, but the dogma is just as true when extended to the life of nations. Each nation has its own individuality and a right to that individuality, whilst a fruitful source of wars is the refusal to recognise this. Meantime we will hope that each of our band of letter-writers will use the fairy gift of imagination to good purpose and give his foreign "neighbour" the credit for good intentions or the excuses which he claims for

Here is a story of trouble caused in part by this want of imagination. A young Englishman travelling in a foreign country stays at the house of a friend. The country in question is one where the honour of its women is jealously guarded and where, partly from old customs, partly from recent misfortunes, every inquiry into its defences is as jealously forbidden. Our young Englishman ignores all this; kisses his friend's maidservant, and walks about the walls of the fortifications with interested looks, making inquiries and occasionally stopping to pick up something. He would do this in England; why not abroad too? Results: the maid's father and the town authorities have an equal want of sympathetic imagination! The one walks about with a knife swearing to kill the man who has shown such disrespect to his daughter; the others clap him into prison, whence he is rescued with some trouble; the unfortunate friend who lives in the place has to pay the price; and in that country-place Englishman and pig are synonymous Who can wonder?

# LETTERS WHICH REQUIRE ANSWERS.

Dear Mr. Stead,—I am desirous of obtaining a couple of correspondents somewhere in Her Majesty's dominions. I hope some one in Scotland will find time to write to a lonely, far-off woman, and perhaps a second British person will also respond.

Yours truly.

W. B.

TORONTO.

Dear Sir,—Do you ever receive letters asking for Canadian correspondents. I would like to hear from England especially, or any part of Great Britain. I am sure such correspondence, even when the writers cannot expect to meet in this world, might be possible if each were able to imagine a straight talk which would only need a look up to see the other, supposing both were interested in the world around and those living in other CHARLES.

Moscow, September 21st.

Dear Sir,—Having again commenced studies after the Summer Holidays, and seeing that my pupils have not lost interest in the Foreign Correspondence introduced here through your kind aid two years ago, I hope my new request will not be rejected. The number, of aspirants for individual correspondence is not small, but, should there be a difficulty in finding English lads for all, may I propose class "correspondence?" That is, a class or form of so many of our boys of about the same age undertake to correspond with a similar form in an English school. Letters would be discussed by the whole school and would certainly give the greatest interest both to pupils and their masters. Our 7th class boys are aged from sixteen to eighteen; our 8th class from eighteen to twenty. Correspondence in English, French or Russian upon literature, geography, commerce, history, customs, theatre, etc. (bar politics).—Yours sincerely, W. J. H.

ITALY. Sir,-I am very fond of English language, and for so it is a long I study it lovely. But wanting to take practice I was very happy to have your respectable address by Mr. Professor, with whom long ago I was his study-companion. Whatsoever efforts I may do I see imperious necessity to converse by letter-writing. Pray to send me some particulars. I hope to accept with pleasure this first letter of mine. I must say without failing the most difficult undertakings are surmounted by the English people. May I solicit the favour of your order for my admission. I am a postal officer. S. DE N.

THE REPORT OF THE GERMAN BUREAU.

I have but short space for quoting from a most interesting report by Professor Hartmann. As some of our readers know, this gentleman-who, like M. Mieille, is renowned in his profession, and therefore has but scant leisure-has devoted himself to the task of thoroughly organising the German branch of the correspondence. In his hands the correspondence is an instrument to be brought to the finest possible perfection. In this we have not as yet been able to follow his example. Until our schoolmasters can see their way to a more general use of this educational help we shall always be compelled to send the names of those willing, not of those most able to profit. The number of German scholars placed in correspondence with foreigners since March 1897 is 6,120, adults numbering about 521. The proportions are roughly seven-tenths French, two-tenths from North America, and one-tenth British. It is somewhat strange to find so small a percentage of British lads, for in truth from our Saxon forefathers we have received like modes of thought, traditions, and qualities. I again repeat my earnest invitation to those who are in correspondence with Germans-whether scholars or adults-to send me details of anything they have found especially interesting

I must remind teachers that the next French list will be sent out on November 1st, names sent over then ensure an answer before the busy time of the first weeks

The School World of this month (Macmillan and Co., Charing Cross) publishes a splendid testimony to the value of the scholars' correspondence-written by Neville Ross, of Dover College.

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# ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

Architectural Review.—Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand. Sept.

Early English Craft Guilds, Illustrated, Concluded, Rev. J. Malet Lambert.

Art Journal.-H. VIRTUE. 18. 6d. Oct.

Etching by R. W. Macbeth :- "A Lullaby." R. W. Macbeth. Illustrated, A. L. Baldry. L'Art Nouveau, Illustrated, Lewis F. Day. Fulham Palace. Illustrated, Miss Beatrice Creighton.

Of Jewels; an Appreciation of Imitations. Illustrated. Mrs. Bruce Clarke.

The Museum of Tapestries at Florence. Illustrated. Prof. A. Melani.

Monro S. Orr. Illustrated. Wm. Sharp The Practice of Lettering. Illustrated. Edw. F. Strange.

Artist .- 9, RED LION COURT. 15. Sept.

J. F. Maréchal and K. Doudlet, Belgian Artists. Illustrated. Pol de Mont.

Illustrated. Interiors and Furniture at the Paris Exhibition. W. Fred.

Subject in English Painting. R. de La Sizeranne. Rye, Illustrated. G. Forrester Scott.
Young Birds. By C. H. C. Baldwin, Illustrated Designs by Arthur Wilcock, Illustrated, J. S. R.

Atlantic Monthly.-Sept.

Art Education for Men. C. N. Flagg.

Century Magazine .- Oct.

American Miniature-Painting. Illustrated. Pauline King.

Contemporary Review .- Oct.

Ruskin; the Servant of Art. R. Warwick Bond.

"More than any Englishman, more than Walpole or Burke or Reynolds or Walter Pater, he succeeded in bringing art home to a nation of phlegmatic, temper and practical bias that had always been somewhat slow to receive the finer influence."

Cosmopolitan.-Sept.

Portrait-Painting, and Some Early English Painters. Illustrated. F. Fowler.

Francis Gilbert Attwood; the Work of a Great Cartoonist. With Portrait and Illustrations. L. McK. Garrison.

Critic.-Sept.

Coloured Pictures in American Periodicals. J. B. Carrington. The Four Klumpke Sisters. Illustrated. Bessie Van Vorst.

Miss Anna Klumpke, the artist, is known as the friend and heiress of Rosa Bonheur. Her first work was done in the Luxembourg, where she copied "Le Labourage Nivernais," by Rosa Bonheur. Later she was a student at the Julian School, where she won the medal for drawing at the end of eighteen months. Marie Bashkirtseff, her companion, was her rival in many competitions. In 1885, Anna Klumpke received an honourable mention, and in 1880, she exhibited a portrait of her mother, which attracted the notice of Rosa Bonheur. But it was not till about two years ago that the young artist wrote to Rosa Bonheur asking for permission to paint her portrait, and with the favourable answer was included an invitation to Miss Klumpke to visit the Château de By, Rosa Bonheur's honourable sauddan close, and now Miss Klumpke's days are devoted to fulfilling Rosa Bonheur's wishes with regard to her belongings. Her studies, which are first to be exhibited in Paris, London, New York, and elsewhere, will finally be sold. A catalogue of them, as a monument to her friend, is being prepared by Miss Klumpke. It will include a preface and reproductions of the finest of her works. the finest of her works.

Harper's Monthly Magazine.-Oct.

Mortimer Menpes; the Man and His Methods. Illustrated. Chalmers Roberts.

House,-"QUEEN" OFFICE. 6d. Oct.

The House at the Paris Exhibition. Continued. Illustrated. Royalties in Pottery; Willett Collection. Illustrated. Bric-à-The Pope and Fontainebleau. Illustrated. Connoisseur.

Irish Rosary.-Oct.

Fra Angelico. Illustrated.

Lady's Realm .- Oct. Léon Malempré. Illustrated. Lady Antrobus.

Leisure Hour.-Oct.

James Maris and His Brothers. Illustrated. Miss Eleonore d'Esterre-Keeling.

Ludgate.-Oct.

The Art of Solomon J. Solomon, Illustrated, W. C. Purcell.

Magazine of Art.-Cassell. 1s. 4d. Oct.

Frontispiece: "Trees Old and Young, sprouting a Shady Boon for Simple Sheep." After Edward Stott.

Mr. Edward Stott, Painter of the Field and of the Twilight, Illustrated. Laurence Housman.

Ightham Mote; a Home of a Vanished World. Illustrated.

Rev. S. Baring-Gould. George E. Wade, Sculptor, Illustrated, A. L. Baldry. The British Royal Pavilion at the Paris Exhibition, Illus. trated.

The Painting of Panoramas, Illustrated, W. Telbin, Thomas Faed. Illustrated.

Recent Acquisitions at the British Museum and at the National Portrait Gallery. Illustrated.

"Portraits of two great writers have been added to the collection (in the National Portrait Gallery); one of James Henry Leigh Hunt, the work of Margaret Gillies, has been given by Canon Ainger; and the other, of Robert Browning, has been acquired from Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Gosse. The latter is a life-size drawing in black chalks, executed at Rome in 1859 by Field Taffourd, and is the companion drawing to the portrait of Mrs. Browning, which has been in the gallery for some time past."

Monthly Review .- Oct.

Art before Giotto. Illustrated. R. E. Fry.

Nineteenth Century .- Oct.

Five New Pictures in the National Gallery. M. H. Witt.

Panel, an early work by Fra Bartolommeo; fresco by Giovanni Bellini from the choir of the church of Magre, pear Schio, at Vicenza (painted in 1481), presented by Lady Layard; portrait of a man and his wife, exhibited at the Old Masters in 1879, as a work of Quentin Matsys; "The Lesson," by Vermeer of Delft; and "King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid," by Sir

by Vermeer of Delit; and "King Cophettia and the Beggar Maid," by Sir Edward Burne-Jones.

"It is not easy to guess why the Tate Gallery should not have the benefit of this picture (by Burne-Jones), considering that Madox Brown, Holman Hunt and Rossetti have been transferred there; and, indeed, it looks most ill at ease hanging between Turner and Landseer, and forming a pendant to Millais's portrait of Gladstone."

Pearson's Magazine.-Oct.

The Art of the Age. Illustrated. Continued.

Studio .- 5, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 13. Sept.

The Work of Arnesby Brown. Illustrated.

Sketches of the Paris Exhibition. By Tony Grubhofer. Illustrated.

A Palace of Dress at the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. F. Lees

Bench-Ends. Illustrated. J. H. Blamey. A Decorative Painting by Sir J. D. Linton. Illustrated. The National Competition, 1900. Illustrated. Esther Wood. Supplements after Mrs. F. Lees, F. F. Foottet, and others.

Sunday Magazine.-Oct.

J. Eadie Reid; an English Church Artist. Illustrated. F. J. Crowest. Temple Bar.-Oct.

Pope as a Painter. B. Solomon.

Temple Magazine.-Oct.

A Chapter on Angels. Illustrated. E. B. Triscott.

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# LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

# BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

Ainslee's Magazine.-INTERNATIONAL NEWS Co. 10 cents. Sept. AIMSIGE S MRARZEIHE,—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 10 cents. Sept. Fifty Years of the Golden State (California). Illustrated. A. I. Street. Romances of the Immigrant Depôt. Illustrated. J. G. Speed. Trusts in Europe. C. C. Adams. Cattlemen and Sheepmen. Illustrated. Capt. J. H. McClintock. A. B. Stickney; a Unique Railroad President. Illustrated. W. S. Harwood.

Civilising the Natives of Alaska. Illustrated. Dr. W. T. Harris.

American Journal of Sociology.—Luzac. 35 cents. Sept.
The Ethics of the Competitive Process. W. W. Willoughby.
The Scope of Sociology. Continued. A. W. Small.
Crime among the Negroes of Chicago. M. N. Work.
Puberal Hygiene in relation to Pedagogy and Sociology. Dr. A. Marro.
Social Control. Continued. E. A. Ross.
The Fourteenth Amendment and the Race Question. M. West.
Pleasure as Ethical Standard. E. C. Moore.
Sociology and the Epic. A. G. Keller.

Anglo-American Magazine.—6o, Wall Street, New York.

25 cents. Sept.

What the Russians want, W. Durban.
The Canadian Royalty in the Yukon. W. H. Lynch.
Hawaii First. With Map. Dr. E. S. Goodhue.
What shall be the Status of the Natives of Our Insular Territorial Possessions? Hon. E. A. Belcher.
A Cruise in Canadian Gulf Waters. T. C. Evans.
Quivera. E. E. Blackman.
Modern Fiction. Continued. E. Ridley.

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.—P. S. King. 1 dol. Sept.

Politics and Administration. H. J. Ford.
The Law of the Valus of Money. C. A. Conant.
Natural Rights. A. Inglis Clark.
The Ethical and Political Principles of Expansion. T. Williams.
Representation in Western State Legislatures. G. H. Haynes.

Antiquary.-Elliot Stock. 6d. Oct. The Ordinances of the Guild of Barber-Surgeons of Norwich. C. Williams, Notes on Some Stone Finds at Killucan, Co. Westmeath. Illustrated. Rev. W. Falkiner.

King Alfred as Man of Letters, Continued. W. H. Draper.

The Noblest Guild of Freemasons. Illustrated.

Architectural Review.—Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand. 1s. Sept.
The White Star Offices, Liverpool. Illustrated.
The Great Mosque of the Omeiyades, Damascus. Illustrated. Continued.

R. Phané Spiers.
The Life and Work of Robert Adam. Illustrated. Concluded. Robert

Percy Fitzgerald,
The Survival of Gothic Architecture in Cyprus, Illustrated, G. Jeffery,
A Domestic Museum, G. L. Apperson,

Arena.-GAY AND BIRD. 25 cents. Sept. Arena.—Gav and Bird. 25 cents. Sept.

Is Socialism an Element of Bryanism? Albert Watkins.
The Eight-Hour Day by Legislation. Edwin Maxey.
China's Defensive Strength. Johannes Hrolf Wisby.
Philosophic Basis of Chinese Conservatism. Rev. A. Kingsley Glover.
Our Asiatic Missionary Enterprise. J. M. Scanland.
Prince Hamlet of Peking. Charles Johnston.
Problems of Government in the Philippines. Prof. Paul S. Reinsch.
American Interests in Africa. Day Allen Willey.
India's Famine and Its Cause. William Brough.
Great Britain and the Trust Problem. T. Scanlon.
Growth of National Feeling in Germany. Carina Campbell Eaglesfield.
The Study and Needs of Sociology. Wm. Henry Van Ornum.

Argosy.—George Allen. 1s. Sept.
L:ttefs from the North. Illustrated. Continued. Charles W. Wood.

Litte's from the North. Illustrated. Continued. Charles W. Wood. Christ Church, Oxford. Illustrated: Rev. C. M. Blagden. Henry Lawson; Prose Author. With Portrait. A. Maquarie. The "God Save the Queen" Myths. J. Cuthbert Hadden.

Atlantic Monthly .- GAY AND BIRD. IS. Sept. Atlantic Monthly,—GAY AND BIRD. 18. Sept. The American Boss. Francis C. Lowell.
Russia's Interest in China. Brooks Adams.
James Martineau. Charles C. Everett.
Oklahoma. Helsn Churchill Candee.
The Ancient Feud between Philosophy and Art. Paul Elmer More.
Gleanings from an Old Southern Newspaper. W. P. Trent.
Two Philippine Sketches. H. Phelps Whitmarsh.
Gerhart Hauptmann. Margarethe Müller.
The Child. James Champlin Fernald.
The Press and Foreign News. Rollo Ogden.
Recent Books on Japan. Jukichi Inouye.
Ober-Ammergau in 1900. Canon H. D. Rawnsley.

Badminton Magazine.-HEINEMANN. 18. Oct. Prince Alfred and Big Game; Extracts from the Sporting Diary of the late Lieut.-Col. E. Thomson. Illustrated. Some Village Cricket. Illustrated. W. B. Thomas.
More Continental Sportsmen. Illustrated. D. B. Varé.
The Kennet and the Lambourne; Two Famous Trout Streams. Illustrated. D. Stafford. On the Rough Allotments. Illustrated. H. K. Horsfield. Riding to Hounds, Illustrated. F. L. W. Wedge.

Bankers' Magazine.-WATERLOW. 18. 6d. Oct. Variations in the Rate charged by the Bank of Belgium from 1851 to 1857, and by the Bank of Holland from 1844-1895.

Is the Industrial Tide on the Turn? W. R. Lawson.

Blackwood's Magazine,-Blackwood. 28. 6d. Oct

Almond's Nek. Linesman. Prince Charles Edward. rrince Charles Edward.
A Month in Ireland. S. Gwynn.
The Ecclesiastical Situation in Scotland.
Musings without Method.
The Military Policy of the Country.
The Dissolution of Parliament.

Bookman.—(AMERICA.) DODD, MEAD AND Co., New YORK.

Plagiarism—Real and Apparent. B. Samuel.

John Oliver Hobbes and Miss Mary Cholmondeley. Illustrated. J. E.

Hodder-Williams.

The Chinese Theatre in New York. Illustrated. E. W. Townsend.

The Manuscript of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Illustrated. E. Limedorfer.

Canadian Magazine.—Ontario Publishing Co., Toronto. 25 cents. Sept.

Canada at the Paris Exposition. Illustrated. W. R. Stewart. Government Ownership of Railways. R. L. Richardson.

A Walk to the North and South Poles. Illustrated. Dr. F. A. Cook. The Roberts Family. With Portraits. Prof. A. B. de Mille. McKinley and Bryan. With Portraits. Prof. S. J. McLean. The Past and Present in China. With Map. A. H. U. Colquhoun.

Captain .- GEORGE NEWNES. 6d. Oct. Tele-Photography, Illustrated. A. Williams. The Story of Printing, Illustrated. W. Dexter. Concerning Cyclometers. Illustrated. H. Perry. Aerial Ships. Illustrated. A. Forbes.

Cassell's Magazine.-Cassell. 6d. Oct. Cassell's Magazine.—Cassell. 6d. Oct.
Rustic Spots in London Parks. Illustrated. M. Randal Roberts.
A Visit to a Gun Factory. Illustrated. D. T. Timins.
Wild Animals on Board Ship. Illustrated. W. B. Robertson.
Penny Patriotism. Illustrated. R. Machray.
Mlle. Emma Calvé, Singer and Artist. Illustrated. Constance Beerbohm.
The Great Railway Stations of London. Illustrated.
Bird Acrobats. Illustrated. P. Brooklyn.

Cassier's Magazine.—33, Bedford Street, Strand. 18. Sept. American Ore Dock Machinery. Illustrated. A. C. Johnston. Electricity in Large Cities. W. S. Barstow. Sugar Engineering in Cuba. Illustrated. E. Sherman Gould. The World's Coal. B. Taylor. The Sloop-of-War Wampanoag. Illustrated. Continued. B. F. Isherwood. Gas Engine Fuels, Types, and Uses. Illustrated. Prof. C. V. Kerr. Castings for Hydraulic Service. R. P. Cunningham. James McKechnie. With Portrait. Cassier's Magazine.-33, Bedford Street, Strand. 18. Sept.

Century Magazine,—MacMillan. 18, 4d. Oct.
China's Holy Land; a Visit to the Tomb of Confucius. Illustrated.
E. von Hesse-Wartegg.
Memories of a Musical Life. Illustrated. Concluded, William Mason.
The Chinese as Business Men. S. P. Reid.
Oliver Cromwell. Illustrated. Concluded. John Morley.
Chinese Education. Illustrated. R. Hitchcock.
East London Types. Illustrated. Sir Walter Besant.
Chinese Traits and Western Blunders. Bishop H. C. Potter.
Civic Helpfulness. T. Roosevelt.
A Plea for Fair Treatment of the Chinese. Wu Ting Fang. A Plea for Fair Treatment of the Chinese. Wu Ting Fang.

Chambers's Journal .- 47, PATERNOSTER Row. 8d. Oct. The Employments of Women. Mrs. Isabella Fyvie Mayo. Cape Viticulture.

Electricity for Domestic Purposes. A. T. Stewart.

Mysterious Music. G. G. Thomas.

Forestry for Beauty and Use.

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Chautauquan, Chautauqua Press, Cleveland, Ohio. 20 cents.

An American Consulate in China, Illustrated, Mary H. Krout,
A Bit of Japan in America. Illustrated, Vincent Van Marter Beede.
The Songs of Freedom, L. Mead,
Madame de Sévigné; a Society Belle in the Reign of Louis XIV. J. A. Harrison.

The Art of the American Indian. Illustrated. C. H. Bartlett.

Church Missionary Intelligencer,—Church Missionary Seciety-6d. Oct. The Committee of the Church Missionary Society; a Retrospect. R. N.

Cust, Work for the Famine-Stricken in India; Recent Letters.

Conservative Review .- NEALE Co., WASHINGTON, D.C. 50 cents.

Autobiography of Col. Richard Maicolm Johnston. Continued.

Vecnomic Consolidation and Monopoly. P. A. Robinson.

The Confederate Congress. John Goode.

J. M. Kell's Recollections of a Naval Life. Lieut. J. R. Eggleston. Imperialism. W. Baird.
Elements of Unity in the Homeric Poems. Continued. Dr. E. Farquhar.

Contemporary Review. - Columbus Co. 2s. 6d. Oct.

Contemporary Review.—Columbus Co. 23. 6d. Oct.
The South African Settlement. J. B. Robinson.
A Colonist's Views on Army Reform. Dr. John M. Creed.
Our Future Policy in China. Dr. John Ross.
The Secret Springs of Russian Policy. A Russian Publicist.
The New French Idealism. Count de Soissons.
Pioneering on the Beira Railway. L. Orman Cooper.
The Crucifixion and the War in the Creation. Rev. W. W. Peyton.
Interpolation in Memory. Prof. Marcus Hartog.
The Proconsulate of Milner. J. A. Hobson.
Tike True Aim of Preventive Medicine. Arthur Shadwell.
Count von Waldersee in 1870. Col. Lonsdale Hale.

Cornhill Magazine .- SMITH, ELDER. 18. Oct.

Some Military Lessons of the War. A. Conan Doyle,
The Imperial Manchu Family, E. H. Parker,
More Humours of Irish Life.
Fighting a Privateer. Henry Senior.
Thomas Edwards; an Early Romanticist. Miss Clara Thomson.
The Girlhood of Queen Louisa. Dr. A. W. Ward.
Dogs That Earn Their Living. C. J. Cornish.
The Swiss in the Wars of the Empire; a Tribute of Blood. By William
Westall. The Poetry of Chaucer. Urbanus Sylvan.

Cosmopolitan .- International News Co. 6d. Sept.

The African Boer. Illustrated. Olive Schreiner. China and the Powers. Illustrated. J. B. Walker. What China really is. Illustrated. J. B. Dane. Buffalo and Her Pan-American Exposition. Illustrated. S The Human Eye and How to care for It. Dr. H. O. Reik S. G. Blythe.

Critic .- G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK. 20 cents. Sept. Mr. Stoddard at Seventy-five. With Portrait. J. B. Gilder. Omar Khayyam as a Bore. Andrew Lang. Maeterlinck and Mystery. William Archer,

Critical Review .- WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 18. 6d. Sept. Murhead's "Aristotle's Ethics." Prof. J. Iverneh.
Thomas's "Nativity and Modern Historical Research." Rev. G. Milligan.
The Amshaspends and the "Uncertainties." Prof. L. H. Mills.
Nicoll's "The Expositor's Greek Testament," Vol. II. Prof. V. Bartlet.

'Dial.—315, WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO. 10 cents. Sept. A Question of Literary Conscience.

Economic Journal.-MACMILLAN. 55. Sept. Our Trade Prosperity and the Outlook. Sir R, Giffen,
Agricultural Services. P. Vinogradoff.
Some Economic Consequences of the South African War. L. L. Price.
The Incidences of Urban Rates. Continued. Prof. F. Y. Edgeworth.
State Regulation of Railways in the United States. Prof. S. J. McLean.
A Seventeenth Century Trade Union. G. Unwin.
The Regulation of Wages by Guilds and Town Authorities. B. L. The Regulation of Wages by Guilds and Town Authorities.
Hutchins.
Dust-Women. Miss Emily Hobhouse.
Famine Administration in a Bengal District in 1836-7. R. W. Carlyle.

Educational Review .- J. M. DENT. 18. 8d. Sept. A Synthesis of Herbart and Froebel, J. Welton.
Münsterberg on the New Education. J. Moery.
The Milwaukee School System. D. Moery.
Economics in Secondary Education, R. T. Ely.
Field Work in Teaching Sociology. Elsie W. Clews.
Reform of Secondary Education in Germany. Ludwig Viereck.

Educational Times .- 89, FARRINGDON STREET. 6d. Oct.

A London Truant School. C. S. B. The State Simplification of French Syntax; Text of the Ministerial

Engineering Magazine .- 222, STRAND. 18. Sept. The Crisis in China; Its Meaning for an Engineering Constituency. J. Barrett.

The Fourth Era of the Leadville Mining District. Illustrated. Thomas Tonge.

Heavy Motor Vehicles for Road Service. Illustrated.
Commercial Requirements of Water-Power Governing.
E. F. Cassel.
Electric Mining Machinery in the British Collieries.
The Continuous Recording of Steam-Engine Performance. Illustrat W. Ripper.
Locomotive Exhibits at the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. C. Rous-

Marten.
Commercial Organisation of the Machine Shop. H. Diemer.

Engineering Times .- P. S. King. 6d. Sept. Common Knowledge of China. With Map.
The Engineer; the Master Spirit of the Age. C. Baillairge,
Carburetted Water Gas. Illustrated. C. E. Brackenbury.
Paris Exhibition, 1900. Illustrated. Continued.
The Century's Progress in Iron and Steel Manufacture. Sir W. Roberts-Austen. Austen. Stoking in Central Stations. Illustrated. J. F. Hobart,

English Illustrated Magazine.-198, STRAND. 6d. Oct. English Illustrated Magazine,—198, Strand. 6d. Oct.

How the Navy is fed. Illustrated. F. Dolman.

A Lady's Experience as an Organ-Grinder. Illustrated. Frances Bourne.

The Langen Single Line Railway: the Most Remarkable Railway in the
World. Illustrated. F. A. Talbot.

The Story of the Duel. Continued. R. Machray.

Fish out of Water. Illustrated. W. M. Webb.

The Chinese Conquest of Central Asia. Illustrated. D. C. Boulger.

The late King of Italy and His Consort. Illustrated, Mary Spencer
Warren.

Etude.-T. PRESSER, PHILADELPHIA. 15 cents. Sept. Music in American Colleges.
Music in the Library of Congress. M. L. Mason.
The Cremonese Masters. Illustrated. G. Lehmann.

Expository Times .- SIMPKIN, MARSHALL. 6d. Oct. The Judaean Ministry of Jesus. Rev. T. D. Bernard. A New View of Deuteronomy. Professor G. G. Cameron. Harnack on the Nature of Christianity. Rev. W. Morgan.

Feilden's Magazine,-Temple Chambers. 18, Sept. The Utilisation of Tidal and Wave Action for the Protection of Foreshores.

Illustrated. R. G. Allanson-Winn.
Fast Cruisers. Illustrated. C. E. Canning.
Pneumatic Tools and Appliances. Illustrated, E. C. Amos.
The Central London Railway. W. M. Twelvetrees.

The Central London Railway. W. M. Twelvetrees.

Fortnightly Review.—Chapman and Hall. 2s. 6d. Oct.

The Burden of Empire. W. S. Lilly.
Socialism and Anarchism. Geoffrey Langtoft.
Our Military Prestige Abroad. Capt. J. W. Gambier.

The Kingdom of Matter. Maurice Maeterlinck.
Lord Russell of Killowen. Edward Dicey.
The Public Schools and the Public Services. J. C. Tarver.
Gordon's Campaign in China. By Himself.
Heroes of the War, and Others. Major Arthur Griffiths.
The Decay of the Chaperon. Lady Jeune.
The Struggle for Industrial Supremacy. Benjamin Taylor.
The Staturnalia and Kindred Festivals. J. G. Frazer.
Why not a Treaty with Russia?
Is Russia to preponderate in China? Demetrius C. Boulger.
Count Lamsdorff's First Failure. Diplomaticus.

Forum.—Gay And Bird. 2s. 6d. Sept.

Forum.-GAY AND BIRD. 18. 6d. Sept. FORUM.—GAY AND BIRD. 18. 6d. Sept.
Anti-English Feeling among the Germans. Prof. F. Max Müller.
The Kansas City Financial Resolution. G. E. Roberts.
The Bureau of the American Republics. W. W. Rockhill.
A Plea for Consular Inspection. A. H. Washburn.
Work and Wages in France. W. B. Scaife.
A Plea for the New Cereal, the Cotton-Seed. E. L. Johnson.
The Constitutional Crisis in Austria. M. Baumfeld.
China against the World. P. S. Reinsch.
Japan's Attitude towards China. D. W. Stevens.
The Republican and Democratic Platforms compared. H. L. West.
The Campaign of 7000 from a Democratic Point of View. W. J. Stone.
American Census Methods. Prof. W. F. Willcox.
Mr. Frederic Harrison's New Essays. Prof. W. P. Trent.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. —141, FIFTH AVENUE, New YORK. Sept.

Lieut, Gillmore's Captivity. Illustrated. W. Walton.
The Chinese People. Hon. Wu Ting-fang.
In the Haunts of the Boxers. With Map and Illustrations. G. M. Walker.
Money for Everybody. Illustrated. M. E. Ailes.
Philadelphia-Lancaster Counterfeiting Conspiracy; Ten Millions or Ten
Years. Illustrated. John E. Wilkie.
Recollections of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Illustrated. Continued. R. E. Lee, Jr.

Genealogical Magazine. -- Elliot Stock. 18. Oct. The Stafford Attainders. Concluded. A. C. Fox-Davies.
The Armorial Bearings of a Lady. Continued.
Royal Descents. Continued.
The Earldom of Menteith. W. M. G. Easton.
An Old Scottish Manuscript. Continued. C. S. Romanes.

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Gentleman's Magazine, -Chatto and Windus. 18. Oct. Gentleman's Magazine.—Chatto and Windus.
The Last English Rebellion in 1817. John Hyde.
In the Woods of Roccamonfina. L. Wolffsohn.
Deacon Brodie; a Picturesque Rogue. F. Brock.
Nights in Lakeland. W. T. Palmer.
Ciphers. G. E. Moysey.
A Week in the West Country. F. H. Candy.
The Chaucer Garden. W. H. Thompson.
The Union of Poland and Lithuania. Gabrielle Festing.
French Prisons; Caged in France. Rev. P. H. Ditchfield.
West Pyrenean Marriages. A. R. Whiteway. Geographical Journal,-Edward Stanford. 28. Sept.

Geographical Journal, —Edward Stanford. 28. Sept. Studies in the Anthropogeography of British New Guinea. With Maps and Illustrations. Prof. A. C. Haddon. King Menelek's Dominions and the Country between Lake Gallop (Rudolf) and the Nile Valley. With Map. Capt. M. S. Wellby. Through Haiti. H. Prichard. New Light on Some Mediæval Maps. Illustrated. C. Raymond Beazley. Methods of Survey employed by the Chilsan Boundary Commissions in the Cordillera of the Andes. Prof. A. Bertrand.

\* Geological Magazine.-Dulau. 18. 6d. Sept. eline-Syenite and Its Associates in the North-West of Scotland. J. J.

Nepheline-Syenize and its resocuted.

H. Teall.

Further Notes on Podophthalmous Crustaceans from Upper Cretaceous of British Columbia, etc. Illustrated. H. Woodward.

Fossil Mammalia from Egypt. Continued. C. W. Andrews.

Palscolithic Flint Implements from the Isle of Wight. S. H. Warren.

Glrl's Own Paper.—36, Paternoster Row. 6d. Sept.
Characteristic Church Towers of the Welsh Border. Illustrated.
My Museum of Eastern Curios. Illustrated. Continued. Mrs. E.
Brightwen.
Queen Hortense; a Royal Musician. Miss Eleonore d'Esterre-Keeling.

Girl's Realm.—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 6d. Oct. Clever Daughters of Clever Parents. Illustrated. Ignota. On Mock Trials. Illustrated. Kathleen Waldron. A Highland Girl and Her Home. Illustrated. George Paston. The Pitman Metropolitan School. Illustrated. Miss Constance A, Barnicoat. Concerning Samplers. Illustrated. Miss E. M. Symonds.

Good Words,—Isbister. 6d. Oct.

Watts and Wesley; a Contrast. Rev. H. M. B. Reid.

The Fare of a Country Mouse. Illustrated. The Author of "In Garden, Orchard, and Spinney."

Reminiscences of a Holiday in Basutoland. Illustrated. J. A. Macleod. The Underworld of London. Illustrated. L. W. Lillingston. Sunrise on the Crescent. Illustrated. E. Walter Maunder.

Leo XIII. Illustrated. G. Dalla Vecchia.

Great Thoughts .- 28, HUTTON STREET, FLEET STREET. 6d. Oct. The late Lord Russell of Killowen. Illustrated. S. Davey.
Fact and Fiction in War; Interview with George Griffith. Illustrated.
R. Blathwayt. James Thomson; the Poet of the Seasons, Illustrated. Rev. R. P.

John Ceiriog Hughes; the Burns of Wales, Illustrated, T. R. Jones. The China Inland Mission; Interview with the Secretary. Illustrated.

R. Blathwayt. Harmsworth Magazine.-HARMSWORTH. 34d. Sept. Harmsworth Magazine.—Harmsworth. 34d. Editorial Sanctums. Illustrated. W. J. Wintle. Sorting 3,000,000 Letters. Illustrated. B. Owen. Doubling the World's Harvest. Illustrated. W. S. Harwood. Home Life in China. Illustrated. P. Astor. Flying Six Thousand Pigeons. Illustrated. A. Birnage. Big Catches of Fish. Illustrated. R. B. Marston. Plants That eat Insects. Illustrated. A Game of Living Whist. Illustrated. F. A. Talbot.

Harper's Monthly Magazine. -45, Albemarle Street. 18. Oct.

Wei-Hai-Wei. Illustrated. Poultney Bigelow. The Nutritive Value of Alcohol. W. O. Atwater. The Chinese Resentment. H. H. Lowry. Waterways of America. Illustrated. A. H. Ford.

Harvard Graduates' Magazine.—6, Beacon Street, Boston. 75 cents. Sept.

Patriotism. W. Everett.
The University's New Buildings. Illustrated.

Home Magazine,-Nassau Street, New York. 10 cents. Sept.

What Shall be done with China? Illustrated. J. Sloat Fassett.
Are Chinese Missions worth while? Illustrated. H. L. Greetham.
General Adna R. Chaffee. Illustrated. Waldon Fawcett.
The Truth About the Tenements. Illustrated. C. M. M'Govern.
Old Yachting Yarns. Illustrated. W. Pocklington.
Across the Atlantic on a Freight Liner. Illustrated. D. A. Willey.

Homiletic Review .- 44, FLEET STREET. 18. 3d. Sept. Christ as the Essence of the Preacher's Message. Dr. Joseph Parker. The Two Orthodoxies. Rev. C. S. A. Dwight. Presbyterianism and Infants. Dr. H. L. Singleton. Browning's Religion. Rev. A. T. Bannister. The Atonement. Prof. F. Johnson.

Humane Review .- ERNEST BELL. 13. Oct. Empire; in India and Elsewhere. E. Carpenter.
George Meredith's Writings; a Side-View on Democratic Tendency. S.
Olivier.

Olivier.

The Feather Fashion. W. H. Hudson.
The Schoolboy Ideal. Mary A. M. Marks.
Too-Roo: a Drama of Bird Life. W. J. Stillman.
Some Criminal Trials of the XVIIIth Century. Lex.
A Visit to Tolstoi. J. C. Kenworthy.
The Care of Animals in Warfare. L. W. Pike.
Jewish Slaughtering; a Much-Needed Reform. C. W. Forward.

Humanitarian-Duckworth. 6d. Oct.

On Heredity as a Factor in the Interpretation of Disease. Prof. D. J.

On Heredity as a Factor in the Interpretation of Disease.

Hamilton.

Would Homicide have been justifiable in Pekin? Princess Gagarine.

The Position of Chinese Women. English Resident in China.

The Social Work of the Young Men's Christian Association; Interview with Sir George Williams.

A Century of Legislation for Women and Children. Lady A. C. Royle.

Co-operative Kitchens. L. Austin.

The Treatment of Medicine in Fiction. Dr. Caroline W. Latimer.

Ideal Review .- GAY AND BIRD. 18. 3d. Sept.

Man; Spirit, Soul, and Body. Dr. H. K. Jones.
The Romanoffs as Reformers. Concluded. C. Johnston.
Forgiveness. Concluded. A. M. Crane.
The Making and Decaying of the Creed. Continued. Rev. H. Frank.

Indian Review .- G. A. NATESAN, MADRAS. 108. per ann. August. Some Celebrated Literary Forgeries. C. W. E. Cotton. Economics of Higher Education. A. D. Lalkaka. China; a Sketch of its History.

The Meaning of the Maratha Struggle. S. T. Dravid. Studies in China. J. Newman.

International Magazine.—A. T. H. Brower, Chicago, 10 cents.
Sept.
Glenwood Springs. Illustrated. Evelyn English.
Astride a Korean Pony. Illustrated, e. E. Rittenhouse.
Imperial Régimes in Mexico. Continued. Illustrated. H. M. Skinner.

International monthly.

The Expansion of Russia. A. Rambaud.
The Tendency in Trade Unionism. Adna F. Weber.
The Use of Bacteria in Our Food Products. H. W. Conn.
The American School of Historians. A. B. Hart.
The Conflict in China. E. Buckley.
Oct. International Monthly, -MACMILLAN, 18. Sept.

Oct.
The Expansion of Russia. A. Rambaud.
Primitive Objects of Worship. L. Marillier.
The New Italy. S. Cortesi.
Recent Progress in Geology. A. C. Lawson.
The Importance of Government by the Republican Party in the United States. G. F. Hoar.
The Significance of the Democratic Party in American Politics. A. D. Morse.

Irish Ecclesiastical Record.—24, NASSAU STREET, DUBLIN. 25. Sept.

Attrition. Rev. J. McCaffrey.
Sir Cahir O'Doherty's Rebellion. Bishop O'Doherty.
St. Saviour's Chapel, New Ross; a Forgotten Chantry.
J. B. Cullen.
The Modern Reign of Terror in France. Rev. C. M. O'Brien. Irish Monthly .- M. H. Gill, Dublin. 6d. Sept.

Irish Monthly,—M. H. Gill, Dublis, of The "Song of Roland" and Its Private Critics. In a Devonshire Lane. Madge Blundell. Smyrna, the Acropolis of Athens, Cairo, C. T. Waters, Oct. Lord Russell of Killowen a Mortuary Card.

Irish Rosary.—47, Little Britain. 3d. Oct. Celtic Crosses. Illustrated. Rev. M. McPolin.

Journal of the Board of Agriculture.-LAUGHTON. 18. Sept. Influence of Manures on the Botanical Composition of Grass Land. Dr. W. Somerville.

Sometyfile.
Small Ermine Moths.
Earnings of Agricultural Labourers.
Workman's Compensation Act, 1900.
Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, 1900.

Journal of Education .- 3, BROADWAY, LUDGATE HILL. 6d. Oct.

Classical Teaching, Old and New.
A Revolution in French Grammar Teaching.
Professor Henry Sidgwick.
A Cry from a Training College. Alice M. Jackson.
Dorothea C. Erzleben; the First Lady Doctor of Medicine in Germany.
W. G. Field. A German School Journey. H. H. Quilter.

Journal of Geology.-Luzac. 50 cents. August. Gneous Rock Series and Mixed Igneous Rocks. A. Harker.
On the Habitat of the Early Vertebrates. T. C. Chamberlin.
The Biogenetic Law from the Standpoint of Paleontology. J. P. Smith.
The Local Origin of Glacial Drift. R. D. Salisbury.
Summaries of Current North American Pre-Cambrian Literature.
C. K. Leith. Summaries of (C. K. Leith.

Journal of Political Economy .- P. S. KING. 75 cents. Sept. The Income Tax and the National Revenues. M. West.
The Foreign Trade of the United States from 1820 to 1840. W. P. Sterns.
The Modern Condition of Agricultural Labour in Bohemia. Katharine B. Davis. Water Rights in the Arid West. R. P. Teele.

Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society. - JOHN MURRAY.

The York Meeting, 1900. Illustrated. Dr. W. Fream.
The Trials of Steam-Diggers at York. Illustrated. Prof. W. E. Dalby.
The Trials of Horse-Power Cultivators at York. Illustrated. C. W. Lister-Kaye.

The Trials of Milking-Machines at York. F. S. Courtney.

Miscellaneous Implements exhibited at York. Illustrated. T. Stirton.

The Agricultural Holdings Act, 1900. S. B. L. Druce.

Sir John Bennet Lawes. With Portrait. Editor.

25. Sept. The fraining of Seamen. J. R. Thursfield. The Range Question. Major H. T. Crook.

Journal of the United Service Institution of India. — Government Central Printing Office, Simla. July.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution, - J. J. Keliher.

The Use of Light Railways in Indian Warfare. Capt. H. F. Thullier and Capt. G. Lubbock.

Tactical Studies from the Afghan War of 1878-80. Lieut.-Col. A. Keene.

Physical Training in the Native Army. Capt. F. C. Laing.

Lady's Realm .- HUTCHINSON. 6d. Oct. The Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. Illustrated. Some More Royal Love-Stories. Illustrated. Minka von Drachenfels. Banquets, Ancient and Modern. Illustrated. Duchess of Somerset.

Land Magazine.—143, STRAND. 18, Sept.
Practical Forestry. W. B. Leys.
A German School of Forestry. Illustrated. A. Allsebrook.
Experiments by the Earl of Denbigh with Sugar Beet and New Cereals.

Experiments by the Earl of Denbigh with Sugar Beet and No. H. H. Cave.
The History of Guano as a Manure. J. E. R. S. Breeding Shorthorn Cattle. C. M. Richardson.
Geographical Distribution of the World's Grain Crops. H. S. T. Larch Disease. F. Story.
French Pasture Lands. E. Conner.

Leisure Hour,—56, PATERNOSTER ROW, 6d, Oct.
Montenegro; the Benjamin of Europe. Illustrated. Miss Helen Zimmern.
The Soane Museum; a Forgotten Treasure House. Illustrated. M. E.
Palgrave. My Experience of Magpies and Their Relations. E. H. Barker. Where Poor Ladies can live in London. Illustrated. Miss Frances H.

Rural L'fe in Russia. Illustrated. Nitchevo.

Library Association Record, -HORACE MARSHALL. IS. Sept. Some of the Public Institutions of Bristol. L. A. Taylor, The Chetham Hospital and Library. A. Nicholson. Early Attempts at Paper-Making in England, 1495-1586. R. Jenkins.

Library Journal.-Kegan Paul. 25. August. Montreal Conference of Librarians; Report.

New England's Present Library Work. H. L. Koopman.

New England's Present Library Problem. Rev. G. A. Jackson.
Outline of the Literature of Libraries. Continued. F. J. Teggart.
Report on Work and Wages of Librarians in America.

Library World.—4, Ave Maria Lane, 6d, Sept. Some Cornish Libraries. J. D. Brown.
Open Shelves and Book-Theft. A. E. Bostwick.
Grievances of a Free Library Reader; Two Rejoinders.
Sequel Stories. Concluded. T. Aldred.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.-Lippincott, Philadelphia. Young America at the Gates of Literature. H. S. Pancoast.

Longman's Magazine.—Longmans, 6d. Oct. The Capture of Cape Town. George Paston. A Study in School Jokes. Miss E. M. Griffiths.

Ludgate .- 123, FLEET STREET. 6d. Oct. A Chat about Siberia. Illustrated. W. Le Queux. Experiments in Flying. Illustrated. O. Chanute. How Crowds are Fed. Illustrated. Austin Fryers.

McClure's Magazine .-- 10, Norfolk Street, Strand. 10 cents. The Training of Lions, Tigers, and other Great Cats. Illustrated. S. H.

Adams.
Adams.
A Prisoner among Filipinos. Illustrated. Concluded. James C. Gillmore.
An Historic Sale of United Statzs Bonds in England. Hon, G. S. Boutwell.
Building a German Ocean-Greyhound. Illustrated. Ray Stannard Baker.
The Life of the Master. Illustrated. Continued. Rev. John Watson.

Macmillan's Magazine.-Macmillan. is. Oct. Thomas Edward Brown. J. C. Tarver. Some Aspects of the Chinaman. F. Thorold Dickson. A Gang of Court Poisoners.

Impressions of Klondike. Continued. C. C. Osborne. A Solution of the Domestic Problem. A Grandmother. Social Life in Italy.
A Century of Fighting. Lieuta-Col. Verner.

Medical Magazine. -62, KING WILLIAM STREET. 15. Sept. The Progress of Medical Teaching. The Medical Schools.

Missionary Review of the World .- 44, FLEET STREET. 25 cents.

The Anti-Foreign Uprising in China. With Maps and Illustrations. Rev. H. P. Beach.

China: Past, Present, and Future. Illustrated. Rev. W. Ashmore. Mrs. Bishop on Missions in China. Dr. A. T. Pierson.

Modern Japan as a Mission Field. Illustrated. Rev. T. N. McNair. The Present Need of Mission Work in Japan. Rev. F. Matsunaga.

Monthly Review .- JOHN MURRAY. 25. 6d. Oct.

The Paradox of Imperialism. The Paradox of Imperialism.
After Pekin.
Parties and Principles.
Details of My Daily Life. Amir of Afghanistan.
Surgical Experiences in South Africa. A. A. Bowley.
War Training of Naval Officers. Lieut. Carlyon Bellairs.
Puzzles of the War. H. Spenser Wilkinson.
Recent Eclipses. Prof. H. H. Turner.
On the Influence of the Stage. Mrs. Hugh Bell.
T. E. Brown. A. T. Quiller-Couch.

T. E. Brown. A. T. Quiller-Couch.

Munsey's Magazino.—Horace Marshall and Son, 125, Fleet
Street. 6d. Sept.

The Rulers of the Great American Railways. Illustrated.
Life-Saving at Sea. Illustrated. H. H. Lewis.

The Life and Work of John Wesley. Illustrated. Rev. J. Wesley Johnson.
At a Fashionable Finishing School. Illustrated. Irene Rowland.

The Education of the Pet Dog. Illustrated. E. S. Peffer.

Sheep-Ranching in Montana. Illustrated. H. I. Dodge.

The Crime of the Powers in China. F. Cunliffs-Owen.

National Review .- EDWARD ARNOLD, 25, 6d. Oct. National Review.—Edward Arnold, 2s. 6d. Oct.
The German Dauger in the Far East. X.
Electors and the Navy. C. McL. McHardy.
A Plea for the Control of China. By Capt. F. E. Younghusband.
Vatican and Quirinal. Richard Bagot.
General Wolfe's Letters. Miss Godley.
The Oxford Undergraduate. H. Brodrick.
American Affairs. A. Maurice Low.
The Investor's Opportunity. W. R. Lawson.
The Roman Catholic Hierarchy in Australia. An English Catholic.
Greater Britain.

Greater Britain.

New England Magazine.—5, PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 25 cents
Sept.
The Worcester Music Festival, Mass. Illustrated, W. M. Lancaster.
Jacob Hemingway; the First Vale Student. Illustrated, B. J. Hendrick.
La Chapelle; a Village in Rural France. Illustrated. C. Johnson.
Our Country Towns. C. N. Hall.
The Cause of Indian Famines. J. T. Sunderland.
Oberlin College. Illustrated. G. F. Wright.
Methuen, Massachusetts. Illustrated. C. H. Oliphant.
The Natural History of a State (Massachusetts). R. L. Bridgman.

New Ireland Review .- Burns and Oates. 6d. Oct. An Irishman in Schleswig-Holstein, X.
Oliver Wendell Holmes; the "Elia" of America. R. M. Sillard.
Robert Louis Stevenson. E. J. Frazer-Hearne.
Agrarian Socialism. E. Vliebergh.
Religious Songs of Connacht. Continued. Dr. Douglas Hyde.

Reingious Songs of Connacht. Continued. Dr. Douglas Hyde,
New World.—GAV AND BIRD. 3s. Sept.
Recent Gifford Lectures and the Philosophy of Theism. James Seth.
Spanish Failures in the Philippines. Carlos G. Calkins.
The Supreme God of the Lowest Races. James Haughton Woods,
Religious Life in Modern India. Bipin Chandra Pal.
What is Agnosticism? Alfred W. Benn.
Naturalism and Its Results. C. C. Everett.
The Synoptic Question, Orello Cone.
Professor Ladd's Theory of Reality. William Adams Brown.

Newfoundland Magazine.—Newfoundland Publishing Co., Sr. John's, Newfoundland, 20 cents. Sept. St. Pierre. Illustrated. P. T. McGrath.
The Wreck of the Scottish King. Illustrated.

Elliott.

Nineteenth Century.-Sampson Low. 2s. 6d. Oct. Nineteenth Century.—Sampson Low. 2s. 6d. Oct.

A Nation of Amateurs. Hon. George C. Brodrick.
Ritualism and the General Election. Lady Wimborne.
Concerning Petitions and Electioneering Pledges. Lady Sophia Palmer
Notes and Impressions from a Tour in China. Sir Henry Blake.
Taoism. Professor Max Müller.
The Working Man and the War Charges. Frederick Greenwood.
Nistzsche; an Appreciation. Oswald Crawfurd.
Extravagance and Economy in the London School Board. Sir Charles
Elliott.

Elliott.
An American Presidential Campaign. James Boyle.
Administrative Reform in the Public Service. Sir Algernon West.
The Dutch-Belgians at Waterloo. C. Oman.
Wanted—a New War Poet. Mrs. Henry Birchenough.
The Breed of Man. Dr. Hely Hutchinson Almond.
The Newspapers. Sir Wemyss Reid.

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North American Review .- Wm. Heinemann. 2s. 6d. Sept. North American Review,—WM. Heinemann. 2s. 6 Imperialism and Christianity. Dean Farrar. The Duty of the Gold Democrat. M. E. Ingalls. Nihilism and Anarchy. C. Johnston. The Assassination Mania. Dr. F. L. Oswald. Catholics and American Citizenship. Bishop J. A. McFaul. The Vain Hope of the Filipinos. M. Wilcox. The Art of Robert Louis Stevenson. G. W. T. Omond. Confucianism in the Nineteenth Century Prof. H. A. Giles. China; the Empire of the Dead. Rev. F. E. Clark. Commercial Aspect of the Yellow Perli. A. Ireland. The Root of the Chinese Troubls. J. Foord. What the Chimese think of Us. S. Bonsal.

\*\*Non-Transfer Court.\*\*—Kegan Paul. 6d. Sept.

On Greek Religion and Mythology. Illustrated. Dr. Paul Carus.

The Propensity toward the Marvellous; Animism in Popular Thought and in Science. Dr. E. Mach.

The Associated Fists or Boxer Society. Illustrated. Rev. G. T. Candlin.

The School and Soc.ety. Illustrated.

Pall Mall Magazine.—18, Charing Cross Road. 28. Oct. Wollaton Hall. Illustrated, Lady Middleton. The Vale Press and the Modern Revival of Printing. Illustrated. H. C. Marillier.

A Day at Dartmoor. Illustrated. Major A. Griffiths.
The British Empire, 1803-1900. With Diagrams. J. Holt Schooling.
Transport and Supply in South Africa. Searchlight.

Parents' Review .- KEGAN PAUL. 6d. Sept. The Object of a Girl's Education. Mrs. A. Butler. Victor Hugo. K. R. Hammond. The Concurrent Teaching of English and French History. A. Devinz. Hygiene of the Nursery. Dr. R. W. Wilson.

Pearson's Magazine.—C. A. Pearson. 6d. Oct. Driving in Russia. Illustrated. T. Morton. How Animals sleep. Illustrated. Dr. I. Robinson. Indigo-Planting in India. Illustrated. M. N. MacDonald. Imperial Sportsmen. Illustrated. H. Ryall. The First Traverse of Africa. Illustrated. H. C. Fyfe. Doctoring by Machinery. Illustrated. R. P. Lambert.

Philosophical Review .- MACMILLAN. 35. Sept. Some Stages of Logical Thought, Prof. J. Dewey.
Psychology as Science of Selves. Prof. Mary W. Calkins.
The Concept of Change. Dr. A. E. Davies.

Physical Review .- MACMILLAN. 50 cents. Sept. The Surface Tension of Water above 100 degrees C. C. T. Knipp.

Becquerel Rays. O. M. Stewart.

The Problem of the Stresses and Strains in a Long Elastic, Hollow Cylinder subjected to Internal and External Pressure and to Tension. W. S.

A Universal Apparatus for the Photometry of Glow Lamps. C. H. Sharp. Positivist Review .- WM. REEVES. 3d. Sept. Comte's Attitude to Socialism. A. H. Haggard, Justice. C. G. Higginson.

The Khaki Election. E. Spencer Beesly.
The Paris Meeting. J. H. Bridges.
Our Treatment of Weaker Races. F. S. Marvin.
True and False Catholicism. Frederic Harrison.

Practical Teacher,—33, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. Oct.
The Congrès International de l'Enseignement Secondaire. P. Misille.
C. F. Hayward. Illustrated.
Mod:rn Language Holiday Courses. Illustrated.
The Borough; London's Most Ancient Highway.

Primitive Methodist Quarterly Review.—48, Aldersgate Street. 28. Oct.

Dr. Charles Albert Berry. H. Owen.
Some Uses of Biography. J. Lindsay.
Matthew Arnold's "Empedoles on Etna." H. J. Forster.
Ruskin's Aesthetic and Social Thought. J. Ritson.
The Afrikander Bond and the War. John Forster.
The World's Christian Endeavour Convention.
Gospel Problems. A. S. Peake.
R. D. Blackmore; the Man and His Works. M. Johnson.
The Psychology of Religion. J. T. Horne.
James Martineau. W. D. Judson.
Stevens's "Theology of the New Testament." F. Richardson.

Psychological Review.-MACMILLAN. 38. Sept. A New Determination of the Minimum Visible and Its Bearing on Localiza-tion and Binocular Depths. Prof. G. M. Stratton.

The Effect of Imperceptible Shadows on the Judgment of Distance. Knight Dunlay.
Visual Perception during Eye Movement. R. Dodge.
Mental Fatigue. E. Thorndike.
A Type of Pendulum Chronoscope and Apparatus. J. A. Bergström.

Public Health .- 129, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE. 18. Sept. Housing of the Working Classes. Dr. T. O. Dudfield.

The Need of a State Department of Public Health. J. Highst.

The Prevalence of Enteric Fever in War ington during 1899. A. G. Gornall.

Public School Magazine. - 131, TEMPLE CHAMBER 6d. Sept. Merchant Taylors' School. Illustrated. The Schools at Lord's, Illustrated,

Quiver.-CASSELL. 6d. Oct. The Home of the Pilgrim Fathers. Illustrated. An American Clergyman. Hymn Tunes with a History. Illustrated. J. Cuthbert Hadden, Dean Vaughan as I knew Him. Illustrated. One of His Old Boys, Diligent in Business; Some Famous Market Halls. Illustrated. E. H.

Railway Magazine .- 30, FETTER LANE. 6d. Sept. H. J. Pryce, Locomotive Superintendent, North London Railway; Interview. Illustrated.
The Horse Department of a Railway. Illustrated. G. A. Wade.
Paddington Station, Illustrated. R. H. Cocks.
Tourist Travel in North Staffordshire. Illustrated. W. H. Bracewell.
The Whitby and Pickering Railway. Illustrated. Continued. G. W. J.

The Whitby and Francisco Potter.

An Arctic Railway. Illustrated. E. W. Lowry.

An Arctic Railway. Illustrated. E. W. Lowry.

William Stroudley, Locomotive Engineer. Illustrated. M. Reynolds. Train-Running; Summer of 1900. W. J. Scott.

A High-Speed Electric Railway. Illustrated.

The American and Canadian Railway Exhibits at the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. D. T. Timins.

Review of Reviews.—(AMERICA.) 13, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. ] 25 cents. Oct.

Trusts in England. Robert Donald.
New Light on the Problem of Trusts.
Mr. Stevenson; the Democratic Candidate for Vice-President.
Bryan's Financial Policy; a Democratic View. C. B. Spohr.
Bryan's Financial Policy, G. E. Roberts.
Trusts in case of Bryan's Election. Prof. J. L. Laughlin.
Mr. Bryan and the Trusts; an Anti-Trust View. F. S. Monnett.
The Practical Bryan Policy for the Philippines. Edward M. Shepard.
Golf. Price Collier.

Review of Reviews.—(Australasia). Queen Street, Melbourne.
od. August.
Why the Englishman succeeds. Dr. W. H. Fitchett.
The Fighting of the Month in China and in the Transvaal. Dr. W. H.
Fitchett.
The War in South Africa; Side-Lights on the Battlefield.
How Federation was won in Western Australia. H. Irwin Blake.
The Revolt of the Yellow Man.
Tzse Hsi, Empress of China.
Count Mouravieff.
A Perished Navy. Dr. W. H. Fitchett.

Royal Magazine.-C. A. PEARSON. 4d. Oct. The Art of the Camera. Illustrated. Cont'nued. R. Grey.
Private John Chinaman; the Pigtails of the British Army. Illustrated. H.
Grainger.
The Wolf as a Family Friend. Illustrated. Margaret Collinson.
Pictures in Hair. Illustrated. C. M. McGovern.
An Ingenious Bullet-Proof Shield. Illustrated. R. Maingay.
Can we prolong Our Lives? Illustrated. Dr. C. Edson.
How Jack is clothed. Illustrated. A. S. Hurd.
An Artist's Wedding in Brittany. Illustrated. Kathleen Schlesinger and
Paul Geniaux.

School Board Gazette. - Benrose. 18. Sept. The Work of the London School Board. Continued. Higher Education.

Oxford University Day Training College.
Wolverhampton Pupil Teachers' Centre.

School World.—MACMILLAN. 6d. Oct.
The Law relating to the Teachers' Tenure of Office. T. A. Organ.
International Educational Congresses at the Paris Exhibition. Special Correspondent. What is Technical Education? International Correspondence as an Aid to Language-Teaching. N. W.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edward Stanford. 15. 6d

S:pt.

The Siamese Malay States. Illustrated. N. Annandale.
An Indo-European Highway. With Maps. S. H. F. Capenny.
Spitzbergen, 1895 and 1895; Voyages with the Prince of Monaco. With Map and Illustrations. W. S. Bruce.

Scribner's Magazine.—Sampson Low. 1s. Oct. Russia of To-day; the Two Capitals. Illustrated. H. Norman. The Last Days of Pretoria. Illustrated. R. H. Davis. With Arctic Highlanders. Illustrated. Concluded. W. A. Wyckoff. The Slave-Trade in America. Illustrated. Continued. J. R. Spears. The Sherman-Johnston Convention. J. D. Cox.

Strand Magazine.-George Newnes. 6d. Oct. The Rank and File of the British Navy. Illustrated. Lord Charles Beresford, Formation. Illustrated, G, A. Best.
Which is the Finest Building in the World? Illustrated, F. Dolman.
Tug-of-War on Horseback. Illustrated. Meta Henn.
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Sunday at Home.—56, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. Oct.
The Christian Endeavour Society. Rev. W. Justin Evans and Old Sunday-School Man.
Alexandria. Illustrated. Continued. Ella E. Overton.
Ludgate to Temple Bar. Illustrated. Mrs. Isabella Fyvie Mayo.
Handwriting of Rev. John Wesley Illustrated. Dr. A. B. GrosarA Mission to the Taverns. G. Holden Pike.

Sunday Magazine.—ISBISTER. 6d. Oct. f Islam. Illustrated, Miss Lucy M. J. Garnett. The Monks of Islam. The Monks of Islam.

A Lady Water-Finder.

Trap-door Spiders in England. Rev. T. Wood.

The Mercitul Ministry of the Winds.

The Religious Element in the Poets.

Bishop Boyd Carpenter.

Sunday Strand.-George Newnes. 6d. Oct. The Life of Jesus Christ. Illustrated. Continued. Ian Maclaren.
The Trail of the War. Illustrated. Concluded. May Bateman.
The Grave of Manning's Wife. Illustrated. H. M. Walbrook.
Rome in Holy Year. Illustrated. Mary Spencer Warren.
Waifs and Strays; Interview with Rev. E. de M. Rudolf. Illustrated.

Sunday on a Man-o'-War. Illustrated. F. Dolman. Refining the Hooligan. Illustrated. J. A. Hammerton. The Malays at Home. Illustrated. J. Cassidy.

Temple Bar, —MACMILLAN. 18. Oct. The Poems of Ben Jonson. H. M. Sanders. Waltham Abbey and Its Associations. W. S. Durrant. Volterra. Alicia C. Taylor.

Temple Magazine.—Horace Marshall. 6d. Ocf.
Peers Who preach. Illustrated. G. A. Wade.
Music in the Sanctuary; Choir and Organ. Rev. H. R. Haweis.
Lesser Known Paris. Illustrated. Clive Holland.
The Wesleyan Missionary Society. Illustrated. S. Stapleton.
An Englishwoman in China; a Talk with Mrs. Bishop. Illustrated. Sybil C. Mitford.

Theosophical Review .- 3, Langham Place. 18. Sept. Forgotten English Mystics. Dr. A. A. Wells.
The Mission of Theosophy. G. H. Liander.
Human Evolwement. A. Fullerton.
The "Wisdom" Tradition in the Italian Renaissance. Concluded. Mrs.

The "Wisdom" Tradition in the Italian Remaissance. Concluded.
Cooper-Oakley.
The Bardic Ascent of Man. Mrs. Hooper.
Ancient and Modern Science. Mrs. Annie Besant.
New England Dawn and Keltic Twilight. Mrs. Duncan.
Some Misconceptions about Death. Concluded. C. W. Leadbeater.

Travel.-Horace Marshall. 3d. Sept. A Visit to Baghchiserai; the Capital of the Crimean Khans. Illustrated. Continued. Dr. H. Lansdell. Corfu and Its Folk-Songs, Illustrated. Mrs. E. M. Lynch. Cycling in the Famine Districts of Gujerat, India. Illustrated. Fanny B.

Workman.

Montenegro. Illustrated. S. Wells.

A Fortnight in Pekin and Tientsin. Illustrated. W. Churchill.

United Service Magazine.-W. CLOWES. 2s. Oct. United Service Magazine, —W. Clowes. 28. Oct.
Notes on the Evolution of Cavalry. Continued, Lieut.-Col. F. N. Maude.
The Education of Naval Officers. Naval Instructor.
Field Engineering for Home Defence, Capt. R. S. Sorsbie.
Frederick the Great. William O'Connor Morris.
Gen. N. B. Forrest; a Rupert from the South. Percy Cross Standing.
La Nouvelle Bataille de Dorking. Major H. de Missy.
Compulsory Service made easy. George Nugent Banks.
Army Medical Organisation in War. Brigade-Surgeon Col. W. Hill-Climo. Reorganisation of the Royal Engineers. Ubique, Adm. Sir George Brydges Rodney, Lord Rodney, William Grey. The Chinese Defence. E. H. Parker.

Werner's Magazine .- 43, East 19TH STREET, NEW YORK. 25 cents. Sept.
William Cullen Bryant. Illustrated, Stanley Scholl.

Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.—CHARLES KELLY. 6d. Sept. Charles Wesley and Alfred Tennyson. Illustrated. T. M'Cullagh. Bunyan's Library. B. Ellacombe.

Some Aspects of Settlement Life. W. H. Hunt.

Westminster Review .- F. WARNE. 25. 6d. Oct. Westminster Review,—F. Warne. 2s, 6d. G. Wage-Earners and the South African War. E. B. Husband. The War in South Africa. C. Waterer.
Army Reform. F. W. Tugman.
The Development of the Jingo. Frances Heath Freshfield Anti-Sweating in Victoria. J. Hoatson.
Education and Sectarian Interference. James Dowman.
Jachin and Boaz. G. St. Clair.
The Staging of Shakespeare. A. Dillon.
A Study in Ethics. C. C. Dove.
Science and Religion. A. Burnell.
The Mission of Empire. E. D. Bell.
American Feeling toward England. P. A. Bruce.

Wide World Magazine.-George Newnes. 6d. Oct. Wilde World magazine.—George Newnes. od. Oct.

A Climatic Miracle in California. Illustrated. C. F. Holder.

A Lady Missionary in China. Illustrated. Rachel Clemson.

The Hot-Water Ordeal of the Shintos. Illustrated. Vei Theodora Oz.kà.

Pioneers of the Year on the Matterhorn. Illustrated. G. D. Abraham.

My Journey to the Holy City of Meshed. Illustrated. J. A. Lee.

A Big-Game Trip to Somaliland. Illustrated. Sir Edmund Lechmere.

Windsor Magazine.-WARD, LOCK. 6d. Oct. Windsor Magazine.—Ward, Lock. 6d. Oct.

The India Office. Illustrated. R. Machray.
Archery, Ancient and Modern. Illustrated. Lilias Dawson.
The Telephone of the Future. Illustrated. G. A. Raper.
Renowned Duels of Modern Times. Illustrated. A. de Burgh.
The Future of Africa. Illustrated. E. E. Williams.
"The Baltie": Its History and Work. Illustrated, W. C. Mackenzie.
Art and Letters in a Surrey Town. Illustrated. C. T. Bateman.

Woman at Home. - Hodder and Stoughton. 6d. Oct. Ford Roberts's Early Career. Illustrated. An Officer. The Women of the West. Illustrated. H. A. Vachell. The Domestic Servant Question; Symposium. Illustrated.

Womanhood .- 5, AGAR STREET, STRAND. 6d. Oct. Slavery as It exists in China, Illustrated. Lotus, Rome the Eternal, Illustrated. Dowager Countess de la Warr.

Yale Review .- EDWARD ARNOLD. 75 cents. Aug. United Australia, J. H. Symon. Italian Expansion and Colonies, A. G. Keller. The Sugar Situation in the British West Indies. J. F. Crowell.

Young Man .- HORACE MARSHALL, 3d. Oct. Leaders of Thought and Action in Canada. Illustrated. Arthur Mee, The Making of Sherlock Holmes. With Portraits. A. M. Earthquakes. F. Ballard. The Business Man in the Making at the Metropolitan School. Illustrated. E. J.

Young Woman.-Horace Marshall. 3d. Oct. Adelina Patti at Home. Illustrated. The Princesses of Europe. With Portraits.

# THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt .- Benziger and Co., Einsiedeln. 50 Pf. Sept. Mont Blanc Illustrated. Prof. F. W. Sprecher.
Paris and the Exhibition. Illustrated. G. Baumberger.
Oberammergau and the Passion Play. Illustrated. F. Lienbard.
Rome in the Jubilee Year. Illustrated. Eremos.

Dahelm.—V Bod.

Merchant Ships in War. Illustrated. F. F. Fresident Porfirio Diaz of Mexico. Illustrated. P. Grabein.

On Board with the German Troops for China. Illustrated.

Sept. 22.

Costman Troops. Continued. Illustrated. Dahelm.—Velhagen and Klasing, Leipzig. 20 Pf. Sept. 8 Merchant Ships in War. Illustrated. F. Freiherr von Dincklage-Cam

Deutscher Hausschatz,-F. PUSTET, REGENSBURG. 40 Pf. Heft 17. Wallenstein at Altdorf. Illustrated. N. Heller. The Talmud. Dr. Poertner. The New Klausen Road in Switzerland. Illustrated. O. Hirt. King Stephen of Hungary. A. Hofmann

Deutsche Revue. -- Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart.

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6 Mks. per qr. Sept.

Graf Otto von Bray-Steinburg. Continued.

Methodical Treatment of Deafness. Prof. Urbantschitsch.

Conversations with Herr von Stremayr. B. Minz.

The Attacks on the Old Testament. Concluded. Prof. A. Kamphausen.

"Wayland the Smith." Karl Blind. The Chinese War. Vice-Adm. Werner. Jesuits Past and Present. J. Langen. National Education in the 20th Century. Prof. H. Schiller.

Deutsche Rundschau.-Gerbrüder Paetel, Berlin. 6 Mks. per gr. Sept.

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Marie von Ebner-Eschenbach. W. Bülsche.
The Life of Marie von Ebner-Eschenbach. A. Bettelheim.
The Siberian Railway. E. Zabel.
Art at the Paris Exhibition. Continued.
Prussia and Russia in the First Quarter of the 19th Century. P. Bailleu-Karl Werder. F. Laban.
The Chinese Question, M. von Brandt.

Gartenlauba.-ERNST KEIL'S NACHE., LEIPZIG. 50 Pf. Heft 10-Chinese Civilisation 100 Years Ago. A. Freiherr von Gleichen-Russwurm. The Moon. C. Falkanhorst.

The Paris Exhibition, Continued. Illustrated, J.-C. Heer.

The New Bavarian National Museum at Munich. Ill Illustrated.

Gesellschaft.—J. C. C. Bruns, Minden. Pl. Sept. 1 Socialism in Great Britain. Concluded. A. Hamon<sup>Th</sup> Austrian Fiction. H. H. Houben. Sept. 15.

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Granzboten: -F. W. GRUNOW, LEIPZIG. 1 Mk. Sept. 6. A Century Ago. R. Günther. German Colonies. Continued, M. Laenger. German Colonies, Concluded, M. Laenger, Pekin. Ibsen. Sept. 20.

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Kultur.-Jos. Roth, Vienna. 8 Mks. 50 Pf. per ann. Sept. Andreas Hofer and Hormayr. Dr. J. Hirn.
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Kunstgewerbeblatt.-E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 1 Mk. Sept. Arts and Crafts at the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. Continued.

Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land.—E. Ungleich, Leipzig.

1 Mk. 25 Pf. Sept.

Fifty Years of Home Missions. M. von Nathu-ius.
Russia and England in Asia To-day. C. von Zepelin.
Catholic Questions of the Hour. Dr. Riveks.

Arts and Carfs in Munich. H. Lobedan.

Neue Deutsche Rundschau, -S. Fischer, Berlin. 1 Mk. 50 Pf. Sept.

The Few and the Many. Ellen Key. Liszt's Letters to Fürstin Wittgenstein. Continued. A. von Schorn. Recent Fiction. A. Closser.

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The Agrarian Problem of Austrian Social Democracy. K. Kautsky.
Socialism in Sweden. E. Brunte.

Nord und Süd.-Schlesische Verlags-Anstalt, Breslau. 2 Ml Sept.

Ludwig Jacobowski. With Portrait. Karl Bienenstein.
Naples under the Bourbons, 1816-1860. M. Bernardi.
Afghanistan and England's Danger in India. Karl Blind.
Georg Christoph Lichtenberg. G. Glück.
What do We owe to Persia? P. Horn.

August Strindberg.

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The Humour as a National Psychological Element.
Meteorology. Illustrated. Prof. H. Hartl.
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The Codex Flateyensis. S.
The Utilisation of the Nile. Illustrated. J. Krakauer.
The Panhard and Levassor Motors. Illustrated. Stern.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Herder, Freiburg, Baden. 10 Mks. 80 Pf. per ann. Sept. Spurious Works of Art. S. Beissel,

The, "Free Societies" of the Future from a North American Point of View, S. von Dunin-Borkowski, Linhoff. Continued. O. Pfulf. The Victoria Regia. J. Rompel.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart.

1 Mk. Heft 2.

Madonna della Corona. Illustrated. B. Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. Dr. S. Epstein.

The Gera. Illustrated. B. Denninghoff.

Naval Pictures. Continued. Illustrated. R. Schneider.

Gabriel Max. Illustrated. F. von Ostini.

L'ineberg. Illustrated. H. Amberg.

Vom Fols zum Moor.—UNION-DZUTSCHE-VERLAGS-GESELLSCHAFT, STU-TGART. 75 Pf. Heft 26. Schloss Solitude, near Stuttgart. Illustrated. The Early History of Othelic. Prof. C. A. Levi.

Dia Zeit .- Genthergasse 1, Vienna IX./3. 50 Pf. Sept. 8. The New Régine in Italy. Dr. N. Colajanni.
The Czech Parties. Prof. T. G. Masaryk.
The British Workman. E. Bernstein.
The Religious Question in China and—in Europe. J. Lippert.
Art at the Paris Exhibition. R. Muther.

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Anti-Senitism in the Light of Christianity. Count von Hoensbroech.
The Conflict in Roumania and Bulgaria. Dr. B. Minzès.
The All-German Movement. T. Sept. 22.
The United States of Australia. A. Charpentier.
Women as Doctors and Chemists. Prof. M. Gruber.
The Zeppelin Balloon. H. H. Hoernes.

On the Eve of the General Election in England. E. Bernstein.
The Transport of Troops by Sea. 'Armiger.

Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst.—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 26 Mks. per annum. Sept.
Biltic Picture Collections. Illustrated.
French Sculpture in 1900. Illustrated. W. Gensel.

Zeitschrift für Bucherfreunde,—Velhagen und Klasing, Leipzig.

24 Mks. per ann. Aug.—Sept.
Coloured Paper and Its Use in Bookbindings. Illustrated. P. Kersten.
Kleist and "Die Schroffenstein Familie." Concluded. E. Wolff.
The Literature of the Battle of Lepunto. Dr. B. Stübel.
The Collection of Heinrich Lempertz, Senr. Illustrated. J. Schnorren-

Zeitschrift der Internationalen Musikgesellschaft.-Breitkopp UND HARRTEL, LEIFZIG. 10 Mks. per ann. Sept. Opera in Russia. N. Findeisen. Music in England. C. Maclean.

Zukunft .- MAXIMILIAN HARDEN, BERLIN. 50 Pf. Sept. 1. School Reform. K. Jentsch. The Old and the New. Julius Hart. Friedrich Nietzsche. K. Breysig. Dr. A. Tille on England To-day. K. Brumm.

German Constitutional History. H. F. Helmolt. Home and Foreign Missions. K. Jentsch. England To-day. D. A. Tille.

### THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Annales des Sciences Politiques.—108, Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris. 3 frs. 50 c. Sept. The Pelloux Cabinet, 1838-1950. M. Caudel.

The Pelloux Cabinet, 1838-1500. M. Caudel.
Proportional Representation in Belgium and the General Election, 1900.
Continued. E. van Der Smissen.
The Hague Conference. Continued. C. Dupuis.
The Government of Louis XVI. before the Legislative Assembly. F. Maury.

Association Catholique .- 3, Rue DE L'ABBAYE, PARIS. 2 fcs. Sept. Unification of the Working Day, E. Rivière. The Seventh Congress of Master Printers at Paris. E. Rivière.

Bibliothèque Universelle, -18, King William Street, Strand, 208. pe. annum. Sept.

Pushkin and French Poetry. L. Leger.
Col. de Villebois-Mareuil. Concluded. A. Veuglaire.
The Paris Exposition. Continued. H. de Varigny.
"David Harum." Concluded. Mary Bigot.
The Boers of South Africa. Continued. J. Villarais.

Correspondant .- 31, RUE SAINT-GUILLAUME, PARIS. 2 frs. 50 c. Sept. 10. The Chinese Blue-Book. Bon. Denys Cochin.
The Military Organisation of the Commune. Gen. Bourelly.
The Republican Pa in France and the Labour Question. Concluded.
F. Engerand.
Antiquities at the Paris Exposition. A. Baudrillart.
French Fiction in the Nineteenth Century. H. Chantavoine. Sept. 15.

Journal of Mgr. Dupanloup. The Evacuation of Pekin and the Safety of Foreigners in China. F. Mury. The Italian Navy. Catinat. E. de Broglie.

Humanité Nouvello.-15, Rue des Saints-Pères, Paris. 1 fr. 50 c.

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China and European Policy. Eli-ée Reclus.
The Italian Elections. G. Pinardi.
Curious Musical Instruments at the Paris Exposition. Illustrated. Continued. Ed. Bailly.
Antisemitism and Zionism.

Journal des Économistes,-14, Rue Richelieu, Paris. 3 frs. 50 c-

The Inequality of Production and Accumulation. Maurice Block. Co-operative Societies. G. de Nouvion. Ménestrel .- 2 bis, Rue Vivienne, Paris. 30 c. Sept.

Marguerite in Goethe's "Faust." Continued. A. Boutarel. Mercure de France.-15. Rue de l'Echaudé-Saint-Germain, Paris.

2 frs. Sept. Zola and the Experimental Novel. L. R. Richárd.
The Intellectual Movement in Hung up and France. Zrinyi Janos
Botticelli and the Divine Comedy. A. Germain. Monde Moderne. -5, Rue St. Benoit, Paris. 1 f. 50 c. Sept. The Banquet to the Gardes du Corps at Versailles, 1789. Illustrated.

Manguerite of Austria and the Church of Brou. Illustrated. R. Peyre. Madagascar Types. Illustrated. Fontoynont, Dress in Holland. Illustrated. M. Feuillet. The Gates of Paris. Illustrated. Malatesta. Photography at the Paris Exposition. Illustrated. F. Dillaye. The French Colonies at the Exposition. Illustrated. G. R. Wehrli.

Nouvelle Revue.—18, King William Street, Strand.
55 frs. per annum. Sept. 1.

The South African War. Captain Gilbert.
Villiers de l'Isle Adam. L. Tiercelin.
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Some Thoughts on War. H. Depasse.
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What remains of Port Royal.

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From Watteau to Rodin. R. Bouyer. Russia at the French Exhibition. A. R. R. The Berlin Museum. Count de Mouy. In the Country of the Monks. F. André The Poetry of Hungary. B. Khaller. F. André.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale,—23, Boulevard Poissonière, Paris. 2 frs. 50 c. August 15.

England in Egypt. Marie L. Rattazzi. Urbain Rattazzi. Continued. Mme. Rattazzi. China and Europe. P. Denis. The Poetry of Love. F. Richard. Urbain Rattazzi. Continued. Mme. Rattazzi.
The Smaller Palace of Art. Marie Letizia de Rute.

Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales. -- 16, Rue Cassette, Paris.

The Portuguese Colonies. H. Hauser.
Europeans and the Chinese Language. F. Farjenel.
Algeria. G. Mandeville and V. Demontès.
Sept. 15.
Manual Labour in the Colonies. A. Bernard.
The Tartar Conquest of China. Baron A. d'Avril.

Réforme Sociale.—54, RUE DE SEINE, PARIS, I fr. Sept. I. Public Intervention and the Housing Question. E. Rostand Paul Bourget and the English People. U. Guérin. The Belgian Census of Industries and Professions. A. Julin,

Revue de l'Art .- 28, Rue du Mont-Thabor, Paris. 7 frs. 50 c. Sept. 10.

The French School of Painting at the Paris Exposition. Illustrated.
Continued. L. de Fourcaud.
Sculpture at the Exposition. Illustrated. L. Bénédite.
Porcelain at the Exposition. Illustrated, Continued. Ed. Garnier.
Retrospective French Art at the Exposition. Illustrated. Concluded. G.

Revue Blanche. -23, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris. 1 fr. Sept. 1.

Patriotism and Government. Leo Tolstoy. Religious Education. L. Tolstoy. Friedrich Nietzsche, M. Arnauld.

Revue Bleue.-FISHER UNWIN. 6d. Sept. 1.

The Revolution of 1830 in Paris. Comte Fleury. French Emigration and French Influence Abroad. Piola. Contemporary Spain. Chasle Pavie. Sept. 8.
Nietzsche in France and the Psychology of Atheism. E. Schuré.

Marz, Matilde Serao. Diego Angeli.
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Sept. 15.

Maréchal de Catinat. H. Buffenoir. La Chalotais and the Jesuits. L. Séché. Sept. 22.

The Socialist Movement in France in the 19th Century. J. Bourdeau. Albert Samain. G. Grappe.

Sept. 23.
Turgot and the Pantheon. Joseph Fabre.
The Socialist Movement in France, 1852-1900. J. Bourdeau.

Revue Chrétienne,—11, AVENUE DE L'OBSERVATOIRE, PARIS. 6 frs. per ann. Sept.

The Cabal of the Holy Sacrament, 1627-1655. R. Allier.
The French in the Vaudois Valleys of Pizdmont. P. Melon.

Revue des Deux Mondes .- 18, King William Street, Strand. 62 frs. per annum. Sept 1.

Father Gatry. C. Bellaigue.

Extracts from the Correspondence (1737-1802) of General John Hardy.
The Reform of French Syntax. F. Brunetière.
The French Naval Maneuvres.
Some Scottish Impressions. F. Roz.

S. pt. 15.
The Dawn of a Reign; a Roman Lewer.
The Literature of Europs. F. Brunetière.
The Niger (1856-1858). A. Lebon.
A Tour in Japan. A. Bellesort.
Greeks and Bulgarians in the Xth Century. A. Rambaud.

Revue Encyclopédique.-18, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND. Revue Encyclopedique,—19, KING WILLIAM 75. per qr. Sept. 1. Byzantine Society. Illustrated. Charles Diehl. Secret Societies in China. Illustrated. Ch. Saglio.

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Spectacles at the Paris Exposition. Illustrated. G. Geffroy.
French Parliamentary Orators, 1848-1700. Illustrated. F. Loliée.

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The Flora and the Fauna of L'Ile de la Réunion. Illustrated. The History of the Cannon, Illustrated. G. Charvet.

Sept. 22. Foreign Art, 1890-1900. Illustrated. A. Marguillier.

Sept. 29. Artillery. Illustrated. G. Charvet.

Revus Française de l'Étranger et des Colonies.—32, Rue de LA Victoire, Paris. 2 frs. Sept.

Aff.irs in China. A. Nogues.
The Franco-Spanish African Convention. With Maps. A. Montell.

Revue Générale. -- 16, Rue Treurenberg Brussels. 12 frs. per annum. Sept.

Ballanche and Lamennais. G. Legrand. Church History. J. Petit.
The Sixth International Congress of Penology. I. Maus. Italian Immigrants in Spain

Revue Internationale de Sociologie,—16, RUE SOUFFLOT, PARIS.
18 frs per ann. August-Sept.

The Federation of Europe. J. Novicow. Guyau's Sociology. A. Lambert. The Sociological Origin of Penology. R. de La Grasserie.

Revue pour les Jeunes Filles.—5, Rue de Mézières, Paris. r fr. 50 c. Sept. 5. Three Months at Mahé, India. Continued. G. L. d'Hébécourt.

Sept. 20. Rudyard Kipling and H. G. Wells. M. Ti Mahé. Concluded. G. L. de Hébécourt. Malmaison. Continued. G. Chantepleure.

Revue de Métaphysique et de Morale.-5, Rue de Mézières, PARIS. 3 frs. August. The International Congress of Philosophy. Report

Revue du Monde Cathollqua, —75, RUE DES SAINTS-PÈRES, PARIS... If, 50 c. Sept r.
Lamennais, 1806-15. Continued. A. Roussel.
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Revue de Morale Sociale.—Place du Port 1, Geneva. 2 frs. 75 c.

The Part of Women in the Education of Boys. Marguerite de Schlumberger.
The Spanish Law relating to the Work of Women and Children. A. Posada.
The College Libre des Sciences Sociales at Paris. L. Ferrière.

Revue de Paris.—Acher, 13, Bedword Street, Strand. 60 frs. per andum. Sept. 1.

Europe in China. Europe in China.

A Century of Art. M. Hamel,
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A. Rimbaud. A. Beaunier. Sept. 15.

Letters to Baron P. de Bourgoing (1866-68).
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North and South (France). C. Julian.
The Legendary Waterloo. H. F. Gevaert

Revue Politique et Parlementaire.—5, Rue de Mézières, Paris.
3 frs. Sept. 10.

Democracy and the Army in France. J. Charmont.
People's Universities. A. Rivaud.
The Influence of Money on Prices. R. Laburthe.
The Increase in the German Navy. L. Jadot.
The Parliament of Paris under Louis XVI. Continued. E. Glasson.

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The French Colonies in the Pacific. Illustrated. Jules Durand. The Psychology of the African Boers. Concluded. Olive Schreiner. "Testament d'un Poète." Sully Prudhomme. Albert Samain. A. Beaunier. Discovery of a Fifth Gospel. Illustrated. Dr. L. Touche-Tréville. The Prehistoric Sahara. Illustrated. Dr. A. Chipault. Sir Wm. Crookes and His Discoveries. Illustrated. Dr. C. Schmidt. The Positivist Movement. Dr. Cancalon.

Revue Scientifique.-FISHER UNWIN. 6d. Sept. 1. Developments of the Graphic Method by Chronophotography. J. Marey. Vauban. A. de Rochas.

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Chemical Industry. L. Guillet. Phosphorescence. Continued. G. Le Bon. Sept. 22.

Psychology, 1883-1900. T. Ribot. Psychological Methods. G. Villa.

Revue Socialiste .- 27, Rue de Richelieu, Paris. 2 fr. 50 c. Sept. The Philosophy of History. Continued. C. Rappoport. The Socialistic Idea of the State. P. Dramas. Wilhelm Liebknecht. E. Milhaud. The Congress of 1900. G. Rouanet.

Université Catholique. -Burns and Oates. 20 frs. per ann. Sept.

Maurice Barrès. Abbé Delfour. Epictetus. J. P. Gonnet. Dante. P. Fontaine. The Book of "Esther." D. de Fontmagne.

# THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

Civiltà Cattolica.—Via di Ripetta 246, Rome. 25 frs. per annum.

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The Political Awakening of the Yellow Races.
Cardinal Sforza Pollavicino and the Republic of Venice.
Hypnotism and Telepathy.
Conciliation with the Quirinal neither possible nor desirable. Sept. 15.

Salus Italiæ Pontifex. Salus Italiæ Pontifær.
The Inscriptions on the Stels in the Forum. Continued.
The Blunders of Liberals.
Cardinal Consalvi at Paris. Continued.
Machinery at the Paris Exhibition.

Cosmos Catholicus.-VIA STA. CHIARA 20, ROME. 30 frs. per aunum.

Flegres.-PIAZZETTA MONDRAGONE, NAPLES. August 20.

Japan and Her Conservative Policy. F. Cerone. Emil Faguer's "Politiciens et Moralistes." Th. Neal. Russia and England in Japan. G. M. Fiamingo. Sept. 5.

The "Triumph" of St. Thomas Aquinas, Illustrated. T. Coppi.

Monsignor Ajuti Nunzio at Lisbon, Illustrated. N. T.

Historical Notes on the "Agnus Dei," Illustrated. Don B. Armati.

Resignation. L. Capuane.
Voices of the Night. E. Corradini.
A Reply to Georges Goyau. Duca di Andria Carafa.

Nuova Antologia,-Via S. Vitale 7, Rome. 46 frs. per annum. Sept. 1.

The Constitutional Character of the Reign of Humbert I. Prof. D.

The Constitutional Character of the Keign of Humbert Zanichelli.

After the Death of the King. Prof. E. Vidari.

Proportional Representation in Belgium. Prof. Wilmottz.

The Historical Antecedents of Christianity. Prof. Mariani.

The War in Manchuria. With Map. General L. dal Verms.

Certain Sonnets by G. Parini. G. Carducci.
The Historical Antecedents of Christianity. Continued. Prof. Mariani.
Human Character P. Mantegazza.
The Passion Play at Oberammergau. Illustrated, G. Franciosi.
F. Nietzsche at Turin. With Portrait. Quid Agendum? Sidney Sonnino.

Riforma Sociale. - PIAZZA SOLFERINO, TURIN. August 15. Socialism and Social Reform. Professor C. Ferraris. Land Taxation. Luigi Einandi.

Rivista Popolare. - Rome. August 30.

Liberty still in Danger. The Editor. William Liebknecht. G. Paratore. Tuberculosis and Crime. Dr. Sapigni.

### THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE MAGAZINES.

Cludad de Dios.—Real Monasterio del Escorial, Madrid, 20 pesetas per annum. Sept. 5. The Transvaal War. Restituto del Valle Ruiz. An Unpublished Religious Manuscript of the Time of the Visigoths.

G. Antolin. Catalogue of Augustinian Writers. B. del Moral. España Moderna. —Cuesta de Santo Domingo 16, Madrid. 40 pesetas per annum. Sept.

España mouerna. — Cuesta de Santo Domingo io, M do pesetas per annum. Sept. Chinese Pleasures. General Tacheng-Ki-Tong. The Youth and Education of Cervantes. Ramon Leon Mainez. The Spanish-American Theatre. Juan Perez de Guzman.

Revista Contemporanea.—Calle de Pizarro 17, Madrid. 2 pesetas. August 30. The Paris Exhibition. L. Garcia-Ramon.

Recent Reforms in Philosophy and Letters, E. H. del Villar. The Victims of Electricity. A. Witz. The Armouries of Lorca, F. Caceres Pla.

The Country and the Maritime League. Arturo Llopis. The London Zionist Congress. J. Garcia Acuna. The Victims of Electricity. Continued. A. Witz.

Revista Portugueza.—Rua Nova do Almada 74, Lisbon. 15 frs. per annum. No. 35.

The Islands of the Atlantic. Valentim Fernandes.
The Cultivation of the Olive, Julio Henriques.
The Expedition to Mataca against the King of Nyassa. A. Terry.

# THE RUSSIAN MAGAZINES.

Istoritcheski Vyestnik .-- St. Petersburg. A. S. Suvorin. Sept. A Voyege in Manchuria. M. Grulef.
Dubna: an Historical Sketch. K. P. Botchkaref.
Sketches of American Activity. Concluded. E. Pravdin.
Recollections of M. S. Stchepkin. M. A. Stchepkin.
A Military Hospital in 1877-78.

Mir Bozhi.-St. Petersburg. Ligovka, 25. Sept. Competition in Modern Economic Life, Prof. M. Soloviof George Sand and Her Time, Continued, E. Degen, Anthropological Sketches, A. F. Brandt.
China and the Chinese, T. Bagdanovitch.
Vladimir Soloviof. P. S.
Transformism and Darwinism. Ernst Haeckel.

kusski Vyestnik.-Moscow. Malaya Dmitrofka, 29. August. From Chita to the Amour. P. S. Alexeief.

Giacomo Leopardi. V. F. Savodnik.
Religion as a Social Phenomenon. Concluded. Prof. A. J. Vredensky.
Autocracy and Parliamentarism. Concluded. Prince Tsertelef. Giacomo Leopardi. Continued. V. F. Savodnik.

Russkoe Bogatstvo. - St. Petersburg. Spasskava i Bakavava. August.

Co-operative Production in the West, Concluded, J. K.
Literary Factors of the American Revolution, Concluded, P. G.
Mizhuef.

Types of Capitalist and Agrarian Evolution, Continued, V. M.
Emigrang Farmers in New York

Emigrant Farmers in North America. V. Kuznetzof. The Problem of Markets. P. B. Evolution of Parties in France. N. Kud. in.

# THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

Elsevier's Geillustreerd Meandschrift.—Luzac and Co., 46, Grear Russell Streef. 1s. 8d. Sept. A Bicycle Ride in Russia. Illustrated. Chr. van Niftrik. A Glimpse of Batavia. Illustrated. M. C. K.—V. Z.

De Gids .- LUZAC AND Co. 38. Sept. Beato Angelica; Extracts from a Traveller's Note Book. Henri Borel.
Paul Hervieu's Reception at the Académie Française. Prof. A. G. van
Hamel. Dutch Critics of Shakespeare. Dr. Byvanck. Molière's "Malade Imaginaire." The Church. Jul. J. C. de Boer.

Vragen des Tijds .- LUZAC AND Co. 18. 6d. Sept. Modern Criminology. Dr. L. S. Meijer. How Bills are treated in Our Second Chamber. K. Cruseman.

Woord en Beeld .- ERVEN F. BOHN, HAARLEM. 16s. per annum Sept. J. W. H. Rutgers van Rozenburg. With Portrait. J. A. Levy.

The Royal Stables. Illustrated. H. M. Krabbe. Silverstin. Illustrated, F. Smit Kleine.

# THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Kringsjaa .- OLAF NORLI, CHRISTIANIA. 2 kr. per quarter. August 13. Rothenburg-on-the-Tauber, Illustrated.

Sept. 15. The Racial Question in Norway. Dr. A. M. Hansen. Solar Heat. S. A. Ramsvig.

Nordisk Tidskrift.—P. A. Norstedt and Sons, Stockholm. 10 kr. per annum. No. 5. Gustaf Upmark. With Portrait. Georg Göthe. Canada for Scandinavian Emigrants. Konni Zilliacus.

Art-Impressions from Paris. Georg Nordensvan. Wireless Telegraphy. Illustrated. Otto Gallander.

Ord och Bild.-ILLUSTRATED. STOCKHOLM. 12 kr. per annum. No. 6, Peter Paul Rubens, Georg Göthe. La Fronde. Harold Gote.

Tilskueren.-Ernst Bojesen, Copenhagen. 12 kr. per annum. Sept. Art-Industries at the Paris Exhibition. Pixtro Krohn.
The Presidential Election in America. M. Salmonsen.
Wilhelm Liebknecht. Nina Bang.
A Sojourn in Flensburg and Schleswig in 1850. Johannes Fibiger.

#### A Child's Baedeker.

"WHAT shall we do now?" is a frequent question on children's lips. E. V. Lucas and E. Lucas have supplied the answer in an admirable book which is sure to find a hearty welcome in every home where there are children. In the future no nursery will be complete without it. Parents and all those who have charge of children will find it an invaluable and indispensable assistance in helping the little ones to amuse themselves. The book is filled with suggestions for games and amusement of every sort and for all occasions. They are divided into chapters, and excellently arranged, so that any game can be found at once and without trouble. There are games indoors and outdoors, in the country and at the seaside, in the garden and even in bed. There are hints on what to do at picnics, when out for a walk, and when travelling in the train. There are suggestions about how to make things, about cooking, gardening and the keeping of pets. In short, the two hundred games cover almost every conceivable description of pastime. There is also a very carefully compiled chapter on the best books for children, which will be found to be most helpful and useful. The book is published by Grant Richards (6s.).

# The Novel Readers' Handbook.

MR. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, the author of the "Kipling Handbook," has published a small book entitled "The Novel Readers' Handbook." Its object, as stated in the preface, is to afford the masses of toilers a guide-book as to the best work of recent novelists. Mr. Robertson has put together, in the space of less than 200 pages, notes concerning the novels of a variety of writers, beginning with Grant Allen, and ending with Mrs. Henry Wood. Of course there are endless points for criticism in such a book. The first and most obvious observation which occurs to the reader is that the book has no index, a sad fault in such a volume. In this elementary book Miss Yonge is relegated to four lines at the end of an addendum. The addendum occupies four pages, and in it he disposes of Merriman, Harold Frederick, Morley Roberts, Francillon, Farjeon, Hitchens, and others. Nevertheless, notwithstanding-a certain lack of proportion and the absence of index, the book may be useful to those who want to choose stories to suit their taste from modern English fiction.

# Bailey's Annual Index to the "Times" (Vol. 1, 1899).

I WOULD congratulate Miss Bailey upon the production of her first Annual Volume, which contains a complete index to the Times newspaper for last year. It is an octavo volume of 864 pages, with double columns. It is the handiest index published to any daily newspaper, and it is an indispensable guide to the wilderness of printed matter issued every year from Printing-house Square. Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode are the publishers of this index, which, I believe, owes its origin largely to the enterprise and initiative of the indexer-general, Miss Bailey. It is, of course, open to the obvious objection that the index for the year ending December 31st, 1899, can only be published in September, 1900, nine months after date. This objection, however, is completely met by the fact that Miss Bailey issues her index in monthly parts, which are supplied to all subscribers. The monthly parts are for ephemeral use during the year, but the bound volume can take its place on the library bookshelves. I again congratulate Miss Bailey upon the marvellous industry and indomitable perseverance with which she devotes herself to the task of furnishing the journalist, the politician and the public generally with a key to the Times. Miss Bailey is well known as the official indexer of Hansard. It is to be hoped that the new Parliament will see that her position is recognised, and that the indexer of the Parliamentary debates is not left absolutely at the mercy of the contractors who from time to time undertake the duty of preserving the eloquence of British legislators.

# The Songs of Sir Philip Sidney.

MR. THOMAS BURLEIGH publishes an illustrated edition at.7s. 6d. of the "Sonnets and Songs of Sir Philip Sidney," which Philip Sidney, R.R.H.S., edits, and to which he contributes a memorial introduction. Of these sonnets it is sufficient to quote Ruskin's saying: "If you don't like these love-songs, you either have never been in love, or you don't know good writing from bad." book is illustrated with a portrait of Sir Henry and Sir Philip Sidney, with two portraits of the Countess of Pembroke, Philip Sidney's sister, and a photograph of Penshurst Place.

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Mr. George Wyndham.

Chief Secretary for Ireland,



Hon. St. John Brodrick.
Secretary of State for War.



Elliott and Fry.]

Lord Selborne.

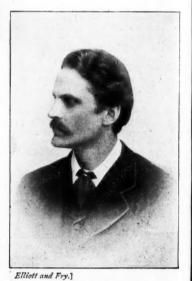
First Lord of the Admiralty.



Russe?!.]

Lord Londonderry.

President of the Board of Agriculture.



Mr. Gerald Balfour.

President of the Board of Trade.

FIVE NEW CABINET MINISTERS.

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# THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Nov. 1st, 1900.

Progress ?

Progress whitherward? Beginning my chronicle this month for the last time but one in the closing century, I am compelled to ask myself whether

I should keep up the heading in which I have persisted for the last eleven years when I begin the chronique of the events of the new century. I see that the latest of the many magazines which bear trace in their features of the parent idea from which they have sprung, heads its chronique "The March of Events." There is a good deal to be said in favour of the adoption of the more neutral title. Events may march anywhere, backwards or forwards, or the march itself may be suspended for a time, and we may merely mark time; but the title "The Progress of the World" postulates an optimist conception of the universe. It is in itself almost a theistic confession of faith, and that is what makes so terrible the question which I am discussing. Can we, in face of the events now transpiring, talk reasonably of the progress of the world?

Judgments.

I am the more disposed to ask this question because of two letters which I received in the course of last month. They were private letters,

and I cannot quote the names of the writers. If I did they would be recognised everywhere as those of men of the first rank in English law and English letters-men who fifty years ago were foremost in the ranks of those who regarded the march of events and the progress of the world as synonymous terms. But to-day, in reply to a suggestion that something might be done to curb the mad tendency of these evil times, they write in terms of almost hopeless despair. Both are old men, and each looks back over a long life spent in ceaseless exertion for the public good. Both agreed in regarding the present state of things as justifying grave doubts as to whether mankind was not retrogressing rather than progressing. One roundly asserted that the race was now marching steadily towards barbarism and slavery. Clearly, if these two eminent authorities be right, then we should try to find some less hopeful formula for describing our monthly chronicle of the world.

The Welcome to the C.I.V.'s It is not surprising that the hearts of men should fail them for fear. It is not the first time in our rough island story, when, in the formula of the

Anglo-Saxon chronicler, things seemed to go so ill with the children of men that it was commonly reported that God and His saints were dead. But it is somewhat discouraging that these gloomy forebodings should creep over our spirits at the end of this wonderful century, within a very few years of the time when the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in London and the opening of the Peace Conference at the Hague had filled the minds of English-speaking men with so vast and confident a hope. But who is there who witnessed the culminating orgy in which the London populace cried "Hail! All Hail"! to the C.I.V.'s, without feeling that the progress which humanity has made from the days when dragons wallowed in their primal slime, is but a narrow span capable of being overleaped in an hour, when, to quote Byron's lines once more, a nation "gets drunk with blood to vomit crime."

The Decadence of England. Everything combined in that Gargantuan revelry to rivet it upon the imagination of mankind as a supreme illustration of the decadence of Eng-

land. There was, to begin with, the extravagant overlaudation of the exploits of a single regiment of City youths, who, acting under no matter what high motive of patriotism or imperial pride, had merely served at so much a day for less than a twelvemonth in a campaign in which they only lost ten of their number Yet their heroism, their prowess, their valour, were lauded in the Press and acclaimed by the populace as if they had been the survivors of the fight single-handed against the Persian myriads at Marathon, or had fought in the van in the battle of Morgarten or at Sempach. Wellington returning from Waterloo, where he had laid the great World-Victor low, was accorded no such overwhelming demonstration of popular enthusiasm as that which London accorded to the C.I.V.'s. All that followed was in only too faithful accord with the false note thus struck of exaggeration and bombast. Although warned on Saturday, by an unintended rehearsal, of the exact nature of the problem with which they had to deal, the authorities responsible for the maintenance of order afforded the capital an illustration at its own doors of

the ineptitude and want of intelligent foresight which has characterised the whole of our proceedings at the seat of war. Instead of preserving order, the authorities utterly failed to preserve even the narrowest of lanes for the returning heroes to march through the heart of the capital. The mob, unchecked, poured down from every side upon the central thoroughfares, filling them with a seething maelstrom of excited humanity, from which, when the flood passed by, the ambulances gathered up 1,100 bruised and mangled victims. Like Samson at the close of his career, the C.I.V.'s may boast that the destruction which they wrought among their enemies in the field was nothing to the havoc which they dealt among the citizens who came forth with songs of triumph to bid them welcome home.

But the darkest and foulest chapter The Blear-eyed Silenus in this day of shame has still to be written. When the sun set, and the the Slums. C.I.V.'s were gathered to their banqueting hall in the Artillery Grounds at Finsbury, then the lights of London looked down upon a scene the like of which had never before in the course of this century been witnessed in the City. Ladysmith night was bad, and Mafeking night was worse; but on Ladysmith night the mob had only begun to taste blood, and at Mafeking the orgy was celebrated in the mild light of a summer eve. Far other was it when the swarming myriads of London proceeded to celebrate the return of the C.I.V.'s after a day in which they had set the police at simple defiance, and when the attractiveness of the festival was enhanced by the illuminations that blazed on every Then the brute latent in every human beast asserted himself with the supreme disregard of all the conventions with which centuries of civilisation have draped his nether limbs. Silenus and his saturs do not form very edifying groups, even when they disport themselves beneath the greenwood tree; but imagine Silenus of the Slums, squalid and blear-eyed, leading his rabble rout from the beer-shop and the gin-palace. Imagine what is still more terrible, this lewd and noisome crowd reinforced by an equal number of drunken Mænads, Bacchantes with garish ostrich feathers in place of the curling vine leaves of the ancient myth, staggering drunken amid the crowd, not naked indeed, but very much unashamed.

The scenes that were witnessed, the The Satyrs sounds that were heard in the long hours between sunset and midnight, the Streets. have been hinted at by many scandalised beholders, but no publication would reproduce,

whether with the aid of phonograph or photograph, the foulness that reigned supreme. "A daughter," says Mr. Walkley, "was torn shrieking from her father's arms, and kissed in succession by half a dozen ruffians who stood waiting for their prey." Any good-looking girl without an escort was seized and kissed and passed from hand to hand for similar treatment, utterly regardless of her protests. Protests, indeed, were inaudible, for squeakers and rattles and horns, and every variety of instrument that could be pressed into service for creating a barbaric row, were in full blast. One observer philosophically says, speaking of the hopelessness of any vocal remonstrance on the part of the victims of the rough horse-play of the mob, a hundred pigs might have been stuck without a sound of their death-cries being heard above the din. It was a vulgar and brutal Saturnalia, which was so far removed from everything that has hitherto been witnessed in London on occasions of popular rejoicings that it created more amazement and stupefied disgust than would have been excited in more emotional latitudes if the revellers in their frenzy had absolutely followed the ancient custom and romped stark naked through the streets.

Such is London civilisation at the

end of the 10th century! Such are

The Natural Child of

the citizens whom our proud demo-Jingoism. cracy breeds in the heart of the The crowd was goodempire, and is still breeding. humoured; the claws of the tiger were closely drawn within their sheath; but those who watched our barbarians in their drunken frolic shuddered at the thought of what might be if instead of the well-filled paunch, the stomach of Demos was bitten with hunger and the face of him fiery with anger against a Government which, while capable of exciting his passions and ministering to his pride, had lost nerve to keep him within bounds or the intelligence to minister to his wants. Even the luckless Phaethon who drives the chariot of the Daily Mail was constrained to turn his eyes away, appalled by the spectacle of the result which had followed the course which he had taken. Affrighted, he raises the cry of Hooliganism. Formerly when the same mob had been engaged in the still more brutal pastime of breaking up peace meetings and mobbing the advocates of conciliation, he contemplated the scene with complacent approval. The Man in the Street, lately deified as if he were the incarnation of the virtues of Jesus Christ and the military genius of Julius Cæsar, is naturally amazed when his flatterers dub him Hooligan for giving free course to his God-given instincts.

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Hooliganism, no doubt, spread itself in Fleet Street and the Strand at the end of October, but a far more malignant and far more dangerous

Hooliganism has been spreading itself to far more bloody purpose in the last few months in the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. Possibly having touched the very Nadir of national degradation, we may now be about to begin a penitential march towards better things. The cry of derision and of scorn which has rung through every capital in Europe at this disgraceful spectacle may perhaps bring some of the more sober of our lingoes to a sense of the madness of their recent policy. The aboriginal brute, all red in tooth and claw, still lurks in the lair of every human form. If our mentors and our instructors in the Press and in the pulpit devote themselves for twelve months to glorifying organised murder, if we intoxicate our masses with fulsome adulation, and accustom them to batten in imagination upon scenes of bloodshed and of outrage, we are preparing for ourselves a terrible Those who have pandered to the retribution. lusts of the devil within may be the first to feel his vengeance when, disappointed and chagrined, he turns in hungry but drunken fury to rend and slay.

The Silence the Church. The scene on Saturday night was a full-dress (or undressed) rehearsal of the orgy of Monday night. Between the two orgies every Christian teacher

in London had at least two opportunities of uttering solemn words of warning to his flock as to the significance of this unchaining of the lusts of man. It would be interesting to ascertain how many of them fulfilled what, to the uninstructed mind of an average Pagan, would seem to be the first duty of a philsopher or a moralist. So far as the Church figures at all in the whole sad panorama of shame and crime, it appears only when, as the central feature in the sorry pageant, twelve hundred youths mustered in St. Paul's to give solemn thanks to the Prince of Peace for having enabled them to return unscathed from the attempt to slay their brothers on the yeldt.

Such episodes, however shocking at 1 The Result distasteful they may be, are neverthe-General Election, less instructive and suggestive. They portray in rude but vivid colours upon a huge canvas the inward and visible meaning of the choice which the nation has just made at the polls. The Dissolution of Despair was followed by a Campaign of Falsehood which was crowned by the triumph of Mr. Chamberlain. It is true that the

triumph was by no means so complete as he had hoped. The Dissolution, snatched on the stale register at a time it was possible for a bold liar to pretend that a victory at the polls would be followed by an immediate submission of the Boers, was ordered in the hope that it would strengthen the Ministerial majority. Instead of doing this, the Ministers, a though using to the very uttermost every ignoble artifice which an unscrupulous electioneerer could suggest, failed to restore the majority o that at which it had stood at the beginning of the last Parliament. When Lord Salisbury took office, he had a majority of 152; when he dissolved, his majority had sunk to 128. When the roll of the new Parliament was made up, his majority stood at 134. The net gain of three seats was due entirely to the Scotch. In England-the predominant partner-the result of the Dissolution of Despair had been to reduce rather than to increase the Ministerial strength.

be deciding.

In order to produce a deep impression A Six to Five upon the world in general and upon Majority. the Boers in particular, the Ministerialists, under the leadership of Mr. Chamberlain as their fugleman, proclaimed that every seat won by the Liberals was a seat sold to the Boers. Every one who voted for a Liberat candidate was declared to be a Boer or a traitor. Candidates who had themselves fought in the field against the Boers, and whose sons had tallen in Mr. Chamberlain's war, were represented in cartoon and in placard strenuously aiding Mr. Kruger in attempt to haul down the British flag. Yet. notwithstanding all this, the Liberals polled up so well that if the representation in Parliament had been justly proportioned to the balance of voting strength in the constituencies, the Ministerial majority, instead of standing at 134, would have dwindled down to less than half that number. For every six patriots and Imperialists, five "Boers" or "traitors" went to the poll. And this on a stale register, with a hurried election, in which there was not even time to cover the constituencies or to distribute informatica upon the questions on which the electors were supposed to

The most melancholy feature of the The Libera 'Leaders!" election, and one which illustrates most sadly the decadence of our people, was the fatuous imbecility displayed by the Liberal Leaders. Never did any collective body of men charged with the conduct and direction of Her Majesty's Opposition fail so signally

at a time of crisis. Although they were, or professed

to be, absolutely agreed as to the folly and ineptitude displayed by the Ministers in the diplomacy which preceded the war, and in the preparations afterwards entered into for its prosecution, they could not, in the face of a common enemy, agree upon a common formula, which would have afforded the electors a clear is ue upon which to vote. The fumes of the Jingo de auch seemed to have dazed the brains of the whole self-styled Imperialist wing. Men like Sir Henry Fow er, Sir Edward Grey and others of that ilk, seemed more anxious to denounce President Krugera work of supererogation surely-than to attempt to restrain within reasonable limits the excited patriotism of their own countrymen. They wished, they said, to disassociate themselves from the pro-Boers, to make it quite clear that they were willing to support the Government in waging the war to the bitter end. It was with a somewhat malignant Schadenfreude that philosophical observers noted the complete and humiliating failure of their tactics. Every one of them was branded by Mr. Chamberlain as being a Boer and a traitor just as much as if they had written the letters of Dr. Clark and applauded the amateur diplomacy of Mr. Labouchere. In the presence of such recreants and in the absence of any strong and courageous lead on the part of their nominal chiefs, it is astonishing that the rank and file of Liberals were not more utterly confounded. It is, indeed, true that Her Majesty's Opposition have not been judged according to their sins or rewarded according to their iniquities.

Features the Fight.

There were very few features of the Election, but some stand out conspicuous. The first was the fact that, so far as Ministerialists were con-

cerned, it was Mr. Chamberlain's battle. He made speeches every night, and sent telegrams every day. No other Minister was audible. At a later stage, when it was seen that Mr. Chamberlain's outrageous -conduct had revolted many even in the Conservative ranks, Mr. Balfour was put up to endeavour to explain away and render somewhat presentable the naked indecencies of his colleague's exhibition. But with that exception the rest of the Ministry might as well have been in their graves. On the Liberal side Sir Henry Campbell - Bannerman made a halfhearted speech in London, which hardly touched upon any of the real questions at issue. Mr. Morley was hors de combat on a sick bed in Hampshire. Sir William Harcourt, still impenitent of the great sin by which he more than any living man rendered possible the dictatorship of Mr. Chamberlain, was

fighting down in Wales, while as for Sir Edward Grev and Mr. Asquith, the utmost that they could do in the way of platform oratory was utterly inadequate to undo the mischief done by their previous utterances in support of the war. With the exception of Mr. Burns, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Philip Stanhope, hardly any of the rank and file of the Liberal candidates made their voices heard above the din.

Some Notable

It was a hugger-mugger election, rushed through amid yells of "pro-Boer" and "traitor," a vast confused mêlee in which the rank and file of

the Opposition, practically leaderless and overwhelmed with the foulest abuse, fought gallantly and well. When the battle was over, and parties began to estimate their gains and losses, it was found that, with the exception of Mr. Stuart and Mr. Philip Stanhope, no conspicuous member of the opponents of the war in England who had fought the matter out with his constituents had gone to the wall. Mr. Burns, Mr. Channing, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. C. S. Scott, had all retained their seats. In Scotland they were less fortunate, but one of these seats was not so much lost as abandoned, when Dr. Clark decided not to face the music in his own constituency. Besides the friends of peace who were re-elected by their old constituencies, there were two conspicuous advocates of peace who took a leading part in the Peace Crusade. who achieved victories which astounded every one. Mr. Corrie Grant's victory at Rugby was won from a sick bed, in the face of the personal intervention of Mr. Chamberlain, while Mr. W. R. Cremer, the indefatigable advocate of arbitration, achieved the unique honour of being the only Liberal who won an enemy's seat in Northern London. Everything goes to show that if the old Liberal Party had but fought upon the lines which Mr. Gladstone would certainly have laid down, had he lived, the result of the Election would have been very different.

When the polling opened, the result for the first two days was indecisive, Losses and Gains. but on the third day—a black Thursday, indeed-the Jingoes almost

swept the board. It was the one day on which Mr. Chamberlain achieved a semblance of success. When the counties came to the poll, the result of the Jingo victories was one by one wiped out, until on the last day of the polling it appeared probable that the General Election would not have altered the Ministerial majority by a single unit. Two seats, however, were lost, and a fortnight later the belated polling in

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the Orkney and Shetland Isles transferred a third seat to the Unionists. The following list of the seats gained and lost by the two parties will show the varying fortunes of the fight:—

| •                                              |                                                                                |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| OPPOS:TION GAINS, Oct. 1. Hartlepool 1 Oct. 2. | MINISTERIAL GAINS.                                                             |
| Oct. I.                                        | Oct. I.                                                                        |
| Hartlepool I                                   | Plymouth                                                                       |
| Oct. 2.                                        | Oldham                                                                         |
| Gloucester 1                                   | Galway City                                                                    |
| Grantham I                                     | Oct. 2.                                                                        |
| Hastings                                       | Leicester                                                                      |
| Northampton , . I                              | Middlesbrough                                                                  |
| Wolverhampton, South . 1                       | Stockton                                                                       |
| Swansea Town I                                 | Oct. 3.                                                                        |
| Oct. 3.                                        | Shetheld                                                                       |
| Derby                                          | Sunderland 1                                                                   |
| Walsall 1                                      | Oct. 4.                                                                        |
| Dublin, St. Stephen's                          | Bethnal Green, S.W 1                                                           |
| Green 1                                        | Hoxton 1                                                                       |
| Oct. 4.                                        | Stepney 1                                                                      |
| Camberwell, N 1                                | Burnley                                                                        |
| Haggerston                                     | Hanley                                                                         |
| Oct. 5.<br>Northants, Mid                      | Leeds, East                                                                    |
| Northants, Mid                                 | Newcastle-under-Lyme 1                                                         |
| Maidstone I                                    | Portsmouth 2                                                                   |
| Oct. 6.                                        | Southampton 1                                                                  |
| Appleby 1                                      | Southampton 1<br>Glasgow, Blackfriars 1                                        |
| Oct. 8.                                        | " Bridgeton I                                                                  |
| Lancashire, Radcliffe 1                        | Edinburgh, S                                                                   |
| Carmarthen District I                          | Oct. 5.                                                                        |
| 0-4 0                                          | Londonderry 1                                                                  |
| Derby, High Peak 1                             | Cockermouth                                                                    |
| Devon, Torquay 1                               | Oct. 9. Staffs, Burton I Lancashire, Middleton I Oct. 10.  Monmouth District I |
| Oct. 10.                                       | Staffs, Burton 1                                                               |
| Cambs, Wisbech 1                               | Lancashire, Middleton I                                                        |
| Devon, Barnstaple 1                            | Oct. 10,                                                                       |
| Lancashire, Lancaster 1                        | Monmouth District 1                                                            |
| Dublin, Co., South 1                           | Dumfriesshire                                                                  |
| Cardiff                                        | Dumfriesshire 1<br>Oct. 11.                                                    |
| Yorkshire, Otley 1                             | Tyneside                                                                       |
| Oct. 11.                                       | Sutherlandshire I<br>Lancs., Southport I                                       |
| Wilts, Westbury 1                              | Lancs., Southport                                                              |
|                                                | Oct. 12.                                                                       |
| Radnorshire I                                  | Cumberland, Eskdale 1                                                          |
| Cornwall, Camborne 1                           | Devon, Tavistock 1                                                             |
| Gloucester, Stroud 1                           | Durham, S.E                                                                    |
| Warwick, Rugby I                               | Essex, Walthamstow I                                                           |
| Oct. 13.                                       | Oct. 13.                                                                       |
| Cheshire, Crewe 1                              | Lincoln, Gainsborough 1                                                        |
| Lincoln, Spalding                              | Oct. 15.                                                                       |
| Yorkshire, Skipton                             | Aberdeenshire, E 1                                                             |
| Inverness-shire                                | Oct 16                                                                         |
| thverness-since                                | Wick Burghs 1                                                                  |
| 35                                             | O.t. 30.                                                                       |
| 35                                             | Orkney and Shetland 1                                                          |
|                                                | orane, and one claim 1                                                         |
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The vote by Nations.

The result of the appeal to the people varied considerably in the different national sections which make up the United Kingdom.

Scotland for the first time since 1832 returned a Tory majority, although many of the Tories were disguised as Liberal Unionists. The figures are—Tories 18, Liberal Unionists 19, Liberals 35. Ireland returned an unbroken phalanx of Nationalists in every division, excepting North-east Ulster. In England the Tory

majority remained intact. Wales alone contributed to retrieve the fortunes of the Liberals. At the Dissolution, gallant little Wales returned 22 Liberals and 8 Conservatives. When the election was over the Liberal majority in Wales had risen from 14 to 22.

Mr. Cook of the Daily News, who
has for fifteen years occupied the
the Vote Went. undisputed position of first electoral statistician, has made some
attempt to estimate the exact balance of electoral

attempt to estimate the exact balance of electoral strength, after making allowance for the votes in the unpolled constituencies. His theory is that it is just to allow the party holding an uncontested seat two votes for each one that would have been polled for his opponent if there had been a contest. This calculation is made on the assumption that 75 per cent. of the electorate go to the poll. On this basis the total electoral strength of the Government in the constituencies is 2,466,935, and that of the Opposition is 2,049,064. If the seats were allotted in strict proportion to the amount of support each party possesses in the constituencies, the Conservative majority would stand at 61.

The Reconstruction of the Ministry.

When the Election was over, and Ministers, according to their own showing, had received a triumphant renewal of their mandate from the

people, they began at once a process of reconstruction which illustrates better than anything else how hollow was the contention that the popular vote was in any sense a vote of confidence. Lord Salisbury at the beginning of the Election was reported to have declared that he would regard a renewal of his majority as a declaration that the country approved of the Cabinet as it was, and in that case he would not dream of making any material change in his Cabinet: especially he would not surrender the dual office which he had held for so long. No sooner, however, was the Election over than a change came over the spirit of his dream. Rumour, which in this case is believed to be well founded, asserts that the change was due to the direct intervention of no less a deus ex machina than Her Majesty the Queen.

The Intervention reigns but does not govern has seldom received a more remarkable refutation than the fact that she was

able, at the very moment when Lord Salisbury had received a renewal of the popular verdict, to compel him to do the one thing which he most hated to do, and to persuade him to surrender the seals

of the Foreign Office. Her Majesty, who is sincerely attached to Lord Salisbury, and who naturally dreads the prospect of being left face to face with Mr. Chamberlain as his possible successor, had no difficulty in finding cogent arguments to convince the septuagenarian Prime Minister that regard for her and for his own health necessitated the transfer of the Foreign Office to a younger man. Lord Salisbury reluctantly bowed to the inevitable, and began the reconstruction of his Cabinet.

The New Foreign Minister. His first step was to dismay and confound the more vehement of his supporters by selecting for Foreign Minister the very man whom they

had almost with unanimity condemned as the weakest and most unsuccessful member of the Ministry. Lord Lansdowne as Secretary for War had worked hard, and if the election had really been what it had been made out to be—a triumphant endersement by the nation of the war in South Africa—he



The Marquis of Lansdowne.
(New Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.)

might fairly claim a leading share in the honours of the day. But those who were most emphatic in asserting that the electors had endorsed the war, were almost equally vehement in asserting that the country would be bitterly disappointed if the Minister responsible for its conduct were not immediately relegated to private life. Instead of this result following, they were horrified to discover that the much abused War Minister was chosen for the first post in the Cabinet, and had received from Lord Salisbury the seals of the Foreign Office. A roar of savage dissatisfaction arose from the Ministerial organs, their chagrin being one of the few consolations enjoyed by the discomfited Liberals.

The work of reconstruction now The proceeded apace. Five members Retiring Cabinet Ministers, of the old Cabinet resigned. Lord Cadogan has been superseded as Viceroy of Ireland; Sir Matthew White-Ridley, who has achieved a record in giving us a Home Secretary whose administration is remembered neither for good nor for evil, has left the Home Office; Mr. Henry Chaplin, the typical country squire, retired on an Old Age Pension from the Local Government Board; and Mr. Goschen, who had refused to appeal for re-election, resigned his headship of the Admiralty. Of the retiring five, no one calls for a special remark excepting Mr. Goschen, whose administration of the Navy has been characterised throughout by an energetic devotion to the great Service upon whose efficiency the existence of the Empire depends.

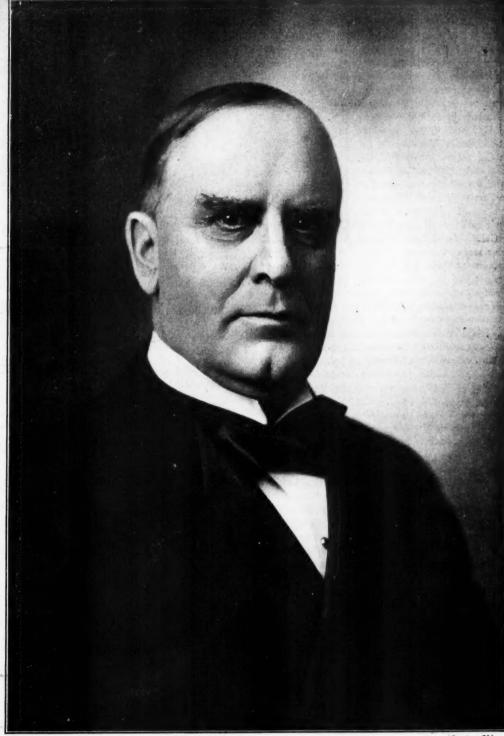
The New Cabinet Ministers. very circumscribed area. The first and the only significant selection was

that which transferred Mr. Brodrick from the Secretaryship at the Foreign Office to the War Office. Lord Lansdowne's successor is amiable but rather wooden-headed, industrious in his office, without imagination, without tact, and without any of the driving energy which is one of the first essentials if he is to be a War Minister at the present crisis. His. selection gave a quietus to all the hopes of those who imagined that we were on the eve of a great era of military reform. The choice of Lord Selborne as Mr. Goschen's successor took no one by surprise. Lord. Selborne married Lord Salisbury's daughter, and for the last five years he has been Mr. Chamberlain's undersecretary at the Colonial Office. He also is an amiable: person, efficient in office routine, but hitherto he has not succeeded in impressing his friends with the idea that ours of atic in r, were ountry responegated g, they d War abinet, of the n arose g one mfited

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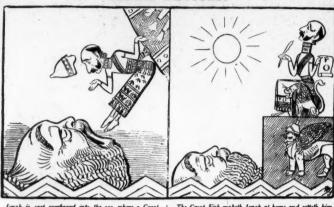
he has any of the qualities that should belong to a man chosen to rule the Queen's Navy. Lord Londonderry, one of the North Country Conservative Peers, who have not distinguished themselves particularly by their devotion to the Government, has been admitted within the portals of the Cabinet as Secretary of the, Board of Agriculture. Mr. George Wyndham, whose appointment to the Secretaryship of War would have raised great expectations, has been transferred to the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland, with a seat in the Cabinet. The appointment was not a bad one. It will either make Mr. Wyndham or break him, for the

Irish are once more united and constitute by far the most formidable section of Her Majesty's Opposition. Mr. Gerald Balfour, whose administration of Ireland has been marked by much courage and ability, leaves Dublin for the Board of Trade.

Still much remains to be done in the shape of a general shuffle of the old cards. Sir M. White-Ridley was succeeded at the Home Office

by Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Long left the Board of Agriculture to succeed Mr. Chaplin at the Local Government Board. Mr. Hanbury reluctantly consented to become Postmaster-General, and vacated thereby the Secretar ship of the Treasury, which was handed over to Mr. Austen Chamberlain. The Viceroyship of Ireland is likely to be given to Lord Zetland, or to Lord Dudley, who is said to have distinguished himself in South Africa more than the other rival for the post, the Duke of Marlborough, remains the Under-Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs, and the report is that Lord Salisbury will confer this upon his eldest son, Lord Cranbourne, who in that case will be the one outsider brought into the reconstituted Administration. The net effect of these changes has been to leave the Ministry very much as it was. Some old men have gone out, and some younger ones have come in, but with the exception of Mr. Wyndham there are none of the new Cabinet Ministers who have shown any trace of possessing the personality of men who will leave their mark on the history of their country.

## JONAH-REVISED.



Fish is hindly prepared to receive him.

Westminster Gazette.

Lord Lansdowne goes from the War Office to the Foreign Office.

The Net Effect of the Changes.

Abroad the changes have been noted with comparative indifference. As long as Mr. Chamberlain was not made Foreign Secretary, it did not

matter much to other Powers what nominee of Lord Salisbury's was selected to carry out the Prime Minister's policy. The new Administration is not much rejuvenated. Ministers, wearied with five years of collar work, are not likely to display much energy because the portfolio which they hold has been changed. It is alleged that one reason why Lord Salisbury was persuaded or compelled to leave the Foreign Office was in order that he might, as Prime Minister, exercise more control over the African settlement and the details of Army reform. There will not be much Army reform; and as for Lord Salisbury's subjecting Mr. Chamberlain to more effectual control after the Election than he did before, they may tell that to the marines.

The War in South Africa. The war in South Africa continues to rage as fiercely as ever. Already even the dullest patriot who voted khaki in reliance upon the impudent

lie told him by the Ministerial candidates, that if the Election went against the Liberals the war would instantly come to an end, can realise how shamefully he has been duped. Every one knows perfectly well that the burghers are governed in their operations by far other considerations than the rise and fall of party majorities at Westminster. They are fighting as it is to be hoped Englishmen and Scotchmen would fight for their country if it were overrun by a foreign force which refused all terms save the absolute extinction of



Elliott and Fry.]
Sir Charles Tupper.
(Leader of the Opposition in Canada.)

their national existence. Even if the burghers were not, as experience has shown them to be, among the bravest and stubbornest of men, it is difficult to conceive what motive they could have for laying down their arms. Those under De Wet, who are seizing mail trains, blowing up bridges, and surprising British outposts, are broken men, whose homes we have burned, whose property we have confiscated, whose sons we have carried off to exile in Ceylon, and who have nothing in this world to hope for. The farce of reducing the garrison is going on somewhat in the following fashion: - In one week some 1,300 C.I.V.'s are sent home with great flourish of trumpets to afford ocular demonstration to the multitude that the war is over. The same week 2,000 regular soldiers are shipped to replace them. The net result of the supposed reduction is thus an increase of nearly 1,000 men. Note, by the way, that the whole of the C.I.V.'s refused the offer to enter for another year. When Ministers brought in their last financial

estimate, it was estimated that half the army of occupation would be withdrawn before September. We are now in November, and the army of occupation is as busily engaged as ever in the work of "pacification." Lord Roberts's departure, frequently announced, is postponed from time to time, while the unfortunate Outlander refugees at Capetown find themselves once more heart-sick with hope deferred by the steady refusal of the Government to allow them to return to Johannesburg.

The Reversion to Savagery. It is evident that the British military authorities in Africa are becoming desperate and in their desperation are resorting to a policy which re-

calls the dark days of the Thirty Years' War. Stories of the ravaging of the Palatinate or the desolation which Hyder Ali created in the Carnatic are recalled by the stories from Africa of the methods now being resorted to by our troops in the vain effort o crush the resistance of a handful of burghers. British generals march through districts spreading on every side a broad swathe of destruction. Unable to out march, out-general or capture the indomitable commandoes which hang upon their flanks, they take a sullen revenge in giving to the flames every homestead that they meet with in their march. A broad belt of smoking ruins marks the trail of the army. We now understand how it is that the Turk used to boast that grass never grew where his horse's hoof had trod. Lord Kitchener would be a proud man if he could make that boast, for devastation is the order of the day. Whole districts are denuded of every scrap of forage, every sack of grain. Women and children are turned homeless, defenceless, penniless, into the veldt, to be the prey of the lusts of the Kaffirs, or of the less violent, but not less cruel, vice of our own camps. We are deliberately creating a famine in the territory which we have over-run, but which we cannot govern. To this day our authority in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State extends just so far as the range of the rifles of our garrison, and when these garrisons are transferred from place to place our authority disappears as the foam track dies away in the wake of a ship at sea. 'Meanwhile, with all this devil's work going on unchecked, with the rules of war trampled cynically under foot, there is no voice either of Christianity or humanity raised in all England to protest against deeds which might bring the blush to the cheek of Abdul the Damned. Progress of the world indeed! There is a march of events, no doubt, but a march tending steadily to the nethermost Hell.

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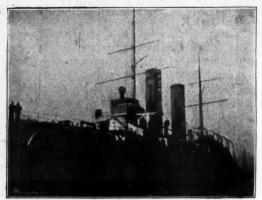
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The Dutch Warship "Gelderland," which is conveying President Kruger to Europe.

Mr. Kruger in Europe. After many delays Mr. Kruger has at last got safely on board the Dutch man-of-war, the *Gelderland*, and will probably arrive at Marseilles before

these pages see the light. The stories that he was carrying with him enormous sums of gold have turned out to be as untrustworthy as ninety-nine out of every hundred of the lies with which the British public has been stuffed by people who have made it their business to bring about this war. The French have been considerably exercised lest the natural sympathy felt by every civilised human being outside our Islands for the victim of British aggression should find vent in manifestations that would endanger the good relations between the two countries. Hotel-keepers of the Riviera, who are just preparing to receive their English customers, are foremost in demanding that an extinguisher should be placed upon any manifestation of popular feeling on behalf of the old President. The fears of the French are a painful commentary upon the extent to which our reputation for sang froid and indifference to Continental doings has suffered of late years. But we are living in an age when Mr. Chamberlain felt himself justified in threatening France with war if she did not mend the manners of her caricaturists, and therefore the French being peaceably disposed not unnaturally feel it is well to strain a point rather than provoke a paroxysm of fury on behalf of those who they feel for the moment are little better than irresponsible madmen. If, however, popular feeling should defy restraint by the authorities and the hotel-keepers, the consequences may be more serious. Considering the riotous exuberance of the popular welcome which Englishmen have from time to time extended to Kossuth and Garibaldi, to

say nothing of the other kind of demonstration which they accorded to Marshal Haynau, it is not a little humiliating to find Englishmen exulting in the thought that their displeasure may have the effect of preventing any widespread demonstration of enthusiasm on behalf of President Kruger. Our own experience ought to have taught us that nothing intensifies popular feeling so much as forbidding its legitimate mode of expression.

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A
Peace Pilgrimage
to Paris.

A propos of the anxiety of the
French to remain at peace with
England, I am glad to note the
brilliant success which attended the
peace mission of Mr. W. R. Cremer, M.P., and
the deputation of the leading trade-unionists of this
country, who, on the last Sunday in October, met at

the Bourse du Travail, in Paris, the representatives of



Sir Ernest Satow. (New British Minister at Pekin.)

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the French working-men, and assured them of the friendly and fraternal feeling which prevailed among the workers on this side of the Channel towards their brothers in France. The President of the Trade-Union Congress, and Mr. Bell, the newly-elected Liberal Member for Derby, were among the deputation. M. Jaurès, the Socialist leader, with the most respected representatives of French trade-unionism, received the English deputation with enthusiasm, and vociferously applauded the uncompromising address in which the English workers denounced the Yellow Press of both countries as the enemies of civilisation, and maintained, despite all the efforts of these children of the Devil, the firm resolve of the workmen to live in peace and amity with their brothers in France. If six drunken costermongers or music-hall rowdies had made a vulgar row in the boulevards, their escapade would have received more attention than our English newspapers have bestowed upon this effort for international re-union between French and English workmen. But then the children of the Devil naturally chronicle with more appreciation the vulgar exploits of men of their own kidney than they do the efforts of the peacemakers, of whom it is written, "They shall be called the children of God."

The Situation in China.

Peacemakers, indeed, are very much at a discount at present. Russia has declared her determination to abstain from any act of war against

China, and has withdrawn her troops from Pekin. Thereupon the sapient instructors of our public see in this anxiety to avoid war a clear proof of some deep-hidden design for the purpose of injuring this country. The Allies, minus Russia and the United States, continue under Count Waldersee to indulge in abortive expeditions, which so far have happily failed to provoke the Chinese to fight. Peace negotiations are carried on intermittently, but the list of the proscribed officials whose heads are demanded as a forfeit for the attack upon the Legations grows longer daily,



Count von Bülow.

New German Imperial Chancellor.

(Taken specially for the "Woche" on the 20th October, the day after his appointment.)



Freiherr von Richthofen.

New German Minister for Foreign Aff.irs.

(By courtesy of the proprietors of the "Woche.")

and as each of these men marked for slaughter holds a position of influence in the Chinese Court, it is difficult to see how peace is to be re-established, unless we can suppose that they are capable of the most heroic act of self-sacrifice for the good of their country. Germany is in a false position, having sent out Count Waldersee, who has not had anything to do corresponding to the dignity of his rank or the fanfaronade which heralded his appointment. It is very much to be feared that, in order to justify the Waldersee mission, Germany will insist upon terms which render the continuance of the war inevitable.

The Anglo-German Agreement.

Meanwhile at home a sorry farce has been played by the German and English Governments—no one can exactly say for what purpose. I

refer to the Anglo-German Agreement, which was produced with a great flourish of trumpets, but which upon examination turns out to leave things exactly as they were before. As soon as the troubles in China broke out the Russian Government formally notified all the Powers of the principles upon which it

intended to base its action, These principles were the maintenance of the territorial status quo in China, and the maintenance of the treaty status quo, which means the Open Door. Now the English and German Governments draw up an agreement by which they declare themselves in favour of the territorial status quo, and of the treaty status quo, that is of the open door, which was secured by the existing treaties. They then proceed to say that they will ask the adhesion of all the other Powers to this declaration of principle, a proposal which, to the Russian Government, at least, seems almost to be an impertinence. There is a further clause in this marvellous Agreement which says that in case either of the Powers disregard it. England and Germany reserve to themselves the right to say what they shall do under the circumstances. Unless there is a secret treaty behind this formal Agreement, nobody seems to be able to understand why it was ever drawn up or published. Possibly it was drawn up in order to be published, but what good the publication would do either to England or to Germany does not yet appear. The only other suggestion that has been made which seems to throw any light upon the subject is that made by "Diplomaticus" in the Westminster Gazette, when he insists that by the recognition of all existing treaties England has surrendered to Germany the right to use the railways in Shantung for the purpose of favouring German trade. This Shantung treaty we had hitherto never recognised, and it was declared that we should never do so unless we secured corresponding liberty of action in the Yang-tse Valley. Now this treaty is officially recognised as binding, but when we are asked what quid pro quo we have received for abandoning this right to the open door in Shantung, we look in vain for an answer.

The chief political event on the

Count von Bülow's Continent this last month has been
the retirement of Count Hohenlohe,
and the appointment of Count von

Bülow as his successor as Chancellor of the German Empire. Count Hohenlohe is an old man, who needed all his years and all his experience in order to keep the Kaiser somewhat within bounds. Count von Bülow, his successor as Foreign Minister, has attained considerable reputation. He is a brisk, energetic, genial man, who speaks English excellently, and who makes very good friends with all those people with whom he has to do. German policy is not much affected by the personal idiosyncrasies of German Ministers, and in Count von Bülow we have a straightforward, energetic, clear-headed man of

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Prince Hohenlohe.

Who has resigned his position as Imperial Chancellor.

(From a snapshot taken when hunting. By courtesy of the proprietors of the " A oche.")

business who will, at any rate, tell us his mind with frankness and precision.

The Close of the Exhibition.

The French Exhibition closes its doors on the 12th November. It is by universal consent the greatest Exhibition that has ever been held

in the world. Possibly it is one of the greatest Exhibitions that will ever be held in any time. Yet, owing to the insane policy of some of our newspapers, thousands of English men and women have abstained

from visiting the World's Fair, which is on a scale of beauty and magnificence they never dreamed of. The French Government and French people may well be congratulated on the greatest achievement in this particular line that stands to the credit of the human race. The boycotting of the Exhibition by the Prince of Wales, by the representatives of English society, and by many middle-class people who were led by the newspapers to think that English would not be civilly treated in Paris, and that the Exhibition was a failure, has been among the minor discreditable episodes which disgraced our history in the past year. Fortunately the French have been able to hold their Exhibition without our help. It is sad to think that such a collection of buildings and palaces must disappear, to say nothing of a collection of the chefs d'œuvre of human industry which is to be dispersed never to be reassembled. But many permanent glories will remain, and not the least will be the memory of the admirable self-control and good temper displayed by the French Government and people during the whole of this eventful



Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and her prospective Consort arriving at the Hague.

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## DIARY FOR OCTOBER.

## EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

Oct. z. Three thousand shoemakers at Marseilles strike for an advance in wages.

An International Maritime Conference opens in

Paris

Paris.
The Shah arrives at Constantinople.
A new branch of the underground electric railway is opened in Paris from the Place de l'Étoile to the Trocadero.
At a sitting of the International Peace Congress the refusal of the British Government to agree to arbitration in its dispute with the

to agree to arbitration in its dispute with the Transvaal is condemned as calculated to retard the pacific evolution of humanity.

3. Rain in India reported abundant by the Viceroy.

4. The Budget Committee in Paris reduces the navy estimates by nearly 4,000,000 francs, but agrees to the scheme for coast defences. The International Peace Congress condemns the pillage of Peking and the proposal to give no quarter to the Chinese as contrary to the decisions of the Hague Conference.

gave no quarter to the Chinese as countary to the decisions of the Hague Conf.rence.

5. The Paloutnotchnie Canal, situated at the mouth of the Danube in Russian territory, is officially opened; the first Russian steamer

omerany opened; the first Russian steamer passes through. The memorial presented to the French Govern-ment by the Prince of Cambodia is published in Paris.

A deputation of Bristol merchants to foster the development of trade with Jamaica arrives at

Kingston.

6. Small-pox breaks out among the native soldiers

and carriers in Ashanti.

The Berlin newspapers chronicle five trials for lêze-majesté, the most important being that of Herr Maximilian Harden, editor of the

A direct line of steamers between Jamaica and

A direct line of steamers between Jamaica and Bristoli se stablished.

Lord Ranfurly, Governor of New Zealand, lands at Rarotonga, and at the request of the chiefs annexes the Cook Islands.

Eo. An Old-Age Pension Bill is read for the first time in the Legislative Assembly at Sydney.

Sir John Forest, Premier of Western Australia,

makes his Budget statement.

Ex. Ex-President Harri-on publishes his views on the approaching election in the United States.

the approaching election in the United States.

The Spinish riceipts from taxation show an increase of 10,000,000 pesetas as compared with the same period of 1839.

The Indian Viceroy's Executive Council hold a sitting to consider military expenditure.

The Senior Ts-anite Khomba, attached to the Chaliff of the Chaliff

he Senior 15-anite Khompa, attached to the Dalai Lama of Tibet, is presented to the Tsar in the Palace of Livadia.

Lightermen's Stilke commences in the port of London in which a thousand men are involved.

14 The Miners' Convention of America adopts a ne Miners Convention of America adopts a resolution unanimously to accept the em-ployers' so per cent. advance in wages if it is continued till April 1, 1901, and other grievances are to be submitted to arbitration. 15. The Vintage Festival takes place in the Paris

15. He Vininger resurts take plane
Exhibition grounds.
 6. Lord and Lady Minto complete a journey
through Western Canada.
 The Queen of Holland announces her betrothal to Duke Henry of MecklenburgCatanada.

Schwerin.
M. Ballot Beaupré is installed as President of the United Chambers of the Court of Cassa-

Mr. Bryan arrives in New York. The General Election ends, with the exception

of Orkney and Shetland.

7. The resignation of Prince Hohenlohe as
Chancellor of the German Empire is announced.

correspondence is published between Mr. Chamberlain and the Premier of South Australia regarding the salaries of Australian Governors

The coal strike in America ends, on the companies agreeing to the 10 per cent. advance till April 1, 1901, and the suspension of the eliding scale. 18. Count von Bülow is appointed Chancellor of the German Empire.

Mr. McLean, Premier of Victoria, announces the policy of the Government in view of the

A new Japanese Ministry is formed by the

A new Japanese Ministry is formed by the Marquis Ito,
In the New Zealand House of Representatives the Premier, Mr. Seddon, moves that the Imperial Government be requested to sanction the incorporation of Fiji as an integral part of New Zealand.

oronsequence of the appointment of General Weyler as Captain-General of Madrid, the Ministers of the Interior and of Agriculture

The Sugar Bounties Conference takes place at Paris.
21. Signor Silvela and the entire Spanish Ministry

resign. 22. A new Spanish Ministry is arranged under the

Premiership of General Azcarraga.



Pnotograph by]

[Russell.

#### Lord Alverstone.

(New Lord Chief Justice.)

The Russian Budget of 1839 passes the State Comptroller with a surplus of 186,000,000 roubles.

President McKinley goes to Canton (Ohio) till after the election.

after the election.

Count von Bülow presides over a meeting of the Prussian Ministry on his appointment as Imperial Chaucellor and Minister-President.

Baron von Richthofen is appointed Foreign Secretary in succession to Count von Bülow. The German Emp-ror confers on Herr Krupp of Essen the rank of P.ivy Countlor and title of Excellency.

25. There is a conflict amongst the strikers at Valley Field, Canada; the Militia sent to maintain order. 26. The Miners' Federation of Great Britain

closes its conference.
The lad Sipido is arrested at Billancourt, near

The Viceroy of India visits Karachi.

great demonstration in favour of peace, organised by the Labour Party of France, takes places in Paris, Mr. Pickles, English trade unionist, presiding.

 The C.I.V.s artive and march through London. A flightful fire and explosion takes place at New York, 38 persons killed and over 100 injured.

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30. An earthquake takes place in Caracas, 25 persons are killed and many injured.

It is reported that Lord Salisbury will hold only the position of Prime Minister in the new Cabinet, and that Lord Lansdowne is to be the new Secretary for Forzign Affairs.

31. The un on of the Free and United Presbyterian

Churches takes place.

#### The War in South Africa.

Oct. 1. The Austrian Lloyd steamer Styrie sails from Lorenzo Marques with 400 refuzees from the Transvaal, including Italians, Americans, and Frenchmen.

General Baden-Powell arrives in Pretoria to take over the command of 12,000 police for the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

De Wet goes towards Heilbron.

The Hospital Commission opens at Kimberley.

Lord Roberts issues an appeal to employers of labour in Cape Colony and Natal asking for extension of leave for the Volunteers. Lord Roberts inspects the City Imperial Volunteers at Pretoria, previous to their departure for England.

for England. The conditions for service in the New South African police force are published. Lord Roberts issues a proclamation stating that the provisional government of the Transvaal is under General Maxwell.

The Hospital Commission concludes its investigations in Africa.

vestigations in Africa.
7. Colonel de Lisle's force has three days' fighting with the Boers under De Wet. Small patrols of Boers are abroad in Lady Brand District.

8. General Buller and his Staff arrive at Pretoria

on their way to England.

The Natal Volunteers return to their homes with the exception of 300 who remain as

border-guard.
One hundred and eighty-nine Boer prisoners arrive at St. Helena.

A train accident occurs on the Kaap River; 3 men are killed and 15 injured. The British reoccupy Rouxville, Wepener and

Dwetsdorp.

An engine with truck on the line to Kaap River is captured by the Boers: thac suaties, I officer and private killed, 7 severely wounded, and 70 taken prisoners.

Mr. Rhodes opens the annual Congress of the

Mr. Rhodes opens the annual congress of the South African League.

Sir Alfred Milner issues a not'ce to refugees to the effect that able-bodied British are liable to military service in the districts in which they sattle.

The Concession Commission holds its first

1 ne Concession Commission notes 4.5 n. 3s sitting at Pretoria. 12. The Naval Brigade under Captain B.a-croft a rives at Simons Town en route for England. Sir A. Milner leaves Cape Town for Bloem-

fontein.

Mr. Rhodes at the Congress of the South
African League opposes the introduction of
Chinese labour into South Africa.

At the suggestion of Mr. Rhodes all resolutions adverse to the use of the Dutch language are abandoned.

The British surprise a Boer laager near Frank-

A patrol of New South Wales Bushmen have

A patrol of New South Wales Bushmen have a skirmish with the Boers near Mafsking.
Mr. Rhodes is re-elected president of the South African Leagus.
The Cape Parliament is formally prorogued.
General Mahon has an engagement with the Boers near Heidelberg in which the British

n Army Order announces that General S'r R:dvers Buller relinquishes the command of the Natal Field Force.

16. The Cheshirz, North Staffordshire and East
Lancashire Volunteers leave for England.
17. General Sir R. Buller is presented with a sword
of honour at Pietermaritzburg.

19. President Kruger leaves Lorenzo Marques on board the Dutch warship Gelderland for

board the Dutch warship Getaerrana for Europe.
20. Sir Redvers Buller embarks from Durban for England on board the Hawarden Castle.
22. Sharp fighting takes place between the Boers and General French and Lord Methuen, with seventy British casualties.
24. Mr. Schreiner places his resignation as Member for Malmesbury in the hands of his election committee.

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election committee.

25. The ceremony of proclaiming the annexation of the Transval takes place at Pretoria.

The Boers attack Jacobsdal; a detachment of the Cape Town Highlanders are cut up, losing 34 men out of 52.

26. The Boers make their appearance in Northern

Natal.

27. General Knox obliges De Wet to retire, and captures two of his guns and some wagons.
29. The Boers blow up the main line near Jagersfontein

## The Crisis in China.

Oct. 2. A telegram addressed by the Emperor of China to the German Emperor, and the German Emperor's reply, are published.
3. Favourable news reaches Washington from the different Foreign Offices indicating complete

agreement with regard to China on the basis of Mr. Hay's Note of July 3rd.

The forts at Shan-hai-kwan are evacuated by

The forts at Shan-hai-kwan are evacuated by the Chinese.

The German Foreign Sccretary addresses a fresh Circular Note to the Embassies in London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Washington and Rome.

The Russians occupy Mukden.

The Rench Foreign Office publishes the text of M. Delcasse's Note to the Powers.

The Germans commence building a branch line from Tang-ho to Ching-wan-tao.

Li Hung Chang leaves Tien-tsin for Peking.

The October instalment of interest on the Chinese 1858 loan is paid in full.

Only one company of Russian troops remains in Peking.

Only one company of Russian troops remains in Peking.

8. General Chaffee reports that all the American troops except the Legation Guard will be out of China within a fortnight. It is announced in the British brigade orders at Tien-tsin that Count Waldersee assumed the chief command on September 27.

11. The German telegraph line between Tien-tsin and Peking is completed.

12. The reformer, Sun-Yat-Sen, unfurls his flag at the town of Wei Chau, on the East River.

The Imperial Court is removed to Si-ngan-fu.

The Imperial Court is removed to Si-ngan-fu.
The Russians restore the Summer Palace to the Chinese.

An expedition of the Allied forces leaves Tien-

an expedition of the Amed forces leaves 11.5-tsin for Pao-ting-fu.
Li Hung Chang visits the various Ministers of the Powers at Peking,
13. Sir Ernest Satow, the new British Minister to China, arrives at Tien-tsin.
14. The Russian Southern and Northern armies

join hands at Ti-h-ling, north of Mukden.

The Emperor of China sends a letter from
Shen-si to thank President McKinley for his

Shen-si to thank President McKinley for his kindness to China.

15. The foreign representatives in Peking have a meeting in which they formulate the demands of the Powers to China.

17. The Allied Powers hand back to China the Tsung-li-Yamên buildings as a place of conference. Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang address a Circular Note to the Foreign Ministers formulating proposals on the support

address a Circular Note to the Foreign Ministers formulating proposals on the subject of the negotiations for peace.
Count von Waldersee arrives at Peking.

18. Li Hung Chang telegraphs to St. Petersburg requesting the return to P.king of M. de Giers, who consequently starts from Tientsin for P.king.

19. A Cabinet Meeting in Washington accepts the Chinese basis for commencing negotiations.
A thousand French troops take Teh-chau, north of the Yellow River.

20. It is officially announced that an exchange of Notes regarding Chinese affairs took place on the 16th between the Governments of Great Britain and Germany.

Sir E. Satow arrives at Peking escorted by the

Sir E. Satow arrives at Peking escorted by the

Australian contingent.

The French troops at Pao-ting-fu hold the railway station and the railway line.

The rebellion against the present dynasty is proceeding in the Southern Provinces successfully.
 The Allies occupy Pao-ting-fu without oppositions of the Allies occupy Pao-ting-fu without oppositions.

24. The death of Kang Yi is announced.
25. Mr. Conger is authorised to begin negotiations with the Chinese at once. Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang ask the Foreign Ministers to state explicitly what officials descrive punishment and what degree of punishment the deserve.

Sir Claude MacDonald leaves Peking.

The Diplomatic body at Peking hold a conference to consider the form which the negotiations should take

#### SPEECHES.

Oct. z. Sir W. Harcourt, at Abertillery, in defence of Labour members. Mr. Balfour, at Manchester, on the divisions

among Liberals.

Mr. Chamberlain, at Coventry, on the Opposi-



Photograph by

[Elliott and Fry.

#### The Late Prof. Max Müller.

 Sir W. Harcourt, at Blaina, on Mr. Chamber-lain and the British Nation.
 Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at South Queens-ferry, on the Army.
 Mr. Chamberlain, at Warwick, on the War in "South Africa. South Africa.

Mr. Balfour, at Droylsden, on the War in South Africa. Mr. Philip Stanhope, at Burnley, on the Jameson Raid.

3. Sir W. Harcourt, at New Tredegar, on the

3. SIF W. Harcourt, at New Tredegar, on the Government.
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at Broughty Ferry, on Scotch Liberalism.
Mr. Balfour, at Glasgow, on the Opposition.
Lord Hopetoun, in London, on the Commonwealth of Australia.

4. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at Dunfermline, on the true and falsa Imperialism.

on the true and false Imperialism.

Sir W. Harcourt, at Ebbw Vale, on the Liberal
Party and the Colonies.

Sir W. J. Lyne, in the Legislative Assembly,
Sydney, on the financial condition of New
South Wales.

Mr. Balfour, at Kilmarnock, on the South African Settlement.

Mr. Chamberlain, at Burton-on-Trent, on the South African Settlement.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at Culross, on foreign opinion and the war.

Mr. Stead, in Paris, on the work and methods the Inte national Peace Party should adopt. M. Milleraud, at Arras, on strikes and labour

legislation.

8. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at Dumbarton, on Mr. Chamberlain and the Election.
Mr. Balfour, at West Calder, on the effects of

the Election.
Mr. Chamberlain, at Chose Town, on the War

Mr. Chamberlain, at Chose Town, on the War in South Africa.

9. Mr. Merriman, in the Cape Colony House of Assembly, on the publication of his letter to Mr. De Wet without his consent.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at Stirling, on Mr. Chamberlain's mis-statements.

Mr. Balfour, at Bingley, on Imperialism and

Radicals

ro. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, at Cape Town, on the policy of the South African League. Sir W. Harcourt, at Cwm, in Ebbw Vale, on Mr. Chamberlain's speeches.

Mr. Asquith, at Rugby, on the injustice of the Parliamentary Register. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, at Walthamstow, on Labour Representation. Mr. Balfour, at Ches-terfield, on British re-sponsibilities and resources. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at Kilmarnock, on Mr. Chemberlain and the Settlement in

South Af. ica.

12. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, at Runcorn, on

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, at Runcorn, on Unionist tactics during this Election.
 M. Paul Deschanel, near Chartres, on the advartages derived from co-operation in increasing agricultural prosperity in France.
 Sir Philip Magnus, on Technical Education.
 Sir John Madden, at Melbourne, on Im-perialism.

19. Lord Curzon, at Simla, on the Indian famine.
23. Mr. Pickard, at Saliburn-by-Sea, on Labour representation in Parliament and the present

Election.

24. Mr. Chamberl: in, in the City, on the Empire.
26. Lord Rossbery, at Holborn, on the Borough

Elections. The Bishop of Hereford, at Aberystwith, on University Education. Mr. Roosevelt, at New York, on the Republi-

can policy.

27. Mr. Burns, in Lendon, on the Union of Demo-

cratic forces. Mr. Bryan, at New York, on the Democratic

Mr. Bryan, at New York, on the Democratic policy.

28. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, at Toulouse, on the work of the present French Ministry.

30. The complete returns of the General Election come in. The Government has a majority of 134. At the Dissolution their majority was 128.

#### OBITUARY.

Oct. 2. Rev. James Porter, D.D., Master of Peter-house, Camb.idge. Dr. Arthur de Noë Walker, 80. Reur-Admiral Montgomery Sicard (United

Rear-Admiral Mon'gomery Sicard (United States Navy), 64.
General John A. McClernaud (Illinois, U.S.A.), 89.
Mr. W. Beatty Kingston (journalist), 63.
Mr. J. F. Frame, F.R.C.S., 62.
The Marquis of Bute, 53.
M. Adolphe Hatzfeld.
Mr. Thomas Gaskell Sherman (New York).
M. Adolphe Cochery, 81.
Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, 71.
His Excellency W. G. von Kusserow, Sir Henry Acland (Professor of Medicine, Oxford), 85.
Mr. W. L. Thomas (illustrative journalist), 70.
Baron von Neukerch.n.-Nyvenbeim.
Archdeacon Nevill, 78.
Colonel F. C. Maude, V.C., C.B., 72.
Mr. Charles Garrett, 77.
Rev. Charles Garrett, 77.

Mr. Charles Garrett., 74.
Rev. Charles Garrett., 74.
Mr. John Sherman (Washington, U.S.A.), 77.
Mr. W. Philp (East Cornwall Times), 93.
The Rev. Professor Shuttleworth, 50.
Captain the Hon. Foley Vereker, R.N.,
F.R.G.S., 50.

F. K. G. S., 50. Sims Resves, 82. Sir John Cowan, 86 Rev. Canon Maddock, 55. Professor Max-Muller, 77. Baron de Renzis di Mononnaro, 64. Prince Christian Victor (at Pretoria), 33.

# CHARACTER SKETCH.

## MR. BRYAN, THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER, IN 1900.

By CHARLES B. SPAHR.

FIRST met Mr. Bryan in the spring of 1894, and in a few hours I knew him well. It was an illustration of how quickly and strongly men are bound together

by holding in common an unpopular belief.

When I was called to Washington in the spring of 1894, I took pleasure in sending him my card at the door of the House of Representatives. It was the morning that the Coxey procession was about to enter the Capitol grounds, and Mr. Bryan and I stood together on one of the terraces of the Capitol to watch the event. That which surprised me then I have since found to be a fundamental characteristic of the man. I had expected

him, as the representative of a Western district, where Populists were a majority among his constituents, to be in sympathy with the Coxey propaganda. But I found that he took no stock in it whatever. The people for whom he stood were the men who were trying to work at their homes, and not the adventurers called together for a theatrical pro-cession; and the method of increasing the currency for which he stood was one which was under the control of the National Government, or which automatically secured a constant expansion upon which business could safely be conducted. His whole position towards the currency was not that of a Radical who believed in the dogma, "the more money the more prosperity," but of a Conservative who agreed with the classic economists, that the quantity of the currency should be regulated

so as to secure business stability as well as business activity.

HOW HE BECAME A BIMETALLIST.

That evening Mr. Bryan dined with me at my hotel. and after dinner we had a long talk together. In the course of it he had occasion to tell me of the way in which he came to believe in bimetallism. When he was first elected to Congress, he said, he knew practically nothing about the question; but as his Republican opponent believed in the free coinage of silver, and his own sympathies were with the farmers in their demand for this measure, the issue was never referred to during the cam-

When he paign. reached Washington, he said, he told his wife that he believed the silver issue was going to grow in importance: and they two, who had been in college at the same time, who both had studied law, the wife that she might be with her husband in his work, even though she took no part in it. devoted their leisure during the winter in Washington to studying the silver question together. In speaking of the books which had most profoundly influenced them, he put first and foremost De Laveleye's "Bimetallism." This book, I happened to know. had not been translated from the French, and the chance remark showed that his reading had not been confined to the English works. But the charm of his story had no relation to the thoroughness of the scholarship which it evinced. It lay entirely in the rewhich it lation showed between

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The Hon. William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska.

himself and his wife. Heine once remarked that a German, even when married, continued to live "a bachelor life of the intellect." Mr. Bryan seemed to me to illustrate that in America, more and more man and wife share together the same intellectual life as well as the same social life. In speaking of one of his colleagues, who died during that session of Congress, Mr. Bryan said that "he found his inspiration at his fireside." This seemed to me to be equally true of Mr. Bryan himself; and the purity of the moral atmosphere about him, together with the strength of his religious faith, both seemed to me counterparts of that love of wife and home which were the most strongly marked features of his private character.

It is not, however, of Mr. Bryan's private character that I wish in this article to speak. That has been frequently enough eulogised; and private character and private devotion to religion have too often been used to turn public attention from the public principles for which statesmen stand. My personal knowledge of the man, however, makes complete my conviction that his whole life was moored in what is best in the life of the American people, and that from instinct, more than from deliberation, he was likely to voice the conscience and the heart of the nation.

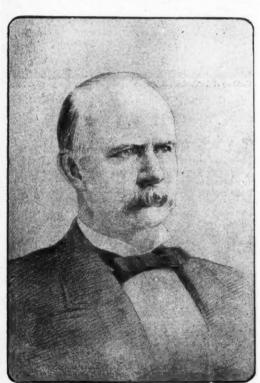
THE DEFEAT OF 1894.

I next met Mr. Bryan in New York, after his party had been so overwhelmingly defeated in the Congressional

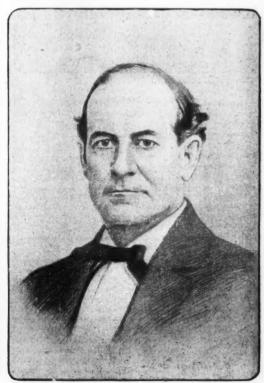
elections of 1894. In 1894, in the section west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio, the Democratic party had been crushingly defeated. In many States its vote was less than that of the Populists. Prior to 1896 the cities had been the stronghold of the Democratic party, and the rural districts the stronghold of the Republicans. In 1896 the situation was reversed. Prior to 1896 the immigrant voters had been, as a rule, on the side of the Democrats, and the American-born voters on the side of the Republicans. In 1896 this, too, was changed. It is safe to say that, of the three million votes cast for Mr. Bryan in 1896 west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio, much less than one half had voted the Democratic ticket in 1894. It was a new party, numerically stronger than the old, and infinitely surpassing it in the moral enthusiasm which came out of the contest.

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

In 1896 Mr. Bryan was represented in the cities, and even on the farms, in the East as the representative of destructive radicalism. Every plank in the platform was caricatured, and its defenders could get no hearing, because the daily press was almost a unit against them. The plank declaring for the free coinage of silver was represented as a declaration in favour of a 50-cent dollar, though the whole argument for free coinage was that the restoration of silver to the currency would certainly double the demand for silver bullion and almost certainly double its price.



Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson.
(Democratic Nominee for Vice-President.)



Courtesy of the Outlook, N.Y.]

William J. Bryan.

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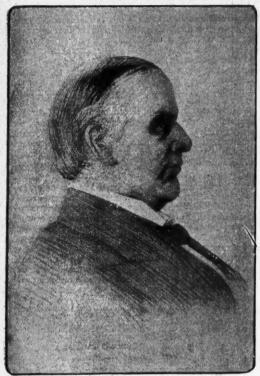
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Courtesy of the Outlook, N.Y.]

#### William McKinley.

The other planks in the Chicago platform met with misrepresentation hardly more justifiable. The plank condemning government by injunction was not a condemnation of equity proceedings; and the demand for an income tax was only a renewal of the demand made by the Republican party in its early days, and made to-day by every Liberal party in Western Europe, that a part of the burdens of taxation should rest upon what men own rather than what they need.

#### MR. BRYAN AN INDIVIDUALIST.

The first and less important of the new questions that have forced their way to the front during the past four years is that of the trusts. Upon this question Mr. Bryan's attitude is conspicuously that of a Conservative. Because it is so, he has lost the support of a few irreconcilable Radicals who voted for him in 1896. One of the best thinkers among these remarked to the writer: "Why should I support Bryan? He is at heart an individualist." This is pre-eminently true. Mr. Bryan is at heart an individualist. He believes, it is true, in the municipal ownership of public franchises; but that is because these municipal franchises are inevitably monopolies, and he agrees with the principle of our common law that a private monopoly is essentially hostile to the welfare of a community. The fact, too, that these municipal monopolies must be managed under the oversight of the ordinary voters intensifies his faith that



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Courtesy of the Outlook, N.Y.]

#### Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

(Republican Nominee for Vice-President.)

this is a Democratic measure. But his advocacy of municipal ownership of municipal monopolies does not give to him the slightest sympathy with the socialist and capitalist programme, that all sorts of manufacturing and other businesses must be allowed to pass into the hands of private monopolies. He does not believe, with the Socialists, that for the citizens to permit themselves to come under the control of private monopolies is a promising way for them to get the private monopolies under their control; and he does not believe, with the capitalists, that private monopoly secures the welfare either of the public or the employees under its power. Even on the economic side, he knows the inertia which private monopoly has always produced, the restriction of production which monopoly prices have always brought to the industry controlled, and the sluggishness in making improvements which lack of competition has always engendered. But even did he believe the absurd economic claims put forward in every age by the partisans of monopoly, it would still be hateful to him because of its depressing influence upon the independence, the selfreliance, the manhood of its employees. A nation of irresponsible workmen under the direction of private monopolies is as hateful to his sentiments as a nation of irresponsible subjects under the control of rulers. Indeed, it would be more hateful; for he believes that our republican institutions are, in

large measure, the result of the economic independence of the mass of our people. To destroy this independence and individual responsibility would be to destroy the best element in our national character. He is, as my Socialist friend said, at heart an individualist; and he therefore would put an end to the protection of trusts by the tariff, and would use all the power of the Government to prevent the contracts by which combinations keep their patrons from buying of competitors, and the secret rebates by which they secure cheaper access to markets.

#### RAILWAY REGULATION.

He has never, to my knowledge, declared himself in favour of aggressive action regarding the ownership of railroads; but not long ago he sent me, with evident indorsement, an address recently made by Interstate Commerce Commissioner Prouty regarding the proposed amendment of the Interstate Commerce Act, so that the commission shall not only have its present power to declare certain rates unjust, but also have the power originally intended to specify what rates are reasonable. One of the passages in the Republican commissioner's address read as follows:—

It is urged by the railways that no commission can deal with



N.Y. Journal.

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Mr. Bryan, of Mexico, comes to Town.

these rate situations. The idea seems to be that nobody not specially ordained can deal with a freight rate, and that the right of ordination consists in putting a party on the pay-roll of a railway company. . . To-day the railway is the sole judge between itself and the public of the rate which it makes. Some tribunal should be devised to which the public can appeal, and from which the public can obtain relief.

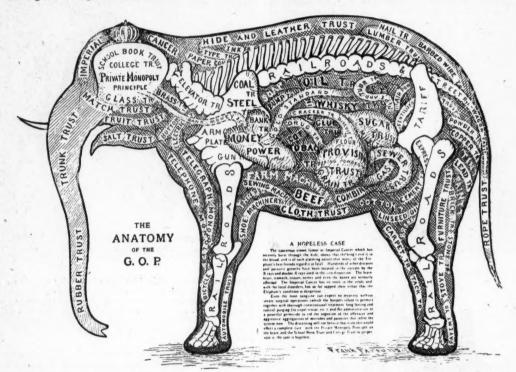
The Cullom bill, to give the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to give the public relief,-subject, of course, to an appeal to the higher courts,-Mr. Bryan would undoubtedly support; and with the support of the President, this bill, already demanded by many boards of trade as well as farm organisations, could be made law. With the Interstate Commerce Commission authorised to fix what rates are reasonable, the destruction of the small firms in the small towns by reason of the discriminations in favour of their competitors in the cities could in a large measure be stopped, and by requiring complete publicity for the transactions of railroads the secret concessions granted to powerful individuals and to trusts could in a large measure be prevented. These are not the remedies of a Radical, but the remedies of a Conservative, who would restore to the rural districts and to the industry of small manufacturers and merchants the rights which are naturally theirs. If the artificial advantages to the trusts were removed, and if the combinations of manufacturers in different States to form a monopoly were as effectively prohibited as the combinations of national banks in different towns now are, the menace of the trusts would be largely removed.

THE SUPREME ISSUE.

But the supreme issue in the approaching campaign will not be the trusts. It will not be an economic issue at all. Mr. Bryan typifies the American people in the fact that to him moral issues are of supreme importance, and that the principles of liberty for which this country has always stood are the supreme expressions of the national conscience. He warmly supported the war for the emancipation of Cuba, because he believed that our duty as a neighbour, and our principle that all men have the right of self-government, demanded that we should

test undertaken for the sake of humanity degenerates into a war of conquest, we shall find it difficult to meet the charge of having added hypocrisy to greed. . . . If others turn to thoughts of aggrandizement and yield allegiance to those who clothe land-covetousness in the garb of national destiny, the people of Nebraska will, if I mistake not their sentiments, plant themselves upon the disclaimer entered by Congress, and insist that good faith shall characterise the making of peace, as it did the beginning of war.

Four months later, immediately after the signing of the treaty of peace with Spain, Mr. Bryan resigned his commission as colonel of his regiment. In an interview then



## True Inwardness of the Republican Elephant.

An "Inti-Trust" Diagram Employed by the National Democratic Committee.

(This drawing—the work of Professor Frank Parsons—was printed on the back of one million copies of Mr. Bryan's anti-trust address, and has also been extensively circulated in poster form.)

put an end to the slaughter which was going on at our doors. But when the war for Cuban independence first threatened to turn into a war for the subjugation of the Philippines, Mr. Bryan sounded the note of warning. On June 14, 1898, when the first intimations were received that our government did not sympathise with the independence of the Philippines, but was negotiating for their annexation, Mr. Bryan spoke as follows at the trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha:—

History will vindicate the position taken by the United States in the war with Spain. In saying this I assume that the principles which were invoked in the inauguration of the war will be observed in its prosecution and conclusion. If, however, a con-

published, he stated his reasons for resigning, as follows: "Now that the Treaty of Peace has been concluded, I believe I can be more useful to my country as a civilian than as a soldier. I may be in error, but in my judgment our nation is in greater danger just now than Cuba. Our people defended Cuba against foreign arms; now they must defend themselves and their country against a foreign idea—the colonial idea of European nations. Our nation must give up any idea of entering upon a colonial policy such as is now pursued by European powers, or it must abandon the doctrine that governments obtain their just powers from the consent of the governed." From that time to

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the present, Mr. Bryan has been unceasing in his demand that the nation should remain true to the principles which Jefferson formulated in the Declaration of Independence, and which Lincoln reformulated when he declared that "no man is good enough to govern another without that other's consent."

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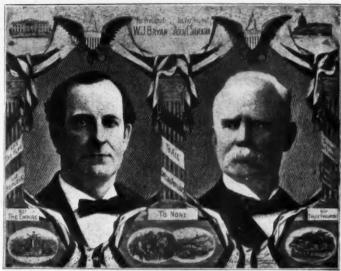
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MR. BRYAN'S CHOICE OF POSITION.

At the time that he resigned from the army, Mr. Bryan took one position which has brought down upon him unceasing criticism from one New England anti-imperialist who believed that the annexation of the Philippines should be prevented by the Senate's refusal to ratify the Treaty of Peace. Mr. Bryan's reason for following Lincoln's maxim, that "friends can make laws . . . easier than aliens can make treaties," was at the time clearly stated by himself; but his statement has not received the attention which it deserves. "It will be easier," he said, "to end the



Portrait Poster Circulated by the Democratic National Committee.



Copingat, 1,00

[by Perry S. Heath,

The Most Popular Poster Issued by the Republicans.

(Mr. McKinley is shown holding in his hand a poster of the 1896 Campaign, the burden of which is upheld by the events of the past four years.)
Original size 48 by 344 inches.

war at once by ratifying the treaty, and then deal with the subject in our own way. The issue can be presented directly by a resolution of Congress declaring the policy of the nation upon this subject. The President, in his message, says that our only purpose in taking possession of Cuba is to establish a stable government, and then turn that government over to Cuba. Congress could re-affirm this purpose in regard to Cuba, and assert the same purpose in regard to the Philippines and Porto Rico. Such a resolution would make a clear-cut issue between the doctrine of self-government and the doctrine of imperialism." Such a resolution was offered in the Senate, and was only defeated by the casting vote of the Vice-President. The defeat of this resolution laid upon the administration the responsibility of continuing the war.

## THE COST OF THE WAR.

The arguments which Mr. Bryan has been making in all parts of the country in favour of treating the Philippines as we are pledged to treat Cuba have been, in the main, arguments addressed to the nation's sense of honour and duty. He has, however, shown the baselessness of the claim that we should continue the war because of the commercial advantages to be secured. The Spanish islands, he has pointed out, are already more densely peopled than our own territory, and cannot, like our expansion toward the West, possibly furnish a field of opportunity for American labour. The plain people of America, who demanded the annexation of Louisiana when the aristocratic class opposed it, are being guided by the same true instinct when they oppose the annexation of the Philippines, which the capitalist class demands. American labour cannot be benefited by the conquest of tropical islands more densely peopled than our own Eastern States. It cannot go there. The only opening that can be made is for American capital; and even this opening can be better secured if we retain the friendship of the people, as we have

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N.Y. Journal.]

Mr. Bryan speaking at Madison Square Gardens.

that of the Medicans and Japanese, by respecting their aspirations for independence. It is the height of absurdity, he points out, for the same Administration to insist that we should "have an English financial system in order to bring European capital into the States, and also an English colonial policy for the purpose of taking American capital out." Even if the

war in the Orient did give additional profit to American capital taken from our own country, these profits would not come to the people who pay the taxes to support the war. To the plain people of the country, upon whom the mass of these taxes would fall, the policy of militarism means nothing but loss; and Mr. Bryan appeals to all who would keep this nation free from militarism to resist

the colonial policy, whose first-fruits in legislation was the Administration's illtimed advocacy of the Bill for the permanent quadrupling of the standing army.

## AMERICA'S MISSION.

But Mr. Bryan's principal arguments have never been addressed to the nation's sense of its own economic welfare-not even to its sense of the economic welfare of its poorer classes. The question to him has been one of the nation's duty to remain true to those principles of liberty which have been the very life of our own democracy and of the century's struggles for democracy all over the globe. He believes, more profoundly than any of the Imperialists, in the greatness of America's mission; for he believes that that mission has been of transcendent importance during the century that is past. In an address delivered upon Washington's Birthday, last year, when speaking of the love of human liberty which this nation has cherished, Mr. Bryan said :-

This sentiment was well-nigh universal until a year ago. It was to this sentiment



Plain Dealer.]

The Golden Chariot of the Republicans.

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N.Y. Journal.

A Man of Mark. (Mark Hanna being the Republican Organizer.)

that the Cuban insurgents appealed. It was this sentiment which impelled our people to enter into the war with Spain. Have the people so changed in a few short months that they are now willing to apologise for the War of the Revolution, and force upon the Filipinos the same system of government against which the colonists protested with fire and sword? The hour of temptation has come, but temptations do not destroy: they merely test the strength of individuals and nations; they are either stumbling-blocks or stepping-stones; they lead to infamy or fame, according to the use made of them. If I mistake not the sentiment of the American people, they will spurn the bribe of imperialism, and by resisting temptation, win such a victory as has not been won since the battle of Yorktown. For over ten decades our nation has been a world-power. During its brief existence it has exerted upon the human

race an influence more potent for good than all the other nations of the earth combined, and it has exerted that influence without the use of sword or Gatling gun. Mexico and the republics of South and Central America testify to the benign influence of our institutions, while Europe and Asia give evidence of the working of the leaven of self-government. Standing upon the vantage ground already gained, the American people can aspire to a grander destiny than has opened before any other race. Anglo-Saxon civilisation has taught the individual to protect his own rights. American civilisation will teach him to respect the rights of others, Anglo-Saxon civilisation has taught the individual to take care of himself; American civilisation, proclaiming the equality of all before the law, will teach him that his own highest good requires the observance of the commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

Such is the appeal made by the leader of the new democracy to the conscience and heart of the American people. He goes before the people

appealing to their profoundest patriotic and religious sentiments. He demands that we shall stop the war in the Philippines by treating those islands as we promised to treat Cuba, and as in the past we have treated all the nations of Spanish America. The fundamental principle of our democracy, he affirms, demands that we shall give to the people of the Philippines the government of their choice. The fundamental law of our religion demands that we shall treat them as we ourselves would be treated. In 1900 under Mr. Bryan, as in 1860 under Mr. Lincoln, the party which would lift up the manhood of the poor makes the foundations of the platform the Declaration of Independence and the Golden Rule.



Croker and His Monkey. (Playing up to the Working Man.)

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## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS.

## Special Offer for the First Year of the New Century.

## THE WAY TO MAKE A PICTURE GALLERY.

OUR good friends the newsagents find it difficult to supply our Masterpiece Portfolios of pictures owing to the amount of space which they occupy, and the difficulty of securing their delivery without creasing. In large towns, of course, this difficulty does not occur, for there the portfolios can be sent down in the ordinary news parcels, but many of our friends and subscribers have written complaining much of the difficulty, not to say impossibility, of securing the portfolios in country villages, and still more in the remoter parts of the Empire in which the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has always had a remarkable circulation. This difficulty, which is felt in the case of the shilling portfolio, is experienced to a still greater extent when we come to deal with large pictures measuring anything from two to three feet in length.

#### TO THOSE WHO LIVE IN OUT-OF-THE-WAY PLACES.

Almost the only method by which these pictures can be sent without injury is through the post, and it has occurred to me that it might be possible, without interfering in any way with the existing arrangements for supplying the public with magazines through the trade, to suggest a special arrangement for the supply of pictures, together with the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, to those persons who live remote from the convenient news stall. The matter is one of considerable difficulty, and one which can only be solved by an experiment. But the approaching close of our twenty-second annual volume affords an opportunity for putting it to a test. If it should be successful, it will be advantageous all round. It will meet the wishes of those who desire to obtain pictures, but who live in places where portfolios can only be procured through the post, and at the same time it will link together more closely than ever that combination between the distribution of the world's ideas in the monthly compendium of the periodical literature found in the pages of this REVIEW with the dissemination over the widest possible area of the reproductions of the Masterpieces of Ancient and Modern Art.

The experiment now submitted to our readers is an adaptation of the system which has been found to work so well in the United States-namely, that of offering pictures, or sets of pictures, as a premium for prepaid subscriptions to the magazine. The heavy rates of postage still charged upon monthly as distinguished from weekly publications is no doubt a great obstacle; but it may be overcome in the following manner:-

## ALL FOR HALF-A-GUINEA.

Any of our friends who will, after the date of this announcement, pay either on their own account, or on that of some friend or acquaintance, a Special Half-Guinea Subscription to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, instead of the usual subscription of 8s. 6d., will receive the magazine post free for twelve months, and as a premium he will also receive, on receipt of his order, four beautiful reproductions of famous pictures executed in the best modern style, and honestly worth the half-guinea paid for the subscription to the magazine. The pictures included in this offer are the following:-

THE FIGHTING TEMERAIRE. By J. M. W. Turner, R.A. Size, 25 in. x 20 in.

BRITANNIA'S REALM. By John Brett, A.R.A. Size, 23 in. × 11 in.

MAY BLOSSOMS. By Albert Moore. Size about 18 in.

× 7 in. THE CHERUE CHOIR. By Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Size, 16 in.  $\times$  13½ in.

All these pictures are suitable for framing, and are worth framing well. They would grace the walls of any house in the land. The selling price of these pictures to those who prefer to have them direct without subscribing for the REVIEW is 2s. 6d. each, and they can only be had at that price. They are made from photographs specially taken for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. We have already shown what can be done in the presentation pictures which accompany the shilling Masterpiece Portfolios. The large 2s. 6d. reproductions are executed with the same perfection of finish and with much greater effect, owing to the larger size at which it is possible to produce them. Of course, reproductions of coloured pictures must necessarily lack the charm of colour of the original. But, in the opinion of a'l tho e to whom we have submitted the reproductions, which we are now offering as a premium for the half-guinea subscription to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for 1901, the fidelity with which all the distinctive features of outline and of shading have been transferred to the paper is extraordinary. until recently was quite impossible; but owing to the perfection to which the process has been brought it is now possible for any one to possess pictures which will convey to the million the charm of the masterpieces of the world's art.

### DOMESTIC ART GALLERIES.

Hence, instead of obtaining at long intervals a few minutes' or hours' inspection of the paintings which adorn our public galleries, it is possible for the citizen at home or the colonist abroad to have a far more exact and faithful reproduction of the pictures themselves as constant daily companions in their living rooms. Nor is it only the pictures in the public galleries which are placed under contribution. Sir Edward Burne-Jones's Golden Stairs," the first presentation plate of our Portfolio series, which has been so universally popular, is happily in the hands of a patron of art, who kindly permitted us to render accessible to the multitude what had hitherto been the exclusive enjoyment of a private owner and his friends.

The reader is here reminded that the annual subscription to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS remains 8s. 6d. for any pa the ma scripti this do bicture any pa land w scriber The

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I the any dis who wil SUBSCR send m Post O upon re any part of the world, if the subscriber desires to have the magazine alone; and it is only for the special subscription of half-a-guinea for new orders sent in after this date that we offer to send the set of four beautiful pictures mentioned above. They will be sent by post to any part of the world, so that the subscriber in a foreign land will be served in exactly the same way as a subscriber nearer home.

The steady demand for and great popularity of the Masterpiece Portfolios shows that the publication of these pictures has corresponded to an awakening on the part of the popular mind to the humanising, restful and inspiring influence of good pictures. No one who travels much up and down the country and visits either hotels or private houses can fail to have been painfully impressed with the faded and commonplace paintings, chromos, and litho-graphs which do duty for the decoration of the walls of English interiors. In times past this was unavoidable, but to-day it is inexcusable. The best pictures, reproduced with admirable fidelity, are available for the walls of the million, and I am happy to recognise from the letters which have reached me from all parts of the world that our efforts in this direction have met with immense appreciation. I hope that the new departure which we are now announcing will multiply a hundredfold the number of domestic art galleries.

#### HOW TO GET ONE FOR NOTHING.

But this is not the only proposal which I have to lay before my readers. My second suggestion, which cannot of course be taken advantage of so widely as the first, may nevertheless prove very acceptable to many persons who are in a position to persuade their friends and neighbours to join with them in availing themselves of our offer. Many years ago in a small north country village, in which there was no newsagent's shop, an experiment was made as to what could be done in the shape of a systematic canvass by the manager of a little village library in securing orders for the monthly magazines. As the result of a very few hours' labour the sale of magazines in that village was multiplied twentyfold. The magazines were obtained through the newsagent in the neighbouring town, and the orders thus secured were repeated year after year.

The memory of this has always remained in my mind as an illustration of the extent to which people out of the way of newsagents and booksellers will gladly subscribe for periodicals if any one of their neighbours would take the trouble to collect their orders and interest them in the importance of good reading. It is not necessary to take the village as the unit. Any circle of friends, or teachers in a Sunday-school, or the members of a congregation, would supply an equally accessible and useful field for securing subscriptions. I do not see why the same principles should not be applied to the distribution of pictures, more especially as in this case it would in no way interfere with the interests of the newsagents who apparently do not wish to be troubled with the handling of pictures.

#### TEN PICTURES AS A PREMIUM.

I therefore make the following offer to any person in any district, whether at home or abroad:—Any person who will take the trouble to enlist FIVE NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS to this magazine at 8s. 6d. each, and will send me their full postal addresses together with a Post Office money order for Two GUINEAS, will thereupon receive by post, as a free gift, the following

collection of ten pictures, which if purchased elsewhere would cost about a pound :---

THE FIGHTING TEMERAIRE. By J. M. W. Turner, R.A. Size, 25 in. x 20 in.

BRITANNIA'S REALM. By John Brett, A.R.A. Size, 23 in. × 11 in.

THE STREAM IN SUMMER TIME. By B. W. Leader,

R.A. Size, 25 in. × 20 in.

MAY BLOSSOMS. By Albert Moore. Size about 18 in.
× 7 in.

À SUMMER SHOWER. By C. E. Perugini. Size, 25 in. × 20 in.

THE CHERUB CHOIR. By Sir Joshua Reynolds. Size, 16 in. x 13½ in.

THE GOLDEN STAIRS. By Sir Edward Burne-Jones. Size, 19 in. × 9 in.

THE DRESDEN MADONNA. By Raphael. Size, 12 in. x 10 in.

VENICE. By J. M. W. Turrer, R.A. Size, 14 in.  $\times$   $8\frac{1}{2}$  in.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES. By Edward Hughes. Size, 15 in.  $\times$  10 $\frac{1}{2}$  in.

The first six named are large-sized pictures, every one of which, if properly framed, would grace any room in any house. The others are the presentation pictures which have already appeared in connection with our Portfolios; but as already stated, the set of ten will be sent post free to any one, in any part of the world, who will collect five new subscriptions and send us the two guineas so collected when transmitting the addresses of the subscribers. He may thus set up at no cost to himself an art gallery in his own home, or in that of any of his friends to whom he wishes to make a handsome Christmas or New Year's present. For those who do not wish to undertake the collection of five subscriptions to the magazine we will send the same set of ten pictures, post free, for twenty shillings.

#### TRADESMEN AND ART.

I "may further mention, as illustrating the efforts which are being made to disseminate good pictures among the people, that I have prepared this month, as a presentation portfolio for Messrs. Jno. Williams and Co., Limited, the well-known firm of grocers in Manchester, a portfolio containing reproductions of Turner's "Venice," and six other pictures, which will be given away by Messrs. Williams and Co. to their customers this Christmas. By this means the thousands of customers of this enterprising firm will obtain this year seven excellent reproductions of the beautiful creations of English artists. The Portfolio contains "The Village Choir," by Thomas Webster, R.A.; "Gathering Seaweed," by F. R. Lee, R.A.; "Rustic Civility," by W. Collins, R.A.; "The Old Shephere.'s Chief Mourner," by Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A.; "Uncle Toby and Widow Wadman," by C. R. Leslie, R.A.; and "Salisbury Cathedral," by J. Constable, R.A. I cannot commend too highly the enterprise and good taste which have led Messrs. J. Williams and Co. thus to become pioneers in the dissemination of high-class pictures as a feature of their Christmas sales. I shall be very glad to receive communications from other tradesmen who may feel disposed to follow so good an example. It is, of course, impossible for all tradesmen to display similar munificence, but the principle is capable of almost infinite development, and perhaps (who knows?) the time may come when it may be quite a normal thing for tradesmen to offer some really excellent picture as a Christmas gift to all their customers.

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# THE TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

## WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH IT?

THE GENERAL ELECTION has brought into existence a new House of Commons in which 402 members are ready to vote black is white at bid-ding of the Ministerial Whips. Lord Salisbury has had placed in his hand, for a nominal term of seven years, an instrument mechanically capable of giving effect to any decision at which he may arrive. The Opposition lies in ruin before him, shattered by the explosion of personal jealousies and political apostasy. The Nationalists, now once more a compact and united phalanx, constitute the only fraction that is formidable. It is round the Nationalists rather than round any of the other sections of the party that the Opposition of the future will have to rally. In the near future they will put Mr. George Wyndham to a rude test, from which it will be well if he should emerge with undishevelled locks. This, however, by the way. The inquiry is not what the Opposition will do in their impotence and adversity, but what will Ministers do in their omnipotence?

#### LORD SALISBURY'S POSITION.

Contemplate the position! Here is Lord Salisbury, the Nestor of European statesmen, commanding the confidence of his Sovereign, the devotion of the House of Lords, and the machine-like obedience of a newly-elected House of Commons. He has reconstituted his Cabinet. His party practically monopolise the London Press. No Conservative paper is so useful to him as the Daily News and Daily Chronicle. Nowhere in Parliament or in country is there any one to say him nay. No Russian autocrat, no military dictator at the zenith of his glory, ever occupied a position of more absolute authority. What will he do with it? It is a great opportunity. King Demos has created him Dictator, and the King's business requires haste.

#### ON THE BRIDGE OF THE SHIP OF STATE.

In the present posture of our affairs both at home and abroad, we need a resolute hand at the helm. The electorate has at least secured for the man at the wheel undisputed authority to navigate the ship as he seems best. That at least is an element of safety, or rather it eliminates a possible element of danger. Let us for a moment stand with Lord Salisbury on the bridge, and endeavour to make out through the November fog the salient landmarks of the intricate channel through which he must steer the ship of State.

#### SHOALING WATERS.

First and foremost we note there is less water under our keel than there was this time last year. There is a manifest slackening of the wheels of industry in various districts, and cries of warning that with the present price of coal many establishments will have to close their doors. The pressure of the shilling income tax is just beginning to be felt. The Treasury is short of money, to meet the steady drain of warlike expenditure. New taxes will be necessary, and more loans. The water is shoaling, our financial prosperity is no longer fathoms deep beneath our keel. We are approaching shallow waters, with their inevitable concomitants of tight money, depressed trade, and the wail of the unemployed.

#### THE COMING STRUGGLE.

This drift to the quicksands of financial difficulty is accelerated by two great causes. The first is the closing

of the African and the Chinese markets by war and the impoverishment of our Indian customer by famine. The last famine, Lord Curzon reports, killed 5,000,000 customers and reduced the purchasing power of survivors by £70,000,000. The second is the steady and in some cases alarming growth of American competition. do not think I am far wrong in saying," wrote Professor Huxley in 1887, "that we are entering, indeed have already entered, upon the most serious struggle for existence to which this country has ever been committed. The latter years of this century promise to see us embarked on an industrial war of far more serious import than the military wars of its closing years. To those who remember the cotton famine and reflect how much worse a customer famine would be the situation appears very grave." Every month brings us fresh warning as to the reality of the danger. According to the census returns just published, the United States now contains a population of seventy-six millions, an increase of thirteen millions since last census. Uncle Sam has therefore outstripped John Bull, and is now striding ahead with seven-leagued boots. But the increase in population is a small thing compared with the increase in cheap productivity of the American mill and the American mine.

#### AMERICAN COMPETITION.

One of the items of the news last month was a casual statement that an ocean coal ferry service is to be established by the Coal and Iron Kings of Pennsylvania to supply Cardiff with American coal. In iron and steel the supremacy of the American is now so well established that no surprise was excited by the report that a Sheffield firm, employing three thousand hands, was preparing to transfer its operations to the other side of the Atlantic. In South Africa the American walks off with order after order, until it would seem that the net effect of the war is that the British spend their taxes in destroying property while the Americans make fortunes in replacing it. The delusion that you can secure markets by murder is responsible for much bloodshed. But when it is now the law that you may only open a market by cannon on condition the door is left open to everybody, the man who pays for the powder finds himself badly handicapped in competition with his less heavily-weighted rivals, to whom he has been but as the cat whom the monkey used to pull the chestnuts from the fire.

### THE SAVAGES OF THE SLUMS

If the outlook be correct and we are going to have bad times, great depression, and sharp distress, it is certain that there will be breakers ahead in the shape of internal disorder that will put the nerve of the Ministry to a rude test. Hooliganism is no mere passing portent of the frenzy of the hour. We have been steadily breeding Hooligans of both sexes in the styes of Slumdom for years past. Nine hundred thousand human beings this night will kennel in rooms in this metropolis which swarm with vermin, reek with filth, and are fetid with the breath of a brutalised 'herd which, in the heart of civilisation, has not even the decent privacy for the performance of the necessary animal functions which are enjoyed by swine. Again, to quote from Professor Huxley, this is to this day only too faithful a description of the environ-

ment in multiply

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In Chi so grave full of int Man, bei last. W of worldwords the grouping conspicue the Unite ment in which Hooligans develop as naturally as mites multiply in cheese:—

"Alleys nine or ten feet wide, I suppose, with tall houses full of squalid, drunken men and women, and the pavement strewed with still more squalid children. The place of air was taken by a stream of filthy exhalations, and the only relief to the general dull apathy was a roar of words—filthy and brutal beyond imagination—between the closely packed neighbours occasionally ending in a general row. All this almost within hearing of the traffic of the Strand, within easy reach of the wealth and plenty of the City. I used to wonder why these people did not sally forth in mass and get a few hours' eating and drinking and plunder to their hearts' content before the police could stop or hang a few of them. But the poor wretches have not the heart even for that."

#### WHAT WE HAVE TAUGHT THE MAN IN THE SLUM.

Had not then, no doubt. But to-day it may be otherwise. Of late we have been teaching them many things. Among others, that if a corrupt oligarchy stands in the way of the wishes of the Man in the Street, the right and proper and truly Christian thing is to carry fire and sword into the estates of that said oligarchy, to burn and to slay and to take possession. If the Man in the Slum should apply the Gospel of the Man in the Street a little nearer home no one can be surprised. Neither can any of those who witnessed the pitiable breakdown of those who have to answer for order on the C.I.V. night contemplate the results that would ensue if the subterranean savage strata burst into volcanic activity under our careless feet.

#### THE STRUGGLE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The outlook abroad is not less disquieting. The South African war drags on. Nor is there any prospect of an early termination of hostilities. Nearly twenty thousand burghers are being boarded and lodged at our expense in St. Helena and in Ceylon. More than five times that number of Outlander Refugees waxing desperate and hungry at Cape Town pursue the High Commissioner with execrations because he will not allow them to return to the war-blasted region in which our generals, using the torch more than the sword, have made a solitude and call it peace. The flower, nay the whole British Army, is employed in plundering desolate farmsteads, in turning women and children out homeless upon the veldt, or in lying in culverts and tunnels for the purpose of protecting the railway from the ever-present menace of the ubiquitous De Wct. There is no reason why this should go on for ever. A certain wastage in the Boer remounts will be more than made up by recruits from regions outside the area of hostilities, De Wet and his men have nothing more to lose. We have burnt their farms, confiscated their property, and destroyed their nation. They will fight us as the Dutch of the sixteenth century fought us. Nor is it impossible that Britain may in the long run share the fate of Spain. Such reward have they who forget the fundamental principles of morality, and believe that in the affairs of nations Might is omnipotent over Right.

### THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

In China the situation, if not for the moment making so grave a demand upon the resources of the Empire, is full of infinitely more alarming possibilities. The Yellow Man, being roughly handled once too often, is awake at last. What that means, what immeasurable possibilities of world-wide catastrophe, Sir Robert Hart explains in words that might well make the boldest tremble. In the grouping of the Powers, only one thing stands out conspicuous. Germany is pressing forward, Russia and the United States are hanging back, and we are backing

Germany. This may be "inevitable" and all the rest of it, but think for a moment what possibilities it A good understanding, a cordial working agreement with Russia, is the sine qua non of the tranquillity of Asia. There is no trace of any such understanding. Russia is making up to China, the one solid permanent factor in the situation, whereas we are coquetting with the Germans, who hardly conceal their desire to seize the present opportunity for the purpose of settling scores with the Chinese. In this imbroglio those whom we would fain regard as our natural allies take no part. France and, it may be—if the Japanese Premier Ito be correctly reported—Japan also will oppose any attempt to press matters to extremities with China. But what kind of a grouping of the Powers is it which leaves us on one side alone with Germany, Austria, and Italy, while on the other stand China, Russia, the United States, France and Japan?

#### OUR VANISHED PRESTIGE.

When we turn nearer home, one thing is conspicuous. Never were we more hated, never were we less feared. Read what every observer reports who has had any opportunity of hearing what soldiers of the Continent really think of our military condition. Every one with doleful unanimity repeats the same story. Our navy, of course, saves us from destruction, but so far as the army is concerned, its prestige has perished. Mr. Chamberlain pitted the whole British army against a population, men, women, and children, all told not exceeding the inhabitants of Birmingham. And the British army after twelve months' desperate endeavour has not yet succeeded in putting through its bloody job. Of course this may be very unjust, and the foreigner might find out his mistake if he tried it on, and all the rest of it. But the difficulty of the present situation is that he does not think so. Nay, that he thinks he is warranted by all that has happened in South Africa and in London in regarding the British Army as a kind of scarecrow, fit only to march to the music of Offenbach. To such a depth of humiliation has our war for prestige brought the victors of Crecy, Agincourt and Waterloo.

#### CHAMBERLAINISM.

With our military credit exhausted, it would seem to be an inauspicious moment to embark upon any policy calculated to excite still more against us the suspicion and the hatred of our neighbours. Unfortunately the nation by giving a new lease of life to Chamberlainism has rendered it impossible to adopt a conciliatory course. The Continent can no more be brought to believe that Mr. Chamberlain means peace than could Mr. Kruger fifteen months ago. His presence in the Ministry, his dominance in the Cabinet appear to each and all the statesmen of Europe as a plain and unmistakable danger signal. It is not his policy they dread. Heaven alone knows if in European affairs Mr. Chamberlain has got even a glimmering of an idea as to what his policy should be. It is the temper of the man, the explosive impulsiveness of which makes European rulers feel about English policy, so long as he is in command, very much as the owners of a porcelain warehouse would feel if they saw an irascible bull in fly time standing in the midst of their most valuable crockery. He may not even be moving his tail at this moment, but the potentiality of mischief in the dangerous creature is incalculable. Mr. Chamberlain's ascendancy destroys any reserve fund of confidence upon which we might have drawn now that our military credit has been destroyed by our South African escapades.

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Such is the situation that confronts Lord Salisbury at home and abroad. He has been given a great majority in order that he may see to it that the Commonwealth takes no harm. What will he do with it?

#### AN IMPOTENT DICTATOR.

It is mere guesswork to try to answer this question. The probability is that he will do nothing with it. The stream of events is just now running too swiftly for even a Minister with a brand-new majority to materially deflect its course. Nothing that Lord Salisbury can do can prevent depression in trade, the steady increase of foreign competition, the growth of taxation. Neither can be control the forces which threaten to convulse the Far East with war. So far from being a deus ex machina, he probably feels himself a mere fly upon the wheel of Destiny. He might lighten his burden if at the eleventh hour he were to modify his ruthless policy in South Africa. But the pride and arrogance which drove us into the war bar the door against our retreat. No doubt if Mr. Chamberlain could be translated to the heights of Olympus, a great and perceptible relief would be experienced. But there is no Eagle to bear the British Ganymede to the knees of the gods. Not even the new majority can help to get rid of Mr. Chamberlain. What then remains to be done?

#### NO SOCIAL REFORMS.

In home affairs there is nothing in the shape of any kind of reform that entails any kind of expenditure. The necessities of the Treasury are such that it is doubtful whether the Government can renew its doles. It certainly will not be in a position to do more than tinker with the question of Old Age Pensions. We are face to face not with the question of making our old veterans of industry more comfortable, but of averting a catastrophe which would leave even the ablest bodied amongst us without our daily bread.

## INSURANCE AGAINST CHAMBERLAINISM.

As the nation has chosen its Chamberlain, it has now to insure itself against the risks of Chamberlainism. As the nation has condoned the military expedition which has wrecked the army, there is nothing to be done but to sweep up the pieces and start anew. But it is just this starting anew which will afford Lord Salisbury his chance of proving whether he has any adequate appreciation of the gravity of the crisis and the necessity for making a clean sweep. At present the appointment of Mr. Brodrick to the post of War Secretary does not augur well for any very drastic dealing with the army. If Lord Roberts is ever able to escape from South Africa he will probably sanction a very cautious tinkering policy, the only practical result of which will be the addition of millions to the war estimates. The presumption is therefore that Lord Salisbury will not do much with his brand-new majority, but muddle on in the same old way until some terrible catastrophe compels even the most obstinate optimist to see facts as they are.

#### WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE?

If Lord Salisbury were capable of rising to the height of his great opportunity there are certain things which he could do, and which will have to be done sooner or later by some one or other. The first thing to be done is to appoint a competent Commission of the best experts available, military, naval, and economists, to consider whether the lesson of the war in the Transvaal is not to demonstrate the substantial truth of M. Bloch's famous paradox, that war on any great scale between equally matched foes has practically become impossible.

The war, if it has demonstrated nothing else, has proved the enormous difficulty and costliness of making war under modern conditions. If it cost £100,000,000 and required 250,000 men for twelve months to overcome the resistance of 40,000 untrained farmers, how much would it cost, and what sacrifices would it entail to wage war against a great Power? The whole question of big versus little armies is involved in the answer. There was a time when the practice of continually increasing the weight of armour had to be abandoned, for the development of the system had reached a point when it defeated its own ends. The knight's horse could no longer move beneath the mountain of armour heaped upon his back. The problem for discussion is whether we have not reached a similar point in relation to our gigantic armaments. Have modern armies not become so unwieldy as to be unmanageable, and ruinously expensive? Can any nation fight a war to a firmsh under modern conditions? Would not economic difficulties involve both combatants in inextricable ruin long before the military problem could be fought out on the field?

#### OUR FOOD SUPPLY.

This brings us to another question of vital importance What about our food supply in time of war? We have found it difficult enough to supply rations for our troops although we had undisputed command of the sea, and they were after all but a handful of men. What would be our position if, say, London were in the position of Ladysmith, and the army of the invader had paralysed all internal communication and severed the arteries of our complex civilisation? It is idle saying that this has been considered. It has never even been seriously examined since we lost the command of the swiftest steamers on the ocean highways. The provisioning of England in war time, what is the irreducible minimum of food which we should have in reserve, what the indispensable strength of the navy necessary to protect the myriad ships which bring our food from over sea? It is no use blinking the consideration of these things. If Chamberlainism is to rule the roost, then some form of protection, some system of bounty or corn law that would foster the production of the indispensable supply of our daily bread becomes inevitable. This may spell ruin for our manufactures. But in what other way can we rely upon averting the horrible catastrophe of our island fortress being reduced to submission by sheer starvation, not of the garrison so much as of the unemployed millions of the civil population?

After these questions had been discussed, not in the leisurely way of our Royal Commissions, but with the desperate and unremitting earnestness of those Councils over which Napoleon would sometimes preside for eightand ten hours a day, the ground would be cleared for framing proposals for the new Army.

#### DEPLUTOCRATISE,--

The first indispensable foundation of the new system should be to strike a deadly blow at the plutocratic cancer which at present makes the Army the plaything of the well-to-do. In the Army of the Future if any officer were to be found living beyond his pay, he should be cashiered. If the Army is to be democratised, there must be no golden barrier between the private and the commissioned ranks. Soldiering should be recognised as a workaday profession, and officers should stick to their work like doctors, or solicitors, or the slaughterers of the shambles. The social glamour which surrounds the epaulets should be warred against as fatal to efficiency. The officer should be worked like a

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There all our p the cost German and kept up to his mark by perpetual exercise. The hopeless and hideous breakdown of our Army in South Africa in every department—a breakdown of which the C.I.V.'s tell some strange tales,—ought to be regarded as marking the end of the old régime. It has persisted after the abolition of purchase down to the present day. But the Army will never be democratised until the present rule of the rich is killed out root and branch.

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#### COLONIALIZE-

In the second place, all parts of the Empire should be allowed an equal share, according to their numerical strength, in the reconstituted Army. The "mere Colonial" must share equally with the scions of our aristocracy or of the plutocrats of Park Lane in the command and general direction of the Army. The Colonial has had a bad experience of the result of the other system. Never again will Canadians and Australians regard it as an object of pride to serve in an Army whose chiefs can show no more intelligent appreciation of the future, no more resourceful adaptation of the means of the present, than that which has been displayed in the present war. The superciliousness of the society-bred officer has done mischief enough already. In the future the "mere Colonial" must rank by right with the best of the old country.

#### ---AND RAISE STANDARD OF EFFICIENCY.

Thirdly, while the total sum available for military purposes must not be increased, more pains must be taken to make the individual fighting unit more intelligent and more efficient. We do not want a large professional army. We want a thoroughly capable one. This may mean that we shall have to pay our soldiers half-a-crown or even five shillings a day. With smaller numbers we could afford higher pay. The evidence which this war has afforded us of the extent to which India has been over garrisoned should not be forgotten. If, in such a time as this, we can safely deplete India of 20,000 fighting men, it seems to afford a presumption that in ordinary seasons the army of India is at least 20,000 too A small highly-trained professional army, supplied with the latest and most efficient weapons of destruction, with an adequate artillery and a commissariat department always ready for action, is the ideal towards which most men's eyes are turning.

#### EVACUATE THE TRANSVAAL.

It will here be objected that it is nonsense to talk of reducing the numbers of our regulars while South Africa will necessitate their increase. To which I reply that it is nonsense imagining that we are going to maintain a huge army in South Africa. This war has lost us South Africa, unless we promptly retrace our steps, reverse our policy, and make it up with the Datch on the basis of British rule at Durban, Cape Town, Kimberley, and, if needs be, at Johannesburg, but never a trace of the direct Imperial factor anywhere from Table Bay to the Zambesi. A settlement that permitted us to set up British rule within a ring-fence on the Rand would not be ideal; but it would at least be possible. And the system which the Government is now aiming at is simply impossible.

#### COMPULSORY SERVICE?

There remains the larger question of the training of all our people in arms. If Chamberlainism is to prevail, the cost of adequate insurance will necessarily include

conscription in one form or another. Possibly the Swiss system, or some modification of the Swiss system, might be devised and adapted for our insular circumstances and our great civic population. No one can hate conscription more than I do, but it is a grave question whether, in the absence of any system of direct taxation which makes the man in the street feel immediately the pressure of the cost of war, there is any other expedient left than that which would render every mother's son of us liable to be drafted for foreign service whenever our Government involved us in war. If by some supreme exercise of the national common sense it could be enacted that no war should ever be made until a majority of the adults had paid half a crown per head into the Treasury there would be an end to all such wars as those which are now afflicting us. But as no Government will propose the adoption of so effective a check upon the liberty of making war, we may have to fall back upon the other resource—that of direct personal liability to be sent to the front. We might not all be called out. But the fact that the moment war was declared every household might find one of its most cherished members called out for service would probably do much to abate the fool-fury of our music-halls and the criminal incitement to war on the part of our press.

#### A BETTER WAY.

Personal service would at least do something to bring a sense of personal responsibility home to the average citizen. Of course it is much preferable that the nation should meet its difficulties in another way, and that, abjuring Jingoism and all its evil ways, the Government should deliberately set itself to the cultivation of international friendship and the rendering of helpful service to its neighbours, rather than to perpetually provoking their suspicion and alarm. But of that there is no chance. Ephraim is for the moment wedded to his idols, and we must leave him alone, or, rather, we must endeavour as best we can to shield him from the consequences of his idolatry.

#### PHYSICAL TRAINING FOR ALL.

Even if there were no danger of having to fight for our lives, even if all armies were relegated to limbo, and no man were ever again to lift his hand against his brother man, it is a question for the gravest consideration of all of us whether the time has not come when, in the interest of the physical development of our people, statutory provision should not be made for compelling every youth, male or female, to undergo every year a certain period of athletic training in the open air. It need not, and, I hope, will never be, of a military character. But as we regard it essential to see to it that every English child has an irreducible minimum of school learning to enable him to hold his own in the world, is it not equally our duty to see to it that the human body, that Temple of God, does not deteriorate, but has at least an irreducible minimum opportunity of retaining or cf regaining the Divine Image? Physical education intelligently directed and universally enforced would do wonders in arresting the decadence now, alas, only too visible in many of our manufacturing towns and in the streets of the capital.

But we are wandering into Utopia. Let me then return to prosaic realism, and, in reply to the question, What will they do with their majority?—make the only answer that seems probably correct, and say—Nothing.

COMPUESORI SERVICE.

## PUBLIC HOUSES AS PUBLIC TRUSTS.

## A PRACTICAL SCHEME OF TEMPERANCE REFORM.

No thinking man can reflect with complacency upon the position in which the General Election has left the temperance question. It is not only the defeat of Sir Wilfrid Lawson which has reduced the temperance reformers to the verge of despair. They have other reasons which go much deeper. There are grave misgivings as to whether they must modify their plan of campaign.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE CHURCHES.

In this matter of temperance the action of the Churchusing the term in its broadest sense—has been often even more disappointing than that of the politicians. Whether we regard it as the duty of the Church to see that the thirsty are supplied with innocent means of quenching their thirst, or whether we take the view that the Church's first duty is to dry up the thirst, the result is equally unsatisfactory. It has divided its force into two armies, one of which has fought the long battle for thirty years in favour of obtaining statutory powers to close the houses licensed to sell intoxicants; the other section, not so much from any love of the publican, but from a keen appreciation of the votes which he can command, entered into an alliance with Bung and Boniface, by which the united spiritual and spirituous forces of modern society were able easily to vanquish the phalanx of their foes. Thus it came to pass that beer and Bible became the watchword of the victorious Unionists, while the reformers who fought under the banner of local option found themselves hopelessly discomfited. The net result, therefore, of the Church's action on the drink question can hardly be said to redound to its credit as a tendency making for righteousness among the children of man.

LIGHT IN THE DARKNESS.

At this point, however, gleams of light are discernible on the horizon. There are signs that the lessons of experience are converting even the extreme tee-totalers to a perception of the fact that they have been on the wrong tack. I hear, for instance, that in Elswick, in Newcastle-on-Tyne, in a working class district, from which every public-house has been banished as effectively as if the Permissive Bill were in operation, our temperance friends have been appalled to discover that the only result was the immediate establishment of drinking clubs, in which boozing went on to the early hours of the morning without let or hindrance. One such club was quite capable of doing more mischief than a dozen strictly regulated public-houses. But much the most hopeful sign has been the effective and practical fashion in which the proposed municipalisation of the public-houses has been taken up by the Bishop of Chester and Lord Grey. The Bishop of Chester has long been famous as the advocate of a modified Gothenburg system; but it is to him, together with Lord Grey, the Lord Lieutenant of Northumberland, that we owe the first daring attempt to give practical shape to the new idea. Lord Grey has founded an association which has undertaken to open and to manage any public-houses for which licences may be needed in the county of Northumberland, the fundamental idea of this association being that the profits accruing from such licences should revert to the community as a whole, instead of going to swell the purse of private speculators.

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Lord Grey hopes that early in the session of the new Parliament it will be possible to secure the adoption of a resolution in both Houses of Parliament expressing the opinion of the Legislature that in all cases where new licences are applied for, preference should be given for associations created for the purpose of enabling the community to secure the profits of the business. with this resolution the Northumberland Association, and other associations which it is hoped will be formed in various counties, will appear at every Brewster Sessions and apply for any licences which may be asked for on the part of any district within their county. If the association is adequately supported in capital, and its directors are men of probity and standing, it is expected that the licences will in every case be entrusted to them. And thereupon, without any legislation, the creation of new vested interests in the shape of fresh licences held by private persons will cease. For every new licensed house will then be in the hands of a public company which will administer them, not for the purpose of private gain, but for promoting the comfort without impairing the morals The managers would have no of the community. personal interest in promoting the sale of drinks, they would probably be given a percentage on the sale of nonintoxicants. At the end of the year, when the profits came up for division, after the payment of the stipulated maximum percentage to the shareholders, the remainder would be available for distribution for public purposes.

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HOW THE SCHEME WOULD BE WORKED.

Lord Grey, faithful to the ideal of the Civic Church, boldly proposes to give the right of allocating the profits on the sale of drink to a body on which the heads of the various churches in Northumberland would sit side by side with the Mayor of Newcastle and the Chairman of the County Council. Here, indeed, is a proposal calculated to make people think. At a time when Sir Wilfrid Lawson is hors de combat, and Lord Salisbury has disdainfully turned his back up on the report of his own Commission, this project of Lord Grey's deserves the serious consideration of all who wish to see something done in coping with one of the greatest evils of our time. I would earnestly appeal to those of my readers who may be interested in this matter, or who may be able and willing to assist in organising public action in their own locality on similar lines, to place themselves in communication with Lord Grey, whose permanent address is Howick, Northumberland.

THE BISHOP OF CHESTER'S CIRCULAR.

The Bishop of Chester has issued a circular letter to announce the formation of a new company to extend the work of the People's Refreshment House Association (Limited). The People's Refreshment House Association, the Bishop goes on to say, is a modest pioneer enterprise, started a few years ago, which now has twelve houses under its management, and which might have had many more had not its operations been designedly tentative and cautious. success of the association has thus far been very eh-It has therefore been determined to form, under the leadership of the association, strengthened by public-spirited men of large business experience, a new company built on larger lines, which will be able to act as the centre of operations throughout the country. The central association also looks forward to the formation of local associations, with which it will co-operate. One such has already been set on foot in Northumberland.

# LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

#### WHAT SHOULD BE DONE IN CHINA.

BY THE BEST AUTHORITY IN THE WORLD.

SIR ROBERT HART, who for forty-five years has been intimately connected with China, and for the latter part of that period has been recognised by everybody as the best authority upon all questions relating to the Chinese and their government, contributes a truly alarming article to the Fortnightly Review. Sir Robert Hart is not a literary man, and his essay manifestly proceeds from a pen more accustomed to framing official reports than to writing magazine articles. Notwithstanding its quaint division into some score sections, each under a separate letter of the alphabet, from A to Q, the article is better worth reading than anything that has been written by anybody during the whole of this crisis. Dr. Morrison's narrative of the incidents of the siege may surpass Sir Robert Hart's account of the same episode in contemporary history; but the importance of the article does not lie in its description of the siege—it is to be found in his diagnosis of the causes which brought about the siege, and his prediction as to the results which may confidently be anticipated in the future from the forces now at work in the Chinese Empire. Briefly speaking, Sir Robert Hart's opinion is that no power on earth can prevent the sentiment which produced the Boxers dominating China and defying Europe. Never have the exponents of the Yellow Danger had so weighty a declaration in their favour from so eminent an authority.

OURSELVES TO BLAME.

And what makes it all the worse to bear is that Sir Robert Hart is quite certain that we have only ourselves to blame for all that has happened. First of all we treat the Chinese unjustly, and then prod them into adopting the very tactics which will end in our expulsion from China. He says:—

What has happened has been the logical effect of previous doings. Europe has not been ungenerous in her treatment of China, but, even so, has wounded her: a more tactful, reasonable, and consistent course might possibly have produced better results, but in no case could foreigners expect to maintain for ever their extra-territorialised status and the various commercial stipulations China had conceded to force.

Wên Hsiang, the celebrated Prime Minister of China during the minority of Tung Chih in the early sixties, often said, "You are all too anxious to awake us and start us on a new road, and you will do it; but you will all regret it, for, once awaking and started, we shall go fast and far—farther than you think—much farther than you want!" His words are very true.

THE BOXERS A VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The Chinese were very slow to assimilate European ideas, but by our persistent pressure we succeeded in introducing into the Chinese mind that it would be a famous piece of statecraft to invent the Boxers. Sir Robert says:—

The teaching thus received began gradually to crystallise in the belief that a huge standing army on European lines would be wasteful and dangerous and that a volunteer association—as suggested by the way all China ranged itself on the Government side in the Franco-Chinese affair—covering the whole Empire, offering an outlet for restless spirits and fostering a united and patriotic feeling, would be more reliable and effective, an idea which seemed to receive immediate confirmation from without in the stand a handful of burghers were making in the Transvaal:

hence the Boxer Association, patriotic in origin, justifiable in its fundamental idea, and in point of fact the outcome of either foreign advice or the study of foreign methods.

The Boxer Association, therefore, in the opinion of this expert observer, corresponds very closely to the outburst of patriotic sentiment which forty years ago produced our Volunteer movement.

BUT POSSESSED OF-HYPNOTIC ?-POWERS.

He mentions, however, that the Boxers either possess, or lay claim to possess, supernatural powers to which our Volunteers never aspired. He says:—

Something akin to hypnotism or mesmerism seems connected with Boxer initiation and action: the members bow to the south-east, recite certain mystical sentences, and then, with closed eyes, fall on their backs; after this they arise, eyes glazed and staring, possessed of the strength and agility of maniacs, mount trees and walls and wield swords and spears in a way they are unable to at other times; semi-initiation is said to render the body-impervious to cut or thrust, while the fullyinitiated fear neither shot nor shell; the various sub-chiefs are, of course, fully initiated, but the supreme chief is described as more gifted still-he sits in his hall, orders the doors to be opened, and while remaining there in the body, is said to be elsewhere in spirit, directing, controlling, suggesting and achieving. One of the best shots, in a Legation guard, relates how he fired seven shots at one of the chiefs on the Northern Bridge, less than two hundred yards off: the chief stood there contemptuously, pompously waving his swords and as if thereby causing the bullets to pass him to right or left at will: he then calmly and proudly stalked away unhit, much to the astonishment of the sharpshooter! Though professing to know nothing beyond the domain of sense, the Chinaman is really an extravagant believer in the supernatural, and so he readily credits the Boxer with all the powers he claims.

PARTITION, CONVERSION, OR THE WHIRLWIND.

The Boxers being therefore the legitimate and inevitable outcome of the grafting of Western European ideas upon Chinese patriotic sentiment, we have to face the certainty of the fact that the movement in its essence will not die out, but will increase and spread until it assumes proportions which will defy us. Sir Robert Hart says:—

Twenty millions or more of Boxers armed, drilled, disciplined, and animated by patriotic—if mistaken—motives, will make residence in China impossible for foreigners, will take back from foreigners everything foreigners have taken from China, will pay off old grudges with interest, and will carry the Chinese flag and Chinese arms into many a place that even fancy will not suggest to-day, thus preparing for the future upheavals and disasters never even dreamt of. In fifty years' time there will be millions of Boxers in serried ranks and war's panoply at the call of the Chinese Government; there is not the slightest doubt of that! And if the Chinese Government continues to exist, it will encourage-and it will be quite right to encourage, uphold, and develope this national Chinese movement; it bodes no good for the rest of the world, but China will be acting within its right and will carry through the national programme! Nothing but partition—a difficult and unlikely international settlement, or a miraculous spread of Christianity in its best form—a not impossible, but scarcely to be hoped for, religious triumph, will defer, will avert this result; is either the one or the other within the limits of practical politics or practical propagandism? I fear not! And if not, what? Then the lawlessness of the present uprising must be condoned and the Manchoo dynasty supported: to this end it will be made to "lose face" as little as possible-but trade in arms will not cease and our sons and grandsons will reap the whirlwind.

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As to the immediate question what should be done, he says:—

The first question now to be settled by the Treaty Powers is how to make peace—for China is at war with all, and what conditions to impose to safeguard the future—for the stipulations of the past have been set at defiance and obliterated. There would seem to be a choice between three courses—partition, change of dynasty, or patching up the Manchoo rule.

Of these three courses he decides that the last is the only one open to us, and although he goes on to talk about compensation and punishment the logic of his article points unmistakably to our accepting whatever terms we can get from the Chinese, and making the best of them, knowing that if we go further we shall fare worse. It is to be hoped that the German Emperor will read Sir Robert Hart's article, and readjust his policy to the facts to which this supreme expert bears unimpeachable testimony.

#### A SIGNIFICANT RUSSIAN DECLARATION.

In immediate connection with Sir Robert Hart's paper it is well to read the short article which Professor Martens, the well-known Chief Justice of Christendom, has contributed to the Monthly Review on the subject of the Hague Conference and China. In this paper Professor Martens, whose authority on International law cannot be disputed by any, declares himself in most unqualified fashion against any attempt to utilise the present crisis for the purpose of still further increasing the domination of Europe over the Chinese. After setting forth the admitted facts as to the privileges which we have extracted by force from the Chinese, he continues:—

Therefore I maintain that the civilised Powers, in settling their account with China, should not endeavour either to increase the privileges of their countrymen in China, or favour, by the exaction of new immunities, the propagation of the Christian religion among the Chinese, or undermine the authority and the prestige of the Chinese Government, or increase in the hearts of the Chinese people their hatred and animosity against all foreigners.

We cannot recognise any right whatever belonging to the Christian nations of imposing upon the Chinese an unscrupulous exploitation of their natural riches; we are unable to concede to Protestant and Catholic missionaries the right of propaganda at the expense of the strength of the Chinese State; we recognise absolutely no legal title justifying the systematic poisoning of the Chinese by opium, the importation of which is imposed by force upon China; lastly, we express in all sincerity our conviction that the Chinese have the same right to insist that "China should belong to Chinamen" as the Russians or English that their country should belong to them.

It would be difficult to put into shorter compass a policy more absolutely antagonistic to that which the German Emperor appears to be pursuing in China at the present moment.

#### THE BOXERS MIRACLE-WORKERS.

The Rev. Roland Allen, of the Church of England Mission, Peking, contributes to Cornhill for November a most instructive paper on "Some of the causes which led to the siege of the foreign legations at Pekin." First he cites the force of hunger, for ever since the coup d'état North China has suffered from drought: and the people attributed the calamity to the anger of Heaven caused either by the Empress' highhanded action or by the presence of foreigners. As the Boxers advanced, the rain fell, as though to encourage the belief that Heaven was on their side. The second cause was the force of religion. The Boxers were religious enthusiasts. They were believed to be attended by "divine soldiers" in untold thousands:—

The Boxers professed and the people believed that they were supported in their warfare by divine powers, and that with the aid of these gods they could in a short time—a few days or months—drive every foreigner out of China. The Boxers professed and the people commonly believed that they could work miracles to prove their divine mission. Not only in the country but in the streets of Peking they performed tricks which were almost universally accepted as miraculous. They cut themselves with their swords without drawing blood; they lifted millstones by a single thread; they drove their spears through bricks and withdrew them, leaving no hole; they balanced a large stone attached to a short stick upon the top of a Chinese wine cup so that it could not be made to fall; in dining they had but one pot of food, yet however many of their number came to share in its contents all had enough.

## "THE FOREIGNERS KNOW NO RIGHT."

The third cause of the rising was a rankling sense of foreign injustice. The news of foreign encroachments spread with a rapidity unknown in former times, thanks chiefly to the advance of Christian missions!

As a Chinese put it one day to me, a few years ago you could travel 500 li without finding a Christian; now you cannot go fifty without finding a church. And where the missionary goes there goes information, and an increasing desire for information and a growing interest in the condition of the State. . . . Truly or falsely the Boxer preachers protested and the people believed that in the Lisotung peninsula the Russians used forced labour, that in Chiao Chou Germans broke into the houses of honest men and submitted their women to the vilest usage, under threats of fearful vengeance if any resistance was offered. One of our own teachers reported to me the gist of a speech which he heard a Boxer deliver at a street corner in Peking. Summed up in a word it was this: treacherous seizure of the land, forced labour, rape. Chinese Christians would come to me to ask if these charges were true. They were in every one's mouth. "The foreigners knew no right." . . . True or false, the people believed these stories, and many, very many, of them had their own instances to cite of friends or relations who had been deprived of justice in the courts by priestly interference.

The writer suggests that the rulers of China supported the Boxers as a refuge of despair. "They preferred a momentary vengeance and annihilation to slavery."

JUSTICE, OR JUDGMENT?

Mr. A. Edmund Spender raises in the Westminster Review "a plea for justice." He contends that the Allies have no right to exploit China for their own selfish purposes. "China is a debtor to no man," and simply desires to be left alone. But if we disregard the claims of justice, Mr. Spender draws a grim picture of the Nemesis that awaits us. He says:—

The same reason that makes us envious of the yellow labourer in our colonies will give us cause to repent of our haste to develop a hitherto exclusive country. Compared to our thousands or hundreds in the competition, China will raise up her millions. Quick as the Japanese to adapt themselves to new circumstances, they will learn of us new trades and then will oust us from their marts. They will be our keenest commercial competitors; not even the shoddy markets from the Fatherland will be able to undersell them. Wherever they go they take the first rank in business. As bankers in the Straits we may see them any day driving about in their carriage and pair; as managers in Japan we find them set over the heads of Japanese to keep the business on a sound financial basis. Out of the torrent of the Fraser River they are picking up a fortune out of the gold-washing from the silt in their baskets with a patience that would make a Canadian bankrupt.

THE "QUARTERLY'S" COUNSEL.

The Quarterly Review analyses the situation thus:— Great Britain, so far, stands alone, with the Triple Alliance facing her; and her hope lies in the defection, partial or complete, of Germany from that alliance, or in the enunciation of a

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The interests of three Great Powers are directly opposed to the open declaration of partition. When, therefore, the question arises of the future status of the Chinese Empire, let Great Britain declare that her policy is the preservation of the eighteen provinces in their integrity, and demand throughout those provinces international freedom, customs, and tariffs. Such a policy, if firmly announced, would meet with the support of Japan and the United States, and could not be openly opposed by Russia, which is for ever posing as the disinterested friend of China, and which, moreover, must regard with distrust the rise of a Greater Germany on her flank. Such a declaration would clear the situation at once. .

The alternative is plain. If the Powers refuse to support us in maintaining the integrity of the eighteen provinces, and to give practical demonstration of that support by sacrificing their exclusive spheres, then we too must adopt a sphere, and we must make it plain that we are determined to go just as far in the protection of our sphere as any other power.

#### RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN IN CHINA.

Mr. Josiah Quincy writes in the North American Review on China and Russia. He thinks that Russia's policy in regard to China is based upon her territorial proximity and the dread that China may, under the direction of Japan, become an aggressive Power. Russia's position in regard to China is now a predominant one, and is largely strengthened by the fact that, like Japan, she has no missionaries in the country. Mr. Quincy advises that American statesmen should preserve good relations with Russia in the settlement of the Chinese question :-

The natural and legitimate character of the expansion of Russia to the Pacific, the fact that she has a real civilising mission in Asia, however her own civilisation may fall below the European standard in some respects; the service which she is rendering to the future commerce of the world by the great continental railroad which she is building at such an enormous cost; the pacific character of her policy—these are points which cannot be treated within the limits of this article. The maintenance of friendly relations with Russia should be as cardinal a point in our diplomatic policy as the cultivation of similar relations with us is in her own programme. Each nation has expanded across a continent, from one ocean to another; we meet as friends upon the shores of the Pacific-the great arena in which, perhaps, is to be fought out, in war or in peace, the struggle for political or commercial supremacy.

#### A JAPANESE VIEW OF RUSSIA.

Mr. Y. Ozaki contributes an excellent article on "Misunderstood Japan" to the North American Review for October. The chief object of his article is to point out the disadvantage under which Japan has lain owing to the failure of Europeans to understand her; but its greatest interest lies in his definition of Japanese policy in regard to Russia, China, and Corea. Mr. Ozaki wisely does not believe in the inevitableness of a conflict with Russia. He points out that neither country has anything to gain from such a struggle. Russia's advance to Port · Arthur, he says, was inevitable, and responsible Japanese feel no vindictiveness over the events of 1895. The acquisition of Corea by Russia would, however, be regarded as a menace. Mr. Ozaki says that Japan needs no territory on the Asiatic continent for the purposes of The Island of Yezo is still sparsely colonisation. populated and, if developed, could maintain a large population.

#### ANGLO-AMERICAN ENTENTE.

Mr. Maurice Low in the National Review, after outlining the effect produced by the United States on the course of the Chinese negotiations, adds this assurance :-

It may be added, as a matter o' interest to English readers no less than American, that from the outset of the disorders in China up to the present time the Foreign Office in London and the State Department in Washington have been working in complete accord, and that no step has been taken by either Government without the other having been promptly consulted and its views ascertained.

### "ENGLAND FIRST; THE REST NOWHERE."

Writing in Blackwood on "the rival Foreign Devils," Colonel Knollys holds that, in comparison with the interests of other Powers in China, "England is first, and the rest nowhere." He offers several proofs of this conclusion. He refers to pidgin English ("pidgin" being Chinese pronunciation of "business"):—

There is not a vestige of French, or German, or Italian Pidgin. Persons of those nationalities are compelled to transact their business with the inhabitants by English Pidgin. European languages proper, I seldom found them of avail in any of the numerous localities in China which I visited, saving in Portuguese Macao. This universality of the English language, Fortuguese macao. This universality of the English manganger, corrupted though it be, is surely irrefragable evidence of the overwhelming preponderance of English influence, English interests, and English rights.

He compares the brisk and thriving energy and popular administration of English Shanghai with the backward condition of French and German Shanghai and of Portuguese Macao.

### MISSIONARIES INEXPUGNABLE.

In the October Forum Mr. Charles Denby writes on "The Future of China and of the Missionaries." missionaries, he says, cannot be got out of China, for the Catholic organisations have taken too deep a root, and if the Catholics remain the Protestants must do so also. Mr. Denby says :-

Whether or not missionary work should be circumscribed in its extent must be left to the great societies which have it in charge. From my experience I would advise that care and prudence be exercised in selecting locations for missionaries. In many localities there would not, probably, for a generation to come be any danger of destruction. In others the danger is patent. It is impossible for our Government to station soldiersall over China to protect its people. It can only demand redress when wrongs are perpetrated, and that it has always faithfully The spirit of adventure which takes no account except of the letter of the Scriptural injunction, should be restrained. In some cases missionaries have defied the advice of consuls, and have gone into the most dangerous localities. There should be reason in all things. Riots occur and pass like summer clouds, and all races are eminently recuperative. A few years will obliterate the marks of the recent outrages; but let not the patient, gentle, persistent labours of decades be brought to naught.

BUDDHISM is the "Great Religion of the World" dealt with by Professor Rhys Davids in the North American Review for October. On the whole, he thinks that Buddhism is likely to increase its influence in the world as a religious force :-

It is not probable that any considerable number of people, either in Europe or America, will ever range themselves openly on the side of Buddhism, as a profession of faith. But it cannot be denied that there are certain points in the Buddhist view of life that are likely to influence, and to influence widely, with increasing intensity, the views of life, of philosophy, of ethics, as held now in the West. And not only the view of life, the method also, the system of self-training in ethical culture, has certain points which the practical Western mind is not likely, when it comes to know it, to ignore.

## THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

DR. ALBERT SHAW'S SUMMING UP.

THE first place in the Contemporary Review is given to a weighty article by Dr. Albert Shaw on the American Presidential Election. Dr. Shaw maintains that there has never been a time when the Presidential Election excited less strong feeling on the part of the American electorate. The old issues which used to divide and distract the citizens have practically disappeared. If it were not that there are two standing armies of politicians, continually on the warpath, who must fight at each election or lose their raison d'ttre, there need not have been a contest this year at all. But although the contest had to be joined, Dr. Shaw thinks there has never been a time when the re-election of the out-going President would be acquiesced in so generally as on the present occasion.

DEAD ISSUES.

Dr. Shaw devotes considerable space to setting forth how it was that the negro question has ceased to divide parties. The Republicans no longer consider it their duty as superior persons to protect the rights of their coloured fellow-citizens in the Southern States, and the white population no longer feels that it is necessary to be Democratic in order to defend the rule of the white man against the negroes. majority of Southern States they have effectually succeeded in disfranchising the negroes by enforcing restrictions upon illiterate voting, which Dr. Shaw evidently regards as legitimate and necessary. There is therefore no longer a negro question. Neither is there any longer a tariff question. Dr. Shaw quotes a prophecy which he made twelve years ago, that protection was the shortest cut to Free Trade, and that if McKinley had been allowed to have full and uninterrupted possession of the tariff, we might reasonably have expected the establishment of Free Trade to come in with the new century. As it is, the Democratic agitation against the high tariff postponed the realisation of this ideal, but Dr. Shaw evidently is of opinion that in a very few years the American tariff for protective purposes will be dispensed with, as builders discard scaffolding when the building is finished. The third issue which has practically disappeared, although it still forms a plank in the programme of the opposing parties, is the question of currency. This is so far a dead issue that Dr. Shaw thinks it is evident that the majority of the delegates at the Democratic Convention at Kansas City would have preferred to drop the Silver question, but as this could not be done with dropping Bryan, they accepted Bryan, even although he was weighted with his previous declarations on the subject of the importance of the Silver currency.

INCONSEQUENT ANTI-IMPERIALISM.

There are then two issues, that of Imperialism and that of Trusts. Dr. Shaw expresses himself very strongly as to the inconsequence and inconsistency of Mr. Bryan's policy in relation to the Philippine Islands. To judge from his general declarations you would think that they led irresistibly to the conclusion that the United States ought to confess that it was wrong in trying to coerce the Filipinos, that it ought to admit their independence, and base a treaty of peace upon such an admission, and then to withdraw from the islands exactly on the analogy of the British withdrawal from America in 1783. Mr. Bryan draws no such conclusions. First, he would have the United States retain possession, in the fullest sense, of an important Philippine seaport and coaling station, which, being interpreted, means

that he would hold Manila as owner and sovereign for ever. Further, Mr. Bryan proposes that the United States should continue to exercise authority throughout the Philippine Islands until it had established there a stable government. Finally, Mr. Bryan holds that after the Americans had withdrawn, they should continue to maintain a protectorate over the whole Archipelago. Against this most lame and illogical conclusion of Mr. Bryan's, the Republicans simply say that it is their duty to discover and develop a capacity for local self-government among the Filipinos. Meanwhile, they are bound by treaty to assert their authority and to resist all efforts to expel the soldiers from the islands. If Mr. Bryan were to be elected this November Mr. McKinley would still go on endeavouring to suppress the Philippine insurrection until the 4th of March. then Dr. Shaw doubts whether Mr. Bryan could in any case induce the Democratic Congress to relinquish the sovereignty of the United States. The Democratic sovereignty of the United States. majority must come from the South, where public senti-ment is in favour of American commercial and political expansion in every direction. The Democratic South is no more ready than the North to haul down the flag.

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The question of Trusts, Dr. Shaw says, has brought Mr. Bryan more support than his inconsistent attitude on the subject of the Philippine War. A great labour vote will be polled for him in the spirit of general antagonism towards rich men and great corporations. Dr. Shaw expresses no opinion as to how the German vote will go, though he says that a great effort is being made to capture the German vote for the Democrats by labelling McKinley as the friend of England and the enemy of the Boer Republics. Dr. Shaw finishes his paper as he began by declaring that the coherence of the two great parties is due not so much to an intelligent division of public opinion upon great questions as to the keen competition of two great rival armies of politicians seeking office under the guise of allegiance to one party or the other.

#### UNDER WHICH REPUBLIC?

Mr. J. Lowry Whittle contributes to the Fortnightly Review for November a lucidly written exposition of the importance of the issues at stake in the contest in the States. He calls his article "Bryan and McKinley: the Parting of the Ways." He does not think that Mr. Bryan's defeat is quite so certain as do Mr. McKinley's friends, but he believes that he will be defeated. He says:—

It seems likely to have much more permanent consequences than the overthrow of the Silver Ring in 1896. It will be the last struggle of the Democrats to maintain their old traditions as a federation of gigantic parishes independent of, and morally superior to, all the rest of the world.

The insignificance of the part played by the Silver question at the recent election is well illustrated in the following paragraph:—

At Chicago, out of a political creed of twenty-nine paragraphs, the first seventeen were devoted to silver coinage and kindred economic questions. In the Kansas City manifesto silver is not mentioned until the nineteenth paragraph.

The real issue upon which the election has turned has been whether the Republic of Jefferson has to be superseded by the Republic of Hamilton:—

The fact on which Colonel Bryan has seized is that the successes of the Union in the war of 1898 have raised many questions that the public did not anticipate. But the reader who would judge the full import of the present struggle in the United

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that the ed many der who e United States must recollect that the democratic principles of Jefferson expressed in the Declaration of Independence, latent in the Constitution of 1789, did for at least eighty years constitute the political atmosphere of the nation, that this influence was not materially shaken by the Civil War, and that now the people are suddenly called on to decide between the political creed honoured for five generations, and the brilliant visions of a combative nationality, conceived by Hamilton, stimulated by the economic growth of the country, but little discussed since Hamilton's death in 1804.

### "THE FIRST AMERICAN RADICAL."

Mr. Sydney Brooks writes on Bryanism in the Contemporary Review. He warmly protests against accepting our news and views from New York, which "never looks beyond the Hudson." He deplores Lord Salisbury's openly taking sides with the Republican party and committing England to what may, by the fortunes of the polling-booth, be one day the losing side. He warns us against taking too seriously the exaggerations of American politics. He observes shrewdly that "a Presidential election is America's one national sport," but declares it to be conducted with greater orderliness than our General Election. He writes to vindicate Bryanism against the hyberbolic attacks made upon it. He says:—

I went through the campaign of 1896 from start to finish, travelling widely over the country, and so far from being convinced that the Bryanites were the abandoned party they were painted in New York, the conclusion I came to was that the sharp curve they took at the Chicago Convention marked the beginning of a new movement and a new force in American politics, having for their ultimate aims the emancip: ton of the working classes from the oppression of organised wealth and a return to a broader and more equitable democracy. . . . Americans are anything but Radicals in their politics. Mr. Bryan is the first American Radical, and his programme shocked the sense of the country as Free Trade shocked the Tory squires of sixty years ago. But Free Trade triumphed.

Mr. Brocks declares that, apart from the excusable but too open threat to pack the Supreme Court with judges favourable to income tax, the Bryanite programme contained little out of line with Liberal principles. He save:—

Plant the average English Liberal in the States and the odds are almost anything in favour of his joining the Democratic party. He would recognise broadly that the American Democrats are fighting the very battle for individual liberty which the English Liberals have fought and largely won.

Mr. Bryan's demand for Free Silver was no more immoral than the agitation to reopen the Indian mints to silver. Free coinage of silver rupee or silver dollar is hardly a breach of the Ten Commandments. The real meaning of the Silver agitation is thus tersely put: "Bryanism was a sort of Chartist movement fighting under an economic banner." No doubt the Bryanites do not spare Great Britain in their crusade against Imperialism. But a lower tariff, if not Free Trade itself, will be hastened by the Democrats. Mr. Brooks concludes:—

When Bryanism is purged of its economic heresies, we may be able to look not uncharitably on a movement that aims at making America almost as democratic as we are ourselves. And finally, a marked bias for either of the two great American parties is not the way to improve our relations with the country as a whole.

#### WHY SOUTHERNERS ARE DEMOCRATS.

The North American Review for October carries its policy of grouping together contributions on the same subject to the extreme. No less than eleven articles deal with the Presidential Election, five of the contributors

being in favour of Mr. Bryan and six in favour of Mr. McKinley. The first is by Mr. A. E. Stevenson, Democratic Candidate for the Vice-Presidency, who defines "Imperialism" as the chief issue. Imperialism finds its inspiration in "corporate greed," and threatens despotism.

Mr. B. R. Tillman describes the "Causes of Southern Opposition to Imperialism." The explanation is simple; the southerners have a race question of their own, and object to incorporating any more coloured men in the body politic:—

We dread the reflex action, the example, the familiarising of our people with despotic methods. We do not want to add to the perplexities involved in the Race Question in the South the greater danger involved in the conquest and government of the Philippine Islands, outside of and contrary to the Constitution. All other issues are dwarfed, therefore, by this issue, in our minds.

#### MR. RICHARD CROKER'S VIEW.

Mr. Richard Croker deals with "The Interest of the First Voter." As might be expected, Mr. Croker is firmly convinced that the young American votes according to his interests and not according to his principles. Mr. Croker says that the Democratic party is the young man's party:—

In the year 1864, at the age of twenty-one, I cast my first ballot. I felt then that the Democratic party was the young man's party; that the young blood of the nation must naturally be drawn toward Democracy, which made a ready place for the new-comers, and welcomed them to a share in the management of the affairs, even in the councils, of the nation. Nor, in the thirty-six years since I cast a ballot for George B. McClellan, have I seen any good cause for changing my views on this subject. It is, indeed, my deliberate opinion that the Democratic party is the only party which offers an even chance to the first voter, not only in the political contest, but in the battle of life as well.

#### THE RESULTS OF MCKINLEYISM.

Mr. Erving Winslow defines the "Anti-Imperialist Position." The results of McKinleyism he sums up as follows:—

In Cuba, a population on the verge of revolution; a broken and bitter subject race in Porto Rico; in the Philippines, a defiant and persistent enemy. Corruption in the Administration, horrible licensed vice in Manila, the outrages of an irregular contest leyond even the cruel laws of war and the chartered savagery of barbarous allies, the treatment of Catholic Christians as heathens, the desecration of churches, rapine, ravishing, and murder; in what a horrible propaganda of wickedness the United States has been engaged for months, which are now gathering up their dread account into years. This explains the censorship which keeps the truth from America. While all these horrors are going on, because they do not come within reach of the senses, the defenders of the Administration rely upon the comfort and prosperity which are as yet superficially apparent in domestic affairs to dull the ears and steel the hearts of the American people. It is the old Imperial idea that nothing matters while there is plenty of bread and circuses. It is impossible that we should long remain thus callous; but, even should we otherwise do so, there is reason to expect that the inflation of a vastly expanded currency is about to collapse, and that wages, which have not now the purchasing power of four years ago, will be reduced or cut off, and that bad times will arroad.

Mr. E. M. Shepard writes on "Support of Mr. Bryan by Sound Money Democrats." But every road in American electioneering leads to the Imperialist problem, and Mr. Shepard's article is chiefly a protest against McKinleyist Expansion.

#### THE OUESTION OF PROSPERITY.

After Mr. Winslow, the Republicans have their innings. Postmaster-General C. E. Smith writes on the "Vital Issues of the Campaign." In Imperialism he sees merely a red herring; the real question is whether the present

high level of prosperity is to be maintained ;-

In 1896, we had already suffered four years of hard times and low prices. Widespread bankruptcy, universal depression and a general fall of values had brought us down toward the silver level. We should have dropped, but dropped from a low plane. On the other hand, if we fall now we shall fall from a loftier height with more disastrous results. Prices, values, securities, wages are all far higher than they were in 1896. They are on the recognised and accepted gold level, with the buoyancy of unprecedented prosperity, and a fall to the silver level would produce an immeasurable shock. The sudden realisation of such a possibility through Mr. Bryan's election would immediately shatter confidence, and cause the greatest financial convulsion the country has ever seen. Our markets are more closely connected with those of Europe than ever before. With our present splendid financial standing we have become a creditor nation. The Powers of Europe are coming to us for large loans. The upheaval of our markets by the threat of the silver standard would convulse the Bourses of London, Paris and Berlin, which would react here, and the sweeping extent of the financial, business and industrial calamity would be beyond calculation.

#### OTHER VOICES AGAINST MR. BRYAN.

Mr. G. F. Hoar writes at more length than most of the other contributors. The treatment of the negroes by the Southern Democrats is, he says, the best proof of their incapacity to do justice to the Philippines :-

I do not believe that Mr. Bryan or his associates will do better for ten million people of another race in the Philippine Islands than they have done and mean to do for ten million American citizens in the United States.

Mr. T. C. Platt prophesies disaster in case Mr. Bryan should be elected :-

A vote for Bryan is a vote to haul down the gold standard and hoist the white flag; to sail out of the path of international prosperity into the dead waters of isolation; to call down the noblest aspirations of patriotism and to proclaim our country a coward and a shirk in the family of nations!

Mr. W. M. Stuart might have been a lieutenant of Mr. Chamberlain, for he applies Mr. Chamberlain's arguments to America's conditions with skill. The Filipinos are all watching the American elections as the

Boers watched ours :

Mr. Bryan seems utterly heedless of the consequences of the aid and comfort he is extending to rebels in arms. He pays ro-attention to the accumulation of evidence that the guerilla warfare in Luzon is prolonged in anticipation of immediate independence in case of his election. The shooting of American soldiers and the murder and robbery of natives friendly to the United States, in order to keep up a show of resistance until the Democratic candidate becomes President, count for nothing when weighed in the balance against Mr. Bryan's ambition.

#### MR. CARNEGIE'S PRONOUNCEMENT.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, writing on "The Presidential Election-Our Duty," gives the following reasons for his

opposition to Mr. Bryan :-

We find many dangers ahead in Mr. Bryan's success. First, that of License instead of Law at home, in our very midst, through political denunciation of judicial decisions. Second, not Gold and Silver, but Silver alone, since an inferior drives out a superior currency. This means defrauding Labour to the extent of one-half of its earnings under the gold standard, and the loss to the people of one-half of their savings in banks, since these savings, which are now repayable in gold, would then be repaid in silver. Third, a Tax upon the Incomes of citizens, inaugurating an un-American system of espionage demoralising to the national character.

#### THE GOLD DEMOCRATS.

Mr. James H. Eckels tells the Gold Democrats "What They Ought to Do " :-

The Democrat who really wishes to serve his country best will serve it and his party by voting for President McKinley's re-election. He will not do so as a Republican advocate of Republican principles, but as a Democratic protestor against Bryanistic heresies. There is no half-way house, nor is any good to be accomplished by refraining from voting. It is a case where the surgeon must cut, and cut deeply. When Mr. Bryan is driven from power the patriotic Democrat can go back into a full fellowship with his party; for, when that time comes, the Democratic party will stand for something with the advocacy of which the patriotic Democrat will be glad to be associated. As long, however, as the present status is maintained, he can have neither have part nor lot with those who map out the policies of the Democratic party and control its act.

#### THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE

In the Forum for October Senator J. P. Dolliver describes "The Paramount Issues of the Campaign." The greatest of all issues is the prosperity which has been attained under the present administration and which, Mr. Dolliver says, is now jeopardised :-

The question is whether the fortunate and happy condition which now surrounds the American people shall be deliberately voted down. That question concerns every business in the United States, enters into the homes of the whole community, and must be answered upon the judgment and conscience of all. It is not a party question. Four years ago we saw in the United States a victory won for sound principles, in which men of all political parties had a share. That victory had a moral significance hard to over-estimate. It was a notice served upon agitators, mischief makers, demagogues, and political leaders of all trades, that whoever attacks the integrity of American business must settle his account, not with a political party, but with the national character of America. It ought to have taught political managers also that they will not be permitted to conceal their motives, hide their purposes, and cover their plans by the invention of imaginary issues, made paramount only by the distraction and confusion of party counsels. If the blind lead the blind the Scriptures teach us to expect them both to fall into the ditch; but if the blind undertake to lead those of us who can see, it is not too much to expect that most of us will have sense enough to avoid pitfalls which have grown familiar in the glare of experience.

#### The Leisure Hour.

THE most striking piece of writing in the November Leisure Hour is a story by Louis Becke, "The Man in the Buffalo Hide," a narrative of the atrocious cruelty of Li Hung Chang to a prisoner whom he had sworn to the English Government to spare. The period is that of the Taeping Rebellion, and the writer absolutely vouches for the truth of the hideous tale. "The Siege of Shanghai" in 1853 is also graphically described by one who was present. In some ways it seems to have been curiously like the siege of the legations in Pekin. The recent talk of a French invasion finds a somewhat belated echo in an article "The Alarm Bell of the Century," on Buonaparte's contemplated conquest of England; and also in a paper on "French Invasion of the Isle of Wight." Mr. M. Morrison writes on "The Awakening of Russia." We are reminded of the extraordinary interest excited by the Transvaal War by an article on, with photograph of, the Norfolk Islanders, who volunteered for South Africa, travelling 800 miles to Sydney, and paying their passage money in order to go to the front.

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THE November magazines supply ugly reading for the patriot. Hoarse, may be, with cheering Birmingham Imperialism and with shouting "Rule Britannia!" he finds, to his horror, as he takes up one magazine after another, that our command of the sea-the naval bond of empire-nay, the very heart of Empire itself-are exposed to mortal menace. He is shown the nation toppling on the edge of perdition. These appalling prospects are held out to him, not by disappointed pro-Boers" or by Liberals desperate with defeat, but by approved organs of unimpeachable "patriotism."

IS BRITAIN ON THE BRINK OF RUIN?

SUICIDAL UNREADINESS.

THE FRENCH DASH ON LONDON.

Most strenuous in its warning of impending doom is the National Review. Many a man, and still more many a woman, will sleep less soundly at nights after reading "the invasion problem" as stated by Captain W. E. Cairnes. The writer reiterates the fact to which we have repeatedly called attention, and which Lord Salisbury proclaimed aloud some months ago,-the defencelessness of London against a sudden raid. He paints the peril in vivid hues. Under normal conditions, he says, there are quartered in the North of France, within an hour or so by rail of the sea, at least 150,000 men: 100,000 would be needed for the raid. To convey that number across the Channel with artillery and cycles would require only shipping of 150,000 tons, and more than two-thirds of that tonnage is to be found any day in French channel ports. The force named would, the writer supposes, be largely cyclist infantry, and with them would go the new quick-firing field-guns. The British fleet would be lured, as in Fashoda days, towards the Spanish coast. When the night of the dash had come, French agents in South England would cut every wire and cable connecting the coast with London and the chief centres; the raiding force would be rushed aboard and over sea.

#### THE METROPOLIS SURPRISED.

The writer proceeds :-

I find no difficulty in picturing to myself a great fleet of transports, herded by torpedo craft and warships, closing with the British coast in the dark hours of the morning. I can see the swift launches towing boats crammed with infantry through the smooth water into the shadow of the cliffs, and then returning empty to the transports for fresh loads. I can follow, in my mind's eye, the infantry as they quickly push a little way inland, seizing the nearest farms and cottages, placing the terrified inmates under guard, and pouncing upon any wayfarer who might give the alarm. Ere the sun was well over the horizon many thousand men and many guns would be on shore, thousands more would be following them with the utmost speed, while London, the heart of the Empire, would be slowly awakening from its slumbers to find every telegraph wire cut, possibly many railways blocked, unconscious of the enemy already firmly established on British territory.

To prevent this sudden blow, the writer urges a special set of underground wires to be laid for naval and military use alone, which would be effective for purposes of mobilisation when ordinary wires were cut. The fortifications planned ten years ago should be carried out; plans prepared for rapid concentration of regular troops; test mobilisations rehearsed; and full use made of cyclecorps. The strengthening of our fleet is also a sine qua non.

THE GENERAL OPINION IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

So far Captain Cairnes. In the Nineteenth Century, Mr. H. Somers Somerset reports what he saw at the French

Army manœuvres at Chartres. It may be consoling to read that the French discarded both strategy and scouting; that no signalling was employed; that every care was taken to make the conditions as unreal as possible. The troops advanced in column and erect into the zone of fire, and stood there exposed to a frontal fire from a whole division safely ensconced behind admirable cover! Mr. Somerset, fresh from South Africa, concludes with the confident hope that "if ever there comes an invasion, when the invading force puts into practice the lessons learnt at Chartres," " our military prestige will be restored." Nevertheless, he reports that if half what is claimed for it be true their quick-firing field-gun is "immeasurably superior to ours." He also bears this

It was my good fortune to have an opportunity for considerable conversation with a young and distinguished officer, and I was much struck by the quiet contempt with which he spoke of the recent achievements of the British arms, and by the eminent opinions which he quoted as his authorities. "Your navy is strong, but your army—you have no army," he would say, and then hasten back to praises of the fleet to cover the unguarded utterance. His opinion of the course of any future war between England and France was not without interest. They would draw away the fleet from the Channel and if they could keep the sea clear for forty-eight hours, a hundred thousand men might land in England. The war would then be over. "The English! I know the English," he would say. "We should kill a few, we should march on London and kill a few more, and when they saw that, the others would stop fighting and pay. We know the English. Look at their surrenders in Africa! It is all arranged. But I hope there will never be a war. It would be a pity. I like the English very well myself. Oh yes, it would be a flying column, but what of that! There would be very little danger, and we should make our ammunition at Woolwich. And then you have no army." This appears to be the general opinion, and an utter want of comprehension of the difficulties of the South African campaign has completely shattered our military prestige.

## "OUR BELATED BATTLESHIPS."

"Your navy is strong," said the Frenchman; but according to Mr. Archibald S. Hurd in the same Nineteenth Century, our navy, relatively to our combined rivals, is painfully weak. Mr. Hurd says :-

For the first time in the past ten or eleven years the Two-Power Standard has been abandoned, and we are face to face with an unexampled situation. . . . Hitherto contractors have been able to meet the demands of the Admiralty, and consequently Imperial interests have not suffered. For three years past, however, the naval authorities have had to lament the delay in the completion of Government work, while the ships in hand for foreign Powers have been completed within their contract dates. The programmes of the Admiralty could have been carried out had it not been for the pressure of outside work crowding the workshops and shipyards.

#### OUR NAVY LEFT BEHIND IN THE RACE.

It is an ugly record of delay which Mr. Hurd summarises :-

The impasse of the past three years has produced the following results :

(1) Shipbuilding is in arrears to the extent of £3,000,000. (2) If war occurred this month (November) the Fleet-in-Being would lack the following ships which should now be ready for sea; six battleships, the Albion, Glory, and Vengeance, each of 12,950 tons displacement, and the Formidable, Irresistible, and Implacable, of 15,000 tons displacement; the two cruisers, Spartiate and Pandora; and about half a dozen torpedo-boat destroyers, besides some sloops and gunboats.

(3) Other ships begun at later dates are so greatly in arrears that they could not readily be completed for sea in case of emergency to take the place of ships placed out of action. Of the twenty battleships authorised by Parliament since the present Government came into office five years ago only three have been

Mr. Hurd suggests that in place of annual programmes "a Naval Defence Act covering a definite number of years would solve the present difficulty.

"A SEDAN AHEAD FOR US."

"Reconstruction or Catastrophe?" is the challenge which "an Englishman" puts at the head of his paper in the National Review. The sexagenarian incapables in the Cabinet "must go." Mr. Goschen "has left our Navy in a most perilous condition." In the Far East our battle squadron is outnumbered by the German, and is barely half the Franco-Russian fighting strength. The writer quotes "an able and instructed American writer, Mr. Brooks Adams," who says:—

War is the last and most crucial test of a nation's energy, and from the days of Cressy to those of Trafalgar the English yielded to none in ferocity and obstinacy on the field of battle. The South African campaign has, on the contrary, throughout been marked by inertia and feebleness.

He then himself proceeds :-

Those who look at history in the large way and who have studied the rise and fall of nations, will find it difficult to repress the belief that unless there is a radical change a Sedan lies ahead for us. South Africa has been our Mexico. And if we go down, it will be because we deliberately closed our eyes and ears to the truth.

England has no war-chest of gold ready for the cash payments inevitable on the outbreak of war. The writer insists on an Imperial tariff to raise the sums requisite for Imperial defence.

"THE REINCARNATION OF NAPOLEON."

He goes on to estimate our foreign perils :

At present the greatest external danger to England arises from Germany. It is impossible not to admire the courage, energy, and foresight of the Kaiser and the group of instructed men who direct German policy, but it is also impossible for Englishmen not to feel the deepest apprehension as to the trend of that policy. The Kaiser is a reincarnation of Napoleon. In Europe he represents a Continental coalition against what is still the greatest maritime Power of the world. He intends to displace us, with or without a struggle, and for that end is rapidly forging the means. Compared with the danger from Germany that from France or Russia is small, though still serious. France lacks the force, vitality, and union of Germany; Russia is without the profound knowledge which is the stock equipment of the Teuton. But both France and Russia may be used against us by Germany. The Kaiser has for years been carefully conciliating France and Russia.

## COLLISION WITH GERMANY INEVITABLE.

Germany is working against us, says the writer, as she worked against France before 1870. He estimates that she will not have the ships and men ready before 1915, or at the earliest conceivable by 1910 :-

In the United States Mr. Brooks Adams sees that a struggle between German Imperialism and Anglo-Saxendom is becoming yearly more inevitable. The curves of the policies of the two Empires can be plotted, and it is seen that they must collide. If, for any reason, Germany should decide to precipitate the contest, and should succeed in forming a coalition with Russia and France, nothing could now arrest our fall. To prevent such a contingency we must have a foreign policy equal to the occasion and directed by men who both know their own minds and understand the enemy.

The writer suggests as one Minister in place of the old gang, "Sir A. Milner, could he only be spared from South Africa," who would be "invaluable." He also insists on enacting the "principle that it is the first duty of every able-bodied Englishman to defend his country.

#### THE UPSHOT OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

MR. PATRICK GEDDES in the Contemporary Review attempts a tremendous feat. The Paris Exhibition is the epitome of the modern world; Mr. Geddes sets himself to epitomise this epitome in fifteen pages. We dare not venture on a third epitome, to extract, as it were, the cube root of this latest world-show.

THE GERM OF AN INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

We may however select two instances, with which he concludes, of its contribution to general progress. He

A year ago at the Dover and Boulogne meetings of the British and French associations, the long-talked-of International Association for the Advancement of Science . . . began to take form in large general committees, which soon became definitely constituted in London and Paris, and thence extended to America, Belgium, Switzerland, and later to Russia and Germany—in all countries with encouragingly large university and public support. Hospitably received by the Exposition authorities, and headed by the leaders of French education, this first Assembly of the Association versity and public support. has continued throughout the summer, in its four languages, the work of interpretation and guidance to the Exposition in many of its departments. Even in these days of University Extension it was something that the venerable Rector of the Sorbonne should take his turn among younger teachers. Here, then, has been in actual operation in the Exposition, throughout the greater part of its duration, a living germ, at least, of an international university-university in the antique sense, open to all who gladly learn and teach. Beside this interpretative function, beginnings have been made towards the record and the diffusion of some of the best features of the Exposition, and the bringing of its manifold results, and its perhaps even richer suggestiveness to bear upon the many points where these may be of use, here in education, there in science or in art. As the links which are thus becoming established among the members of so many congresses and professions, of so many universities in all parts of the world, of so many regional scientific societies, develop into a network, new possibilities become apparent; and these, like the Exposition itself, both as regards special advance and general culture. At the coming International Exposition of Glasgow, which will open with next summer, the interpretative and critical functions will be easier, and the constructive ones more possible; as regards future exhibitions, of course, increasingly so.

A MILLIONFOLD WITNESS TO INTERNATIONAL AMITY.

Most important of all-"the essential matter" in short Mr. Geddes takes to be "the general tone and temper

of the Exposition." He says :-

That this, by far the vastest and the most representative gathering of men and of things, of all kindreds, kingdoms, nations and languages in the entire course of history, should have come and gone almost without accident, without disorder, without any evil fairy at the feast, is much; that it should have brought together some representation of well-nigh all the forces of material, intellectual, and even moral, progress is more; that it should have so multiplied personal relations, so strengthened general good-feeling and international amity, is most of all. That France and Germany, for central instance, should have had more amicable relations of every kind during the past six months than in the whole previous generation is itself no small result—itself in the opinion of many best qualified to judge on both sides of the Vosges and Rhine, worth all the trouble and cost of making the Exposition . . . It is much that there should be henceforth in our generation these millionfold witnesses to the essential and organic unity, the true internationalism, of civilisation and progress.

THE Humanitarian publishes the paper read at the Newcastle Church Congress by the Rev. J. W. Horsley on the Housing of the Poor.

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## ON THE GENERAL ELECTION.

MR. J. A. SPENDER'S REFLECTIONS.

UNDER the title of "The Patriotic Election-and After," Mr. J. A. Spender contributes to the Contemporary Review a thoughtful, carefully weighed appreciation of the situation, from the point of view of the Liberal journalist who alone among the multitude of faction readers has never ceased to keep on ingeminating union, union upon the distracted bell-wethers of the Liberal flock. Mr. Spender, in his comments in the Westminster Gazette on the various phases of the struggle, has done his best to hold the candle to the devil without getting himself singed. It is a surprising feat, and one which he has executed with no small degree of dexterity. His task was a difficult one. No one is more thoroughly convinced than Mr. Spender of the utter imbe-cility with which this war was brought about. No one has exposed more mercilessly the methods by which Mr. Chamberlain and his Press succeeded in forcing us into the war, nor has any one done more useful service than he in proving that their preparations for war were as absurd as their negotiations for peace were Nevertheless, Mr. Spender considered it his duty, when this unnecessary war had been forced upon the Boers by our pushful Colonial Secretary, to maintain that, fighting once having begun, we must do our best to defeat the people whom we ought to have left in peace. From this view, of course, I profoundly dissent, and most of those who took it developed in a short time into the most absolutely hopeless form of lingoesto wit, Sir Henry Fowler, Sir Edward Grey, and others of that order, extracts from whose speeches were relied upon by the Tories as the most effective weapons for defeating Liberal candidates all over the country. Mr. Spender, although he acquiesced in the iniquity of the slaying of the Boer, justified himself on the ground that, first of all, the Boer was by no means a righteous Stephen, and, secondly, that as the job had been begun, it had better be put through. He, however, contrived on the whole to avoid being drawn into the vortex of confusion and folly in which we see the Greys, Fowlers, and Perkses swimming. He saw clearly that the attempt to label one section of the Party as Liberal Imperialists in order to throw a slur upon the other section, as if they were not true to the Empire, was treason which demanded the sternest measures of correction at the disposal of a party leader.

## IN DEFAULT OF A PARTY LEADER,

Mr. Spender did his best to supply it in the Press, but it still needs to be applied by persons in a posi-tion of greater power and responsibility. For the sake of Liberal unity and for the coherence of the organised Opposition, Mr. Spender has preached and laboured with zeal worthy of a better cause, and with what result? Like the deaf adder that stoppeth her ears, the Haldanes and Greys and Roseberys refused to utter an articulate word in condemnation of the Perksite frenzy which distracted the Opposition, and for a time led the electors to imagine that the Liberals had ceased to be an anti-The only ally which Mr. Spender found who rendered the least service to him was Mr. Chamberlain, who, with characteristic adroitness and assiduity, proceeded to demonstrate the indivisibility of the Liberal Party by branding every Liberal as a Boer. This, although painful indeed to the heart of Mr. Spender, who relished no such ally, was nevertheless the very best thing that could have happened. The fact that the Pharisaic Liberal Imperialists were opposed everywhere by the Jingoes as traitors and

Boers, equally with those who followed Mr. Labouchere, was the best education which the election supplied. All this Mr. Spender sets forth with due detail, omitting, of course, the part which he has played in the matter, in the article on "The Patriotic Election and After."

#### A PATHETIC APPEAL.

The chief interest in the article is to be found in his attempt to rouse the Liberal leaders, even at the eleventh hour, to realise in plain English what mighty fools they have made of themselves, and in particular to convince Lord Rosebery that he has betrayed the confidence of his friends and justified the worst hopes of his enemies. There is something plaintive in the spectacle of this gentle shepherd taking up his crook and admonishing the wayward wethers of his undisciplined flock, and adjuring them to be wise. "My pretty dears, be wise in time." Pathetic indeed is his adjuration to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to lay aside the Christian virtues of humility and self-abnegation for a little season in order to assert himself as the leader of a party which, being an Opposition, means to oppose. It is a heroic task but a bootless one, at least until the Fowlers and Greys and Perkses have been disciplined by fire and have learned that, if they do not mean to oppose the Government, they have no business to sit on any Opposition benches, let alone on the front Opposition bench, which is supposed to direct the organised forces of Her Majesty's Opposition.

#### ON WHICH SIDE?

If they want to support the Government policy in South Africa let them go and sit on the Government benches. What is wanted is not so much discipline among a heterogeneous combination of men who have not made up their minds about anything, but a general agreement among all ranks that the first business of an Opposition is to oppose, and that in the present crisis the best service they can render to the policy upon which they have set their hearts is to offer an uncompromising and resolute opposition to the policy of the Government in South Africa. We have had twelve months of a policy of supporting the Government, and in a pretty mess it has landed us; but as long as we have groups which consider it their duty to be false to the first business of an Opposition, so long must anarchy continue, and Mr. Spender will go on plaintively piping to heedless ears.

## THE "QUARTERLY" LECTURES JOSEPH.

The Quarterly Review considers that the political record of the opposing parties counted for almost everything in the recent elections, and that consequently the battle was lost almost before it was begun. The reviewer warmly reprobates the "savage and senseless rancour" of the attacks on Mr. Chamberlain: "not during the past half century has a like intensity of personal rancour been displayed in political conflict." Nevertheless the writer thinks Mr. Chamberlain should have "induced his immediate relatives so to arrange their business investments" as to make charges of sordid material interest in the conduct of war impossible even to his enemies. The reviewer goes further, and says:—

Mr. Chamberlain could well have afforded to conduct the election campaign with more self-control and a less overbearing demeanour towards the Radicals than he has actually displayed. It is a rule of invariable application in our domestic politics never to treat any considerable body of Englishmen as being consciously indifferent to the interests and honour of their country. Mr. Chamberlain, unfortunately, did not remember that rule. . . . He unfortunately appeared to charge against the Opposition not merely a present inability to form and to carry through sound collective judgments as to the requirements of

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Imperial conditions, but a disposition to treat the interests of their country as of subordinate account. It is a want of intelligence, a political short-sightedness, not a want of morality or patriotism, that we lay to their charge; and that a prominent statesman should suggest the latter alternative constituted a gratuitous aggravation, both internal and external, of the inherent drawbacks of a national situation already sufficiently unfortunate.

THE "QUARTERLY'S" PROGRAMME.

As to the results of their victory at the polls, Ministers are warned against regarding that victory as a condonation of "Ministerial errors and weaknesses of which there have been too many." Pledged to thorough military reform, they must not neglect the task of securing "absolute security at sea—which we no longer enjoy," and which is "the first requisite." The reviewer urges that the offices of Premier and Foreign Secretary should be henceforth separate. Opposition gains in the counties lead him to remark:—

It will be necessary for the Unionist Government to clear themselves of all liability to reproach for indifference on such questions as temperance, the housing of the poor, and educational reorganisation . . . Probably in no election in recent times have so few domestic questions been raised, or so few domestic pledges given by either side, as in that of 1900; but Unionist leaders would be wofully deceived if they persuaded themselves that no attention need be paid to domestic affairs on that account.

"THE WHOLE MANDATE OF THE COUNTRY."

The Edinburgh Review says: "Who is to govern the country? was the question every elector put to himself." And, there being practically no other Party save the one in office, the verdict was for the Unionists. The writer holds that the imputation of personal corruption against Mr. Chamberlain was a slander that recoiled:—

On the other hand, the preposterous absurdity of charging Englishmen who condemned the South African war, or who disbelieved in the policy of annexation of the Republics, with disloyalty to their own country, though it might tickle the ears of party groundlings and draw thoughtless cheers from party mobs, brought no real strength to the Unionist cause, and served only to exasperate political opponents.

The reviewer has little doubt as to the meaning of the General Election:—

Lord Salisbury's Government is to carry out the arrangements in South Africa consequent upon the war, it is to continue to conduct our foreign affairs so as to safeguard Imperial interests all over the world, and it is to strengthen the military and naval defences of the United Kingdom so as to render those interests as secure as possible against attack. This is the whole mandate

of the country to the new Parliament,

The writer declares that conditions do not now exist for the reconstruction of a strong Opposition, and are not likely to arise until Liberals repudiate the Irish Alliance and Home Rule.

#### A VINDICATION OF DEMOCRACY!

The articles in the Fortnightly Review on the General Election do not call for any particular notice. An anonymous writer declares that "the suspension of the swing of the pendulum is a vindication of democracy." But the writer thinks that the pendulum would resume its swing if Mr. Chamberlain were not to be recognised as the real master of the Cabinet. Mr. Chamberlain has now attained the pinnacle of national influence, and if he remains at the Colonial Office he cannot be prevented from making the Colonial Office the most conspicuous institution in the Empire. All vindications of democracy which rest upon so narrow a base as the suspension due to the temporary ascendency of Mr. Chamberlain are

very egg-shelly. In fact, as the writer himself points out:-

The party which can only return between one-third and onefourth of the House of Commons can still poll nearly half the country. If it could convert five out of every hundred electors it would sweep the constituencies.

#### THE INTERMENT OF LIBERALISM.

Mr. Edward Dicey, writing on the downfall of Liberalism, is not, as might be expected from his title, engaged in executing a war dance over the defeated party in the recent election. What he endeavours to do is to prove that Liberalism perished as far back as 1885. In that year it became extinct, having exhausted its mandate. Mr. Gladstone's adoption of Home Rule was the only alternative to escape this immediate peril, and everything that has happened since has only confirmed Mr. Dicey in the belief that Liberalism is dead. If it revives again it will probably appear in Radical-Socialistic guise.

In the Forum for October Mr. H. W. Lucy describes "The British General Election." The article, which deals with matters known to all English readers, does not require detailed notice.

#### THE AMATEUR v. THE PROFESSIONAL.

We often despise American politics, but in some respects apparently they have much to teach us. Mr. Maurice Low in the *National Review* contrasts our amateurishness with American professionalism. He says:—

Perhaps due to the American love of following a certain routine, or perhaps due to the habit of political thought which prevails in a Republic, a seat in Congress comes as a reward to a man who has served his political novitiate and who is deemed worthy of higher honours. It would be practically impossible in the United States for a distinguished novelist or journalist or anybody else who had taken no active part in politics to go to a constituency a few weeks before election and offer himself as their candidate. He would be laughed to scorn. In the first place, a candidate for Congress must be a resident of the State which he represents, and must live in the district from which he hopes to be elected; and although there is no law to prevent a man from living in one district and running in another, here again the unwritten law makes itself felt, and in now more than twenty years I can recall but a single instance where it was ignored. No; the man who aspires to come to Congress was ignored. No; the man who aspires to come to Congress must train himself for it, much as he would for any other serious business of life. He will commence in what is known as "local politics"; he will perhaps hold a municipal office, he will later go to the State Legislature, to the Lower House first and afterwards to the Upper, and then if he has established his reputation he may lay his wires to receive the Congressional nomination.

A BEAUTIFULLY illustrated sketch of Dunrobin Castle by Lord Ronald Sutherland-Gower is the chief paper in the Pall Mall Magazine for November. Tighe Hopkins recalls several recreations of prison-life which have become famous. Imprisonment in the Bastille, we are told, was once held to be the making of a rising littérateur. "Searchlight," continuing to inform us how to popularise our army, says that soldiering has never been more popular than now in all the annals of our military history. Among other reforms he suggests permission to wear plain clothes. Tommy would then only be recognised when on duty and dutiful; his private escapades would cease to bring dishonour to his uniform. Captain A. H. Bagot in his second article on Hunting outlines the duties of the master, servants and hounds.

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## THE EVOLUTION OF A NEW GOD.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF MR. JOHN BULL.

In the dictionary "apotheosis" is defined as "the deification of a human being; the elevation to the rank of the 'gods' of a person who was remarkable for virtue, for heroism, or even for audacious vice. Temples were then built to the new divinity, priests appointed, sacrifices offered, and probably festivals instituted. It still exists in India and other pagan countries." Among which pagan countries, to wit, we may now assuredly include the British Empire and its Australian Commonwealth. For evidence increases and multiplies on every hand that the new Imperial spirit is rapidly evolving a new god, and that the apotheosis of John Bull is well on its way to completion. Mr. Rhodes summed up the difference between the old faith, which is withering away before the new, in his famous remark to General Booth when, after listening to the Salvationist's exposition of his faith, he exclaimed, "You are quite right, Mr. Booth; I quite agree with you in everything, only where you say 'Salvation' I say 'Empire.'" But this tendency of the English to become gods of their own idolatry had a remoter origin, for was it not Milton who used the immortal phrase about "God's Englishmen"?—the expression which in his mouth was compatible with the reverent recognition of the humility of the instrument, but which embodied the sentiment that in vulgar souls provoked the famous saying that no race in the world was so hated as the English, because every Englishman believed that God made the English and somebody else the other peoples.

#### THE ANNEXATION OF PROVIDENCE.

It so happens that the periodicals on our table this month afford curious testimony to the increasing consciousness of the change that is passing over the popular faith. The question is discussed for instance in somewhat pompous fashion in the *Monthly Review* in two articles, the one on National Character, the other on Cecil Rhodes. The two articles complete and complement each other. The writer of the first is much provoked by Michael Davitt's description of the religion of the English, and quotes the following passage to show that he does well to be angry:—

Christian by profession only, materialistic in practice, agnostic in creed, the English have reduced God to a Scriptural entity of plaster-of-Paris disposition that can be manipulated as required m order to impart Divine sanction to Imperial missions in Asia and Africa. Providence, in fact, has been annexed to the British Empire, and this is why it has grown so great and powerful in the hands of the Chosen People of the Gentiles. Godless themselves, they are persuaded, nevertheless, that the world will become more "Godly," be better and happier, the more their Godless rule is spread by wars, conquests, capital, Bibles, missionaries, and gin, and all the other things that follow in the footsteps of English commercial civilisation round the world.

#### MR. RHODES AS DIVINE INSTRUMENT.

"It is not true," says the Monthly Review. "Is it likely that we should be Godless who have for over a thousand years owed our life and our safety to the sea?" A somewhat curious observation which will not carry immediate conviction to the mind of the general reader, who is not prepared to accept the doctrine that Godliness is a distinctive note of all maritime peoples. Piracy rather than religion has been the characteristic of many sea-born races. But as if to confirm the accuracy of Mr. Davitt's indictment, the editor publishes immediately afterwards an appreciation of Mr. Rhodes, in which he discusses this very question of the new religion. He says:—

"Vindex" observes that Mr. Rhodes's "devotion to the Mother country is in a sense his religion." Patriotism is indeed a religion, if religion, in its widest sense, means a conception, or devotion to an object, which binds men together, and kindles enthusiasm, and makes them act. It was the real religion of old Rome, whose citizens, under whatever forms their deity might hide, adored the Genius of Rome. It is a power which raises men above their narrower selves. It inspires devotion and self-sacrifice.

And then, while rightly discriminating between the religion of General Gordon and that of Cecil Rhodes, he declares: "We believe that Mr. Rhodes is himself an instrument of the Divine Will."

## AN ELOQUENT PROPHET OF THE NEW FAITH.

But for a whole-hearted exposition of the merits of the latest born of all the deities we must turn to the Review of Reviews for Australasia, in which my esteemed colleague Mr. Fitchett indulges himself in amazing fashion in vaunting the divine virtues of the new god. Mr. Fitchett has been struggling in vain to explain to the citizens of the new born Commonwealth of Australasia how it is that Englishmen succeed. He does not answer it as Carlyle would have done, by saying that as the hell of the English consisted in not getting on, they concentrated their energies on the avoidance of that hell with a concentration which brings with it its own reward. By no means. Mr. Fitchett, who is a most religious man, a minister of one of the strictest forms of the religion still held even by Jingoes, can only see in this marvellous, unprecedented, and unspeakable success of the English all over the world the manifest evidence of an almost superhuman origin and providential destiny. In short, no Roman orator chosen to explain the elevation of a defunct Cæsar to the heights of Olympus could have outdone Mr. Fitchett in the fervour of his eulogy.

#### THE WORLD'S BEST BEST.

Emerson's "English Traits" supply Mr. Fitchett with the substance of a good deal of his eulogium, but Emerson did at least say that the English were not immaculately conceived, nor at their birth was the black drop of original sin squeezed from their heart as was the case with Mahomet. Therefore it was necessary for Mr. Fitchett to touch up Emerson's picture of "God's Englishmen" until they became radiant as Apollo, refulgent with the glory of deity. That this is hardly an exaggeration our readers may judge from the following extracts from this remarkable article:—

Who wants to explain the Englishman can do nothing better than say that he comes of the best human stock; that Providence meant him to play a great part in human affairs; that geography, climate and history have been for him divinely appointed school-masters; that his religion has been one of the great factors in his education. . . . A dozen races have yielded their finest qualities to make the modern Englishman. In substance he is a Saxon, but Scandinavian and Celt, Dane and Norman, have combined to enrich the primal stock with a hundred fine qualities which are not native to it, giving it hardness, edge, quickness, vision, imagination. . . . The Englishman, by virtue of his race, is strong-bodied, patient, practical, hard, well-balanced, not given to effervescence of any kind.

Mr. Fitchett, it would appear, has never seen the conjugation of the verb to "Maffick":—

The Englishman, too, by virtue of his blood, is practical. His enemies say he is slow-brained and unimaginative.

This only means that he has an overpowering veneration for facts. He thinks much of substance, and little of form. Utility is, for him, the final logic . . . . The race is rich in great men; but, what is much more important, the general standard of brain-power is high. Take a hundred Englishmen anywhere, and

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#### THE DIRECT GIFT OF GOD.

But all these pre-eminent qualities fail, in Mr. Fitchett's opinion, to account for the success of the English, for that could be attributed to nothing else than Deity itself. Mr. Fitchett says:—

Some of the facts which explain British history are themselves incapable of explanation. They cannot be analysed; they are primal, and must be accepted. It is a fact that, somehow—whether by virtue of race or of history, or as the direct gift of God—the English-speaking people has a pre-eminent endowment of brain-power.

In case anyone should question this conclusion, Mr. Fitchett sums up by invoking the authority of Captain Mahan, an appropriate prophet of the new religion. Speaking of the history of the English—

a history which, taken humanly, seems planless, a mere distracted tangle of accidents—but which yet has somehow ended in the appearance of a mighty, ordered, and majestic empire, Mr. Fitchett says it is curious to note that Mahan is driven back to find the secret of it all in a divine purpose. "One marvels," he says, "at such a history. It cannot be an unplanned result, with no presiding mind behind it. Is it not," he asks, "simply the exhibition of a Personal Will, acting through all time, with purpose deliberate and consecutive, to ends not yet discerned?" In the last analysis surely this is the secret of why the Englishman succeeds.

Very fine this, no doubt, and in a certain sense it may be quite true. But we cannot be more a chosen people than Israel of old, and their divine mission did not save them from plunging into irretrievable ruin when they exalted their horn on high, and forgot the God who alone had made them great. "Pride goeth before destruction, and an haughty spirit before a fall."

#### AN ESTIMATE OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

MR. H. WHATES writes on Mr. Chamberlain in the Fornightly Review. He discusses the prospect of Mr. Chamberlain's Premiership in view of the light thrown upon his character and his capacity by his administration of the Colonial Office. Mr. Whates writes dispassionately, but he winces at the prospect of seeing the man who made the war with President Kruger placed in a position where he would have to conduct delicate negotiations with great empires. Speaking of Mr. Chamberlain's responsibility for the war, Mr. Whates says:—

If the Prime Minister had asserted himself and had insisted upon the Raid Conspiracy being probed to the bottom, upon the prosecution of Mr. Rhodes and others as well as of Dr. Jameson and his officers, and if he had prevented the compact between the two Front Benches in defence of the partial and inconclusive report of the Select Committee, the Boers would have had no excuse for their disbelief in the honesty and good faith of the British Government. These things were left to Mr. Chamber-lain, with the result that Mr. Chamberlain's discussions with Mr. Kruger were ineffective, and that we have had a year of war, and that, having repossessed ourselves of the territories of the two Republics, we shall have to keep a large permanent garrison in South Africa. These are the immediate fruits of Mr. Chamberlain's talents as negotiator with Mr. Kruger, who, at the outside, did not have an army of more than 60,000 men at his back. They did not easily reconcile one to the thought that Mr. Chamberlain possesses the diplomatic gifts which are essential to a statesman who has to deal with Powers which can arrange combinations of fleets and count their armies by the hundred

After referring to Mr. Chamberlain's various indiscretions, such as the Long Spoon and Leicester speeches, Mr. Whates says:—

They suggest a regret that his energies cannot be absorbed in War Office reorganisation, or in some purely administrative duties where the worst results of refusal to conform to his wishes would be the resignation of easily replaceable officials.

The rest of the paper is interesting chiefly for the account that it gives of Mr. Chamberlain's administration of the Crown Colonies. His masterfulness is well illustrated in the following extract from Mr. Whates' narratice of Mr. Chamberlain's policy in Jamaica:

To prevent bankruptcy the Imperial Government had to come forward with monetary help. Mr. Chamberlain criticised the island politicians with some asperity. With the object of putting things straight he instructed the Governor, Sir A. W. L. Hemming, to carry through a new Tariff Bill. The elective members, being in a majority, hindered the Bill from passing. Mr. Chamberlain insisted upon its passage, and had additional members nominated to out-vote them. There was a furious outcry. "Let it be clearly understood," telegraphed Mr. Chamberlain, "that it is my instruction that Government measures when fully considered and judged of paramount importance must be passed." Thus imperiously did he override the Electives. The Bill was passed; and the Governor now works under an explicit instruction from Mr. Chamberlain to retain the nominated members, and use their votes as he—meaning Mr. Chamberlain—wishes. The Elective members are powerless to thwart the Colonial Secretary's will.

## Ingenuous Electioneering.

"ELECTIONEERING Women: an American Appreciation," is the title of an amusing paper by Elizabeth Banks in the Nineteenth Century. The purpose of it is apparently to express horror at the way English ladies go into public-houses and hob-nob with besotted electors in quest of votes. But first, to heighten the effect by contrast, she tells of the ladylike way American women go canvassing. Incidentally she described what British law would condemn as bribery, but it is so delicately administered. The device was hit upon for the sake of the foreign women whose husbands had votes:—

It was desired to explain to these ignorant housewives that if Bryan were elected the purchasing power of money would be less than it would be if McKinley were elected, so the "Republican Girls" took with them, besides tracts, baskets of potatoes and apples. They would spread them on the floor or the table, and say to the foreign housekeeper:

"See! here are ten potatoes. If McKinley is elected you can buy that many for five cents. Then here are seven potatoes. If Bryan is elected, you can buy only that many for five cents! Now, would you rather buy ten potatoes for five cents or only seven?"

If the woman could not talk English, up would go her ten fingers to denote that she would, of course, prefer to purchase the largest amount of goods for the smallest amount of money. Then the political kindergartners would smile and say: "That's it, of course. Now, you explain it that way to your husband when he comes home to-night, and tell him to read these papers, and be sure to vote for McKinley."

As they turned to the door, the housewife would perhaps remind them that they had forgotten to take their "buildingblocks" from the table, and in an unconcerned, off-hand sort of way they would answer, "Oh! never mind. Just keep the potatoes."

Certainly there was no use carrying the same potatoes or the same apples about all day, when the "Republican Girls" had plenty of pocket-money and could buy a fresh supply for each "demonstration."

Miss Banks suggests that the bribery practised by British dames is only more insidious and not less corrupting. the tree ment Chief exclusion office based the p the c for worgan our s prope corps divising the f years

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## ARMY REORGANISATION.

"SUGGESTIONS FROM THE FRONT."

LIEUT. COLONEL CHARLES À COURT contributes under this heading his "lessons of the war" to the Nineteenth Century. The Intelligence Department had correctly estimated the numbers and armaments of the Boer; but, he grants, there was a miscalculation of the magnitude of the task imposed by the general South African environ-ment. This miscalculation arose from the lack of a Chief of Staff's office or branch of the War Office exclusively concerned with preparation for war. Such an office is needed to work out schemes of Imperial defence based on our own responsibilities and the fixed points in the policy of the Great Powers. We have failed, "not in the conduct of the war, but in the antecedent preparation for war." The writer holds that "so far as regards organisation, the war has in the main amply vindicated our system of reserves, our plan of mobilisation, and the proportion of the three arms in the larger units." Army corps organisation fell through and gave place to divisional and brigade commands. The writer advocates the formation of a reserve of officers available seven years after their leaving the army. Moreover :-

Better means of rewarding good N.C.O.s who have done well in the field must be found; and above all it is necessary to discover some means by which the middle classes of the country can be given a career in the army—a point in which our military organisation is most seriously deficient.

#### THE TOTALLY NEW FEATURE.

He wants for our divisional artillery a battery of guns answering to the Vickers-Maxims of the Boers, and for our Horse Artillery quick-firers without delay. He suggests that the great range of modern rifle and artillery fire makes cavalry less useful than mounted infantry and in effect obsolete. He mentions the strange fact that heavy artillery fire on the Boer trenches kept the enemy there. Safe there, they dare not stir out of shelter even to retreat! He remarks on the extraordinary clearness of the South African atmosphere which enables the naked eye to scan a distance of one hundred and sixty miles. But—

The invisibility of the foe was certainly the most disconcerting of all the conditions of the war, since this invisibility was novel and unexpected, and has never been reproduced in any peace manœuvres at home or abroad.

#### MANŒUVRES IN PEACE AND WAR.

Surveying his general experience, he says :-

If we wanted practical manœuvres on a large scale, we have certainly had them with a vengeance: no enemy could make one pay more dearly than the Boers for tactical errors and for shortcomings in the services of information and security. We should probably have had less difficulty to contend with if our enemy had consisted of double the number of regular troops: so far as I can recall, we only once met a foreign commando, and not one of them escaped.

I have seen the peace manœuvres of most of the European armies, and I can truly say not only that I have never seen reproduced, even in the barest outline, the conditions we found in fighting the Boers, but that these peace manœuvres themselves gave, one and all, an unfaithful picture of modern warfare under existing conditions, and will certainly result in the ruin of any army that attempts to carry them out in the field, if the enemy is as clever a fighter as the Boer, and as little trammelled by effete commanders and superannuated traditions.

Mr. Somers Somerset in the same magazine bears out this testimony in regard to the French manœuvres at Chartres.

LORD ROBERTS FIRST WAR LORD.

Lord Thring pleads in the Nineteenth Century for less of the machine and more of the self-reliant man in the training of our officers, as well as for a reduction in the compulsory expenditure of officers. His main advice runs as follows:—

Place the War Office in commission, with Lord Roberts as first War Lord, give the new Board a free hand, and it will work out its own reform. Adopt the principle of decentralisation, let the higher military officers, each within his area of administration, have power to regulate the discipline and training of his men, and hold him accountable if he does not do his duty. Above all, and beyond all, train up the officer in the way in which he should go; teach him that soldiering is a profession to be studied and not trifled with, encourage him to learn to distinguish the different capacities of a country for military purposes . . . . Impress on him the necessity of circumspection and caution.

#### A RIFLE RANGE IN EVERY PARISH.

In the *Monthly Review* of November Mr. Ralph Neville, Q.C., writes a paper on "National Defence," in which he makes various suggestions, only one of which however calls for notice here. He suggests that every one should be taught how to play his part in the defence of his country, and makes the following suggestion:—

Every parish council might be required to keep a register of the men between the ages determined upon, say from seventeen to thirty, not serving or having served in the regular or auxiliary forces. A return of this register should be made to the district council, and by the district to the county council. Each parish council should be required to provide a Morris-tube range and an armoury for the rifles, each district council the use of a long range within the district. Every man on the register should be required to produce yearly for a certain number of years a certificate of efficiency at the range. The men from each parish should select their commanders from among themselves, or any resident in the parish; while these might themselves elect a commander for the district. The only uniform required would be a bandolier and a cap or hat bearing a distinctive number or badge. The different commands should be mustered once or oftener in the year by a military officer, either in the separate parishes, in the district, or in the county. The places selected should be, in turn, all the defensible positions in the county, and the commanders should have pointed out to them how such positions ought to be entrenched and held.

### FINING THE MAN WHO WILL NOT SERVE.

The first place in *Blackwood* is given to proposals for "Army Reorganisation." These include the formation in every county and large town of a permanent committee, with Lord Lieutenant or Mayor at its head, to encourage recruiting, which must go on at the rate of 80,000 a year for the regular army and as many for the militia. Exsoldiers should have berths secured for them. Volunteers should be limited in numbers. A more contentious proposal runs:—

Every one, in a county, who may be unwilling to serve either in the Militia or the Volunteers of that county, should be made to contribute to the funds needed locally for the maintenance of these forces; and a levy should be made, under county authority, to meet this service.

These are only a very few items in a very elaborate scheme. One sentence touching the regular army is significant: "Promotions to be made as at present."

## "OUR OWN MANDARINS."

Under this title Dr. Macguire in the *United Service Magazine* for November holds up our fossilised authorities to hearty ridicule. Mandarins of the War Office, mandarins of the Treasury, he has no mercy on them,—poor "antediluvian officials and statesmen" as he calls them.

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#### SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEMS.

THE Quarterly Review, treating of Federation in South Africa, holds out a very dim and distant prospect of its realisation. First must end the period of martial law; next must come government of the Crown Colony type; then responsible or full Parliamentary self-government. This third stage should, argues the reviewer, be postponed until Anglo-Saxons form a majority of the white population in the South African Colonies :-

In plain words, the present preponderance, or even equality, of the Dutch population in South Africa would alone constitute a sufficient reason for postponing the creation of a Federal South Africa. . . . It is more than probable that municipal selfgovernment will be granted to the Randt and to other urban districts in the Transvaal so soon as the exigencies of the military situation permit. When the time comes to grant responsible government to the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies, it may be possible to make the acquisition of these privileges by the inhabitants of the former Republics simultaneous with the creation of the Federal Constitution.

But "the impulse to federate must come from within and not from without."

#### A GOOD WORD FOR THE BOERS.

The Edinburgh Review, though supporting the Government, has never been bitten with the Khaki fever like the rest, and in its latest survey of the War in South Africa is not afraid to speak as follows :-

The Boer war will not rank among the great achievements of the British army. The immense disproportion between the numerical forces and the material resources of the combatants, the grave initial mistakes, and the too frequent "regrettable incidents" combine to rob it of the glamour which attaches to military success.

The writer even dares to say a good word for the Boers:-In their dogged tenacity of purpose there is something which the British people cannot fail to admire. Irregular forces, not wholly amenable to discipline, not even commanded in the sense understood in all professional armies, and containing in their ranks selections from the scum of Europe, would inevitably commit acts contrary to the usages of war, and calculated to arouse bitter resentment. On the other hand, such leaders as Joubert, Louis Botha, and De Wet, as well as some of the rank and file, have proved chivalrous foes. When calm judgment has supplanted political rancour, the popular estimate of the character of the Boers will probably undergo favourable modification. Only a people imbued with the spirit of true patriotism would have so strenuously upheld their independence.

#### POINTS CONCERNING SETTLERS.

Mr. Arnold White utters in the Contemporary some wise words of warning "concerning South African Settlers," whom many well-meaning persons propose to shoot into our new possessions in order to outweigh the Dutch. He calls attention to one formidable consideration: "Alone among the civilised white communities of the world the Cape Colony dispenses with excise." Brandy is only ninepence a bottle in Capetown. As the writer urges, "White immigration to a land saturated with bad alcohol is heavily handicapped." He argues that it will be necessary either to impose excise in the Colony, or exclude alcohol from the new settlements. His next point is that the presence of black labour is pretty certain to make the white labourer "uppish." Another serious consideration advanced from "the careful study of all the colonising experiments that have ever been made" is that "Anglo-Saxons have never consented under any circumstances or in any climate to settle down on a particular plot of land with the tools, implements, and other provisions originally granted."

As it would be undesirable to plant all our settlers in the cities, leaving the Dutch as monopoly of the country, the veldt must be made habitable by English families. This means that engineers must first have created an irrigation system as an insurance agent against the failure of crops. Mr. White adds the further precondition of light railways. From all which it seems some time will elapse before British immigration will overbalance the Dutch population. Mr. White does, how-ever, recall with satisfaction the Government's despatch of 4,000 settlers to South Africa in 1820, and the planting of the German Legion there after the Crimean

## "AN EMPIRE ADRIFT."

UNDER this alarming title Mr. Vaughan Nash gives to the Contemporary his impressions and suggestions concerning the state of India. He presents a gloomy report.

I spent eleven weeks in the famine districts in the hot weather, as correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, trying to ascertain the bearing of our administration on these life and death problems. I had the advantage of hearing the opinions of a large number of British officials and native gentlemen, and whenever I had an opportunity I got into talk with the villagers about their farms, debts, means of living, and general position. From all I saw and heard, the conclusion was irresistible that India is drifting on the rocks, that her wealth is not increasing-the traders and moneylenders were never, indeed, so rich as they are to-day, but the cultivators are growing poorer—that the dissolu-tion of village institutions and the growing power of the moneylender, who is swallowing up India in enormous mouthfuls, are the signs of a social and economic break-up, for which no benefits that we may confer can compensate. Railways and moneylenders have taken away the surpluses which used to form the reserves for bad years. The landlord institution that we planted has been a failure, if not a curse; the indebtedness of the cultivators is piling up faster than the public debt; in a word, the symptoms point to a state of exhaustion—exhaustion which, at the touch of famine, becomes collapse.

#### THE CURSE OF THE MANCHESTER SCHOOL.

Mr. Nash refers this dismal state of things to what the Germans call Smithianismus, and we the Manchester School. He says :-

The West did not foresee that the East would crumble into powder under the spells of its individualistic maxims, its doctrines of personal aggrandisement, private property and free competition. The early Anglo-Indians had to go exploring and governing at the same moment; they had no notion that their pocket editions of Adam Smith were tins of dynamite, destined one day to blow the village community into helpless atoms and hurl the ryot from his field.

## REMEDIES.

Mr. Nash's remedies are more sober than his rhetoric. He advocates :-

(i.) Elasticity of revenue demand-by the introduction of a fluctuating system based on the year's actual crops, such as obtains in parts of the Punjaub;

(ii.) Reversion to the old order of things, under which land

could not be alienated outside the tribe; and
(iii.) The power to go behind the bond, or, better still, administrative rather than júdicial settlement of debt disputes.

He asks for a comprehensive fiscal survey for the readjustment of Imperial and Indian burdens, and more particularly of the incidence of the latter. found more than one official in India who hold most strongly that some method of representation is indispensable. "It seems conceivable," he says, "that district councils of village representatives might be formed without endangering what is called our hold in India."

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## PRESIDENT KRUGER IN PRIVATE LIFE.

In the October Revue des Revues Mr. Alfred Stead has a chatty and amusing article on President Kruger in private life. Although many anecdotes have been set afloat concerning Kruger, he is still known rather in his public than in his private capacity. The writer tells us that he has only used information collected personally by himself or from friends of the President. The article is illustrated with original photographs, and some of the most celebrated English and Continental caricatures of Kruger. We quote some of the most striking anecdotes.

#### THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRESS.

Whenever an important official message has to be sent Kruger dictates it; and when he reads it to the Government he frequently interrupts himself with such remarks as "That's not expressive enough," "That's too strong," "That passage is not clear enough." During the last Presidential election Kruger took it into his head that certain papers did not reproduce his speeches correctly. He therefore commanded the reporters, during his stay at Rustenberg, to submit their copy to him that he might go through it before allowing them to send it on to their papers. One of these journalists observed that he thought the President had an absolutely marvellous faculty for accurately remembering every word and sentence he had uttered, adding that the shrewd old man would not allow a single word said by him to be capable of two constructions, or to be replaced by another word. Although Kruger sometimes has the papers read to him, he has strong objections to the Press as a whole, and thinks it apparently somewhat a waste of time to spend long over the columns of a newspaper. "The papers which are against me," he says, "prove that I do nothing good; those which support me prove the contrary, so what is the use of reading them?"

#### KRUGER AS A LETTER-WRITER.

To the President's epistolary powers it is difficult to bear much testimony. Mr. Alfred Stead says he could never actually hear of more than one genuine letter from him, addressed to Mr. Montagu White, formerly Transvaal Consul-General in London, and still in his possession. The writing is not very clear, and the spelling distinctly phonetic. A dyke on the Presidential farm was broken, and workmen were urgently needed to repair it; Kruger, being alone, had therefore no choice but to write for them.

#### HIS OLD-FASHIONED HABITS.

Mr. Alfred Stead has several anecdotes showing the extremely conservative nature of the President. He insists upon having the old Dutch cooking, and not any new-fangled sort; he takes his meals at very primitive hours, and at midday is generally served before his wife and daughters. He rules his family with a rod of iron, and thunders at them when they displease him. His relations with the men working on his farm date back to the feudal system; they respect but can hardly love him. He is strongly attached to his wife, but treats her as altogether an inferior being. His strict "Dopper" views on religion are well known, but, it would seem, not always shared by his retrograde grandchildren, whose very liberal education has made them inclined to break the fetters of the old faith. The President's powers of theological argument and his intolerance of doubt have often been described.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE.

Mrs. Kruger, it seems, is content to be in subjection to her husband. An excellent housekeeper and mother, she knows nothing of the outer world, and less, if possible, of politics. But, on the other hand, she is a walking medical encyclopædia, with a remedy for every ailment; ever on the look-out for one more recipe to add to an already enormous collection. It may be doubted, however, whether she is quite so ignorant either as her husband would wish or as the outside world believes. She was very popular with the Boers, chiefly because of her unfailing sympathy with suffering. But she is hardly more progressive than her husband, and even refused to be present at the opening of the Pretoria railway. "I have lived till now without seeing these things," she said; "and I can do so still."

#### KRUGER IN LONDON.

It is hard now to imagine Kruger in London in a fashionable hotel like the Albemarle. Yet so he was some few years ago. Everywhere he preserved his characteristic habits, whether in a West End London hotel or on his stoep at Pretoria; there he was holding his Bible in one hand and his pipe in the other, reading and re-reading the prophecies of Isaiah.

## DOES LOVE ENDURE?

In the November Lady's Realm various writers discuss this painful question, without, however, getting much nearer to its solution, perhaps because the preliminary question—what is meant by love?—does not seem to be

#### THE ANSWERS.

The Hon. Mary Cavendish thinks that it does endure; and she takes the word in so wide a sense as to cover most forms of human affection. The Hon. Stuart Erskine, as might be expected of a man, sorrowfully remarks that—

The philosophy of love—of which so much is spoken and written—is simply that it soon endeth. However much we may seek to disguise and conceal the unpalatable fact, it remains that, do what we may and will, love dies and hearts grow old. And of all those things which pay homage to the tyrant triumvirate of change, decay, and death, sexual love is probably the most servile subscriber to this iron-bound régime. Of all the passions agitating the human soul, love is, in my opinion, the hurt which is the soonest ended and the soonest mended.

In this death of love he finds "the saddest and most shocking of all the moral phenomena that surround us." The time has come, he thinks, for us to band together to form a new passion, "a kind of halfway house between love and platonic friendship," both of which he considers to have been weighed in the balance and found grievously

wanting.

The Countess Puliga—"Give it oil"—strikes the wisest and most hopeful note. "If you wish to keep the lamp of love burning, give it oil." Love will endure if cared for, if cultivated; but untended, like a plant, it withers and dies. She adds:—

A great deal of thought ought to be bestowed on the best ways of loving; trivial and humble they may sometimes appear, and yet potent in their power for binding hearts.

and yet potent in their power for binding hearts.

The worship of self, the exaggerated respect of the I am I, is exceedingly contrary to the endurance of love: selfish sway can have but a time.

Plain words to be understood of all, which add far more to the solution of an ever-present problem than impossible suggestions for the creation of a new passion, or the allegorical musing of Lady Mary Milbanke, the only other contributor to the discussion.

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#### "DEMOCRACY A SORRY FARCE."

THE writer of "Musings without Method" in the November Blackwood rejoices to conclude, from reflection on the recent elections, that "Democracy is a sorry farce." He says that once in seven years or oftener democracy must be taken into confidence by the rulers of the country:—

It is an accepted tragedy that the people must be flattered and cajoled, and the parliamentary candidate commonly arrives upon the scene of action with his mouth full of promises and compliments. . . . The real work of catching votes is performed by an ingenious process called canvassing, and he who has never canvassed cannot understand the splendid farce of the British democracy.

After a vivid description of what canvassing is, and the sporting instinct it arouses, the writer records the reflection left after the declaration of the poll:—

The silly paradox of those who believe that the greatest wisdom lies in the greatest number of fools has been covered with ridicule. Universal suffrage is happily a sham. No member obeys the orders of his constituents; no member goes to Westminster to carry out the wishes of others. He goes there for his own ambition, to support his own friends, or to expound the theories which he keeps near his heart. And as democracy is a deceit from the point of view of the elect, so it is a sham from the point of view of the elector. Every citizen may vote—that is true. But he may not vote for whom he will. No man can be nominated if he lack money or support.

The net effect on the nation is then summed up :-

The strangest truth of all is, that the extension of the franchise has had no appreciable effect upon the House of Commons. Our government is to-day what it has always been, an oligarchy hedged about with safeguards. Nothing has changed save the form of election. The People sends to Westminster the same sort of men as in the old days were nominated by the great landowners.

The inveterate Toryism of Blackwood consoles itself amid all democratic changes by simply making fun of them. It exultantly exclaims:—"So the democracy has proved a sham, and its failure is the country's triumph." Nevertheless, "though its chief merit lies in its lack of success, a free form of government has its uses":—

It stops the mouths of political agitators, or rather it permits their mouths to open at infrequent intervals, and by a pretence of confidence weakens the force of opposition.

Then follows another jibe :-

Nobody can be trusted to govern us unless he has first passed through a fiery ordeal. What that ordeal is matters little enough. The power to stand many hours upon one leg, the toss of a coin, a fearless capacity to "out-roar the lion-throated seas"—any of these artifices would be as just and logical as election by a free and enlightened democracy. But England, above all other countries, has got on without logic.

Liberal and Radical associations, wishing to rouse the fighting blood of their members, might print these "musings without method" and circulate among their adherents. There is enough truth in the ridicule to make it a wholesome stimulant.

Blackwood for November has three outstanding articles noticed elsewhere; a linesman's panegyric on our soldiers under fire: "musings without method" in scorn of the "farce" of democracy: and its scheme of army reorganisation. It recommends that "after annexation" we should endeavour to break up the Boers' organisation by altering their boundaries and redistributing the districts within. It pleads that Lord Kitchener be assigned an important part in reconstructing our Services.

## WORK OF THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

DR. MACNAMARA'S REVIEW.

DR. MACNAMARA sends a very interesting and useful paper to the Fortnightly Review entitled "Three Years' Progressivism at the London School Board." Macnamara bewails the fact that the production of a new Drury Lane pantomime probably interests many more people than the statement of policy by the newly elected School Board. He regards the unconcern and even contempt of the work of the School Board as viewed by the majority of the citizens as a lamentable instance of Little Englandism of the most dangerous kind. Mr. Macnamara has a very good account to give concerning the result of dethroning Mr. Diggle. In 1891 Mr. Diggle had a majority of 35 out of a board of 55; only mustered a party of 23. The new board summarily put a stop to all wrangling about religious matters with which Mr. Diggle's party had wasted their time for years and applied themselves to their proper business. Mr. Macnamara in describing the result of their work gives the first place to the inquiry which they instituted into the incidents of the cost of educating the children of London. Seventy per cent. of the cost of education in London comes upon the rates, a much larger proportion than that of any other town. The Board abolished the weekly fee formerly exacted from pupils at evening continuation schools and thereby sacrificed some £5,000 a year, and raised the average attendance from 19,712 to 28,189. Sixteen commercial evening schools have been established, at which some 30,000 pupils have been enrolled. £100,000 has been employed for the purpose of improving old schools. Swimming baths have been provided in two schools distant from any public baths, and a gymnasium is henceforth to be part of the equipment of every higher standard school. They have raised the standard for full time exemption for purposes of labour from the for full time exemption for purposes of labour from the sixth to the seventh. Their efforts to increase the average attendance by greater severity in hunting up absentees has only been partially successful, because of the way in which London magistrates openly and intentionally bring the law into ridicule. They have also examined carefully the extent to which children are compelled to toil in out-of-school hours; but nothing practical has been done in the direction of mitigating the evil. They have also made elaborate inquiries as to the extent to which scholars are underfed, but so far without producing much result. In the three years the rate has gone up on an average ½d. a year. The rate was 12½d., it is now 14d. average ½d. a year. The previous Board with a Moderate majority raised the rate by 2d. The increase of rate, indeed, is automatic and inevitable. Mr. Macnamara concludes his paper by an earnest appeal to the ratepayers of London to give a second term of office to the Progressives, and so show their appreciation of the fact that it is absolutely necessary to educate our people if we are to hold our own against the ever-increasing competition of the European and American continents.

IN a spirited narrative of Sarsfield, the hero of Limerick, and the darling of Ireland, Mr. R. Barry O'Brien tells in *Cornhill* this incident of the Battle of the Boyne:—

Flying from the Hill of Donore, James did not draw rein until he reached Dublin Castle. "The Irish ran," he said to Lady Tyrconnel, who met him on the threshold. "Your Majesty seems to have won the race."

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## A COMING REVOLUTION IN FOOD.

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MAIZE AS THE FOOD OF MILLIONS.

PERHAPS the most interesting article in the October Forum is that in which Mr. J. S. Crawford describes "The Maize Kitchen in Paris and Its Lesson," the lesson being that American producers should lose no time in bringing the good qualities of maize as an article of food before the attention of Europe. In most parts of Europe maize as an article for human consumption is regarded with aversion, but, according to Mr. Crawford, it is "the most valuable plant that grows":—

It is rich in forage, rich in feed, rich in food. All animal life upon the farm, from poultry up, grows and fattens upon it—a fact which can be affirmed of no other grain. Millions of people in Europe would be blessed if they knew how to use the cheap corn foods of America and had easy access to them. No mind can take in the commercial possibilities of a market for this grain in Europe.

The managers of the kitchen at Paris prepare and serve, free of charge, an infinite variety of soups and dishes made from maize. But the value of maize does not end with its nutritive qualities:—

It might be thought that a list of the commodities made from maize would be prosaic and commonplace. Not so. On the contrary, it is highly interesting, and—to the thoughtful man—more than suggestive. In that collection you may find corn meal (yellow and white), pearl hominy, hulled corn, cream of maize, granulated corn meal, canned green corn, canned hulled corn, maizena, samp, degerminated samp, cream meal, self-rising pancake flour, quick malt, brewers' grits, husks for mattresses, cellulose made of pith for packing the coffer-dams of battle-ships, paper stock prepared from shells of the corn-stalk, degerminated brewers' meal, Bourbon whiskey, alcohol, bolted corn meal, hulled corn meal, feed of ground corn blades and stalks and cobs, varnish, cob pipes, lager beer, fancy table syrup, pop-corn, table grits, British gum, salves, laundry starch, table starch, frumentum, flaked hominy, gum paste, corn oil, vulcanised corn oil, oil cake, grape sugar, gluten feed, glucose, confectioner's crystal glucose, and confectioner's paste.

Indian corn is one of the cheapest of foods, and dishes can be prepared from it at half the cost of wheaten flour. The Germans are already beginning to appreciate it, and the American export has doubled in ten years. With the prospect of the Siberian railway bringing all kinds of provisions in abundance to Europe, the time has come for American maize producers to pre-occupy the European markets and establish themselves while there is yet time. As to the chemical value of maize as a food, Mr. Crawford

Not many years ago a German chemist, named König, who is an authority on food composition, published the following table of food values:—

| 01 10 | od varues:—            |        | Protein,<br>per cent. | Fat,<br>per cent |     | Carbohy-<br>drates,<br>per cent. |
|-------|------------------------|--------|-----------------------|------------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| M     | aize, American .       |        | 10.17                 | <br>4.78         |     | 68.83                            |
| M     | aize, S.E. Europe      |        | 9.42                  | <br>4.13         |     | 69.37                            |
| M     | aize, S.W. Europe      |        | 8.84                  | <br>5.80         |     | 65.79                            |
| Ri    | ce hulled              |        | 6.73                  | <br>1.88         |     | 76.46                            |
| Ba    | rley, average, all cou | intrie | 9.66                  | <br>1.93         |     | 66.99                            |
| Ba    | rley, North America    | an .   | 10.48                 | <br>2.42         |     | 66.94                            |
| Ba    | rley, England and So   | cotlan | d 9 80                | <br>2.17         |     | 64.45                            |
| Ba    | rley, C. and N. Ger    | rmany  | 9.88                  | <br>1.80         |     | 66.75                            |
| Ry    | e, average, all cour   | tries. | 10.80                 | <br>1.77         | . 6 | 70.21                            |
| W     | heat, average, all cou | intrie | 12.04                 | <br>1.91         |     | 69.07                            |
|       |                        |        |                       | 1                |     | value of on<br>d Calorics.       |

|               |      |    |  |  |  |  | p | Fuel value of one<br>pound Calorics. |  |  |
|---------------|------|----|--|--|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Cornmeal .    |      |    |  |  |  |  |   | 17.30                                |  |  |
| Barley, granu | late | ed |  |  |  |  |   | 16.40                                |  |  |
| Rice          |      |    |  |  |  |  |   |                                      |  |  |
| Rye Flour .   |      |    |  |  |  |  |   | 16.30                                |  |  |
| Wheat Flour   |      |    |  |  |  |  |   | 16.75                                |  |  |
|               |      |    |  |  |  |  |   |                                      |  |  |

#### TRUSTS IN ENGLAND.

By Mr. ROBERT DONALD.

MR. ROBERT DONALD contributes to the American Review of Reviews a paper on Trusts in England, which gives particulars of recent industrial developments which will have considerable interest in this country. Mr. Donald says that England has become honeycombed with trusts and combines, and that there is no effort either to check trusts or to control them. This new phase of industrial combination is entirely and perhaps inevitably the outcome of the joint stock system. This system, while it gives facilities for the formation of trusts. also acts in various ways as a check on abuses and the dangers of these great aggregations of wealth and power. The great safety valve, however, is free trade. The tyranny of capital will be restrained and the combines will find that their safety lies in raising prices as little as possible. Mr. Donald is even disposed to believe that if the combines are under good management and speculation is discouraged, that this new phase of British industry may increase competition with other countries in foreign trade whilst it consolidates the market at home. Mr. Donald devotes several pages to an elaborate record, very convenient for reference, on the number of combinations that have taken place since December, 1897. He has done the work with his usual painstaking accuracy, and I only discern one curious slip. Speaking of the great amalgamation between Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell and Co. and Sir Joseph Whitworth and Co., he says: "This company supplies all kinds of armour; but they have not their own ship-building yards yet, although this development is to come." Now, apart from the fact that ships are built in Elswick itself, what did the firm of Charles Mitchell and Co. bring to the firm excepting their shipyards, which Mr. Donald thinks still are to come? This, however, is but a small matter. Mr. Donald points out that bankers are to be swallowed up wholesale. Lloyds Bank has absorbed thirty-one, and Barclay's and Parr's have each swallowed twenty-four. Among the national and international trusts which have an absolute monopoly in their own fields Mr. Donald mentions the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, a trust created last July with a capital of eight millions. This trust does ninety per cent. of the business of the whole country. The National Wall Paper Trust, formed in March, 1900, includes all the manufacturers of wall paper in Great Britain. The Bleachers' Trust, formed in July, is an amalgamation of fifty-three firms with a capital of eight millions. The International Thread Trust is associated with twelve foreign manufacturing concerns. large number of combines are just now in an embryo state, waiting for the opportune moment to come on the market. They include a hat trust, a combination of sixty-six firms with a capital of ten millions, and a worsted spinners' trust, which will comprise one hundred and twenty-eight firms, and have a capital of eighteen millions sterling.

THE interesting correspondence of Liszt and Fürstin Wittgenstein is being published by Adelheid von Schorn in the Neue Deutsche Rundschau.

Young Oxford is the name of a threepenny magazine devoted to the Ruskin Hall Movement. From the pages of the November number we learn that the centre of the Ruskin Hall Movement in America will be at Trenton, Missouri. Each number of the magazine publishes a number of short essays on Ruskin topics.

#### ALMONER OF THE WORLD'S DAILY BREAD.

THE simple endeavour to give mankind day by day its daily bread bids fair to make the American wheat trader not only the greatest of his class, but the most sensitive and alive cosmopolitan to be found in the world. He is bound to consider humanity as a unit—infinitely varied and complex no doubt in its wants, but still a very tangible and palpable unit. Mr. Ray Stannard Baker in the November Windsor gives a very striking and suggestive sketch of America and the world's wheat supply, and of the man who mediates between both. This is the portrait of the type of man which the central position of Chicago has produced:—

The American, with his enormous surplus of wheat for exportation, has become, naturally, the greatest of all wheat traders. He is practically the manager and dictator of the world's wheat movement. He is eminently practical, clearheaded, and far-sighted; and wherever I saw him-in Chicago, Minneapolis, New York, Duluth, Buffalo, Detroit, or Toledohe was always astonishing, he came so near to the realisation of the cosmopolitan. Every morning he knows the conditions of the weather in Chili and the progress of threshing in India. The United States Government hangs at his elbow a map showing the rising storm in Montana, which may reduce by two per cent. the crops of Northern Minnesota. newspapers inform him as to prices in Mark Lane, London; in the Produce Exchange, New York; on the Board of Trade, Chicago; in the Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis. The railroad companies quote him daily rates for shipments to Rio Janeiro, Hamburg, and Hong Kong. His State Government weighs his wheat as it arrives from the fields, and decides definitely as to its grade. He knows intimately how many bushels of wheat there are each morning at the great terminal elevator points the world over, how much is affoat in steamships, how much is being rushed across the continents in cars. His bank stands ready to advance him money at the lowest rates of interest to the full value of the slips

of paper which record his elevator holdings. He knows the personal traits and needs of half the races of the earth. He knows, for instance, just when the Chinaman can be persuaded to buy his cheap flours instead of rice. He knows that Germany will use his bran for making molasses cakes. He knows that the Finns will sometimes eat his wheat, though grown 4,000 miles away, in preference to the flour of Russia. He knows that the Frenchman eats more bread than the Englishman, and the Englishman more than the American; and while there is wheat in the bins of Manitoba or Buffalo he will not allow the poorest bakeshop in London to go without bread to sell. So vast are his dealings that thousands have become units to him; when he sells "Io wheat," he means 10,000 bushels, not ten bushels. He knows just where in all the world wheat will be scarce, and he prepares overnight to turn all his elevators, railroads, canals, and steamship lines to satisfying the demand. He may not know a harvesting machine from a plough, this trader of wheat; but his eye is always on the thin, wavering ratio line between population and production; he is always facing world-wide starvation, and always averting it by his splendidly organised business machinery. Indeed, there is no more impressive spectacle in the whole scheme of human life than the almost frantic energy and haste of the men of the wheat pits, of the railroad and steamship lines, and of the mills, each fighting tooth and nail for his own personal gain, and yet serving all unconsciously the mighty world purpose of feeding the city from the surplus of the distant field.

A few estimates as to last year's crop—the crop of 1899—will give some idea of the wheat business of the American:—

For feeding his 74,000,000 inhabitants for one year, at 43 bushels each, he needed ... For seeding his wheat farms of 47,000,000 acres, at 14 bushels to the acre, he needed...

345,000,000 bushels. 70,500,000 bushels.

Total requirement for one year... ... ... 415,500,000 bushels.

Thus he got from the crop of 1899 something over 600,000,000 bushels of wheat, and that left him approximately 200,000,000 bushels to send abroad to his hungry brethren of other nations. More than a third of this he ground and exported in the form of flour; the remainder he sent as wheat.



From the "World's Work."]

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## THE DECLINE OF BRITISH COMMERCE.

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THE North American Review for October contains a very spirited reply by Mr. Benjamin Taylor to an article by Mr. A. M. Low on "The Decline of British Commerce," published in the same review some time ago. "British commerce is not declining," says Mr. Taylor, "and it is not fair to contrast the rapid increase in the entirely new trades of foreign countries with the slight increases in the already enormous trade of Great Britain." In regard to German trade, Mr. Taylor points out a fact which is not generally remembered—that the statistics of German trade before 1889 do not include the exports of Hamburg and Bremen:—

There are, in fact, no complete "German" statistics available before 1889. Nevertheless, Mr. Low makes up a table with a design to prove the relatively greater progress of other nations than Great Britain's between 1870 and 1895; and in that table he states the "special" export trade of Germany as £116,031,000 in the former and £165,895,000 in the latter year. As already pointed out, the figures Mr. Low quotes for 1870 do not include the exports of Hamburg and Bremen, the two principal ports of Germany.

#### THE IRON TRADE ARGUMENT.

As to the argument deduced from the increase of the iron trade of Germany and the United States, Mr. Taylor says:—

Germany and the United States had practically no iron smelting to speak of in 1870, and, therefore, had barely tapped their deposits of iron ore. Once they began smelting, it was natural that Germany's output of ore should be quadrupled and America's quintupled in five and twenty years. But the mistake Mr. Low makes is in measuring the decline of the British industry by the decline in the output of British ironstone. That is easily explained. Between 1870 and 1895 we entered upon what may be called the age of steel. The manufacture of steel requires the smelting of hematite ores, the deposits of which in Great Britain are confined to the Cumberland district. To feed the blast furnaces of Scotland and Cleveland, in order to make steel-making iron, we had to import hematite ores from Spain. Germany and the United States are now doing the same thing, neither country having enough native ore presently available for the existing demand of the furnaces. It is perfectly true that the smelting of iron has increased enormously both in Germany and in America, and in America has reached dimensions never yet attained, nor ever likely to be attained, in Great Britain. But it is also true that, up till now, Great Britain is the only one of the three great iron-producing countries that is able to make both for herself and

Mr. Taylor also points out that comparisons of the value of trade in different years may be unfair, if regard is not paid to the difference of prices. To test the actual amount of trade in any year it is necessary to revalue it at the prices of the year with which it is compared. Mr. Taylor quotes the following table based on this principle:—

#### BRITISH EXPORTS AS DECLARED AND AS RE-VALUED.

| Declared value          | 1839.        | 1898.        | 1897.        |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                         | £255,465,455 | £233,300,792 | £234,350,003 |
| previous year           | 233,613,000  | 233,897,000  | 237,054,000  |
| Variation from price    | +15,851,000  | —508,000     | -2,704,000   |
| Variation from quantity |              | —321,000     | -3,031,000   |
| Actual differences      | +22,106,215  | -828,916     | -5,795,548   |

British trade, says Mr. Taylor, does not suffer from the national conservatism, nor from the stupidity of the

British merchant, nor from German and American superiority. All these are pretexts, while the real evil is Trade Unionism:—

This it is that cripples us, by enhancing the costs of production and constantly restricting the output. Mr. Low doubts whether the tyranny of the British Trade Union is any more oppressive than that known in America. But he does not know British Trade Unionism, of which I could tell him moving tales enough to "make his flesh creep." "Why does not the United States suffer from the same cause?" asks Mr. Low. Have patience. The turn of both the United States and Germany will come—will not now be long in coming.

## THE WOES OF AN EDITOR'S WIFE.

"AN Editor's Wife," in the November Woman at Home, has a most entertaining paper on "The Girl who should Marry an Editor." No girl, we should say, if such a dog's life is before her; and editors ought to go unmarried if they cannot look after their wives a little better than this particular editor's wife seems to think they do. Unfortunately an editor is seldom an editor when he marries; and this explains why the unwary so often get trapped, for celibacy is not noticeably commoner among editors than among any other men. This is an editor's wife's advice to those not yet so unfortunate as herself:—

If a girl should notice any budding signs of editorship about her fiancé, let her take Mr. Punch's advice, and remain single; unless, of course, she feel strongly that even editorship would not, in her case, quell the ardent springs of affection.

The girl who marries an editor should possess her soul in patience, and, like the lady in the Proverbs, find her comfort in "looking well to the ways of her household." She must not be vain of her accomplishments, for her husband will think nothing of going to sleep during her most masterly efforts at Mozart or Chopin. She will gradually accustom herself to regard her nusic in the humbler light of a soothing soporific. She must not rebel if, like the husband in "Elizabeth's German Garden," he fail "to speak a single whole sentence in three weeks," and she must expect but few endearments and relaxations.

Besides this, she "must endure his absence for at least thirteen hours out of the twenty-four, and must tolerate the fact that his meals, his waking and sleeping hours are all extraordinary and irregular."

If he comes in at half-past three in the morning, filled withwoe and the prospect of a European war, his wife must be ready to soothe and sympathise.

Above all, let her mind her own business, and never seek to invade the editorial sanctum. She may, we are told, "darn her husband's socks, tend him, nurse him, mend him," etc., but on no account must she have literary aspirations of her own, or, if she has, she must confide them to other editors than her husband, "although," as the writer remarks, "why he should think nothing of his wife's literary ability until other editors appreciate it is perhaps less easily explained." Disappointment and hope deferred, apparently, are the daily bread of the editor's wife:—

"We have been twenty-five years married, and Samuel has always had some craze or other," once remarked pathetically the much-jaded wife of a kaleidoscopic and fire-eating editor. "If only he would have a quiet time and settle down!"

Now we can quite understand the remark of a distinguished foreign journalist to a lady on learning that she was the wife of a London editor: "Madame, you have my most profound commiseration."

#### THE LIMITS OF MUNICIPAL TRADING.

THE birth of twenty-eight boroughs in a single daythe 1st of November-ought to give a powerful impetus to every form of municipal interest, and to make the question of municipal trading, which has occupied a Select Committee of both Houses, and which the current number of the Edinburgh Review discusses at length, one of special public concern. The reviewer tries to find if a line can be drawn between those matters which can best be entrusted to municipalities, and those which may safely be left to private enterprise. He considers that water and light are essentials which may be therefore municipalised, but that locomotion is not an essential. He touches on the question whether municipalised concerns should be run for cheapness or for profits applicable to the reduction of the rates. He quotes the view of the Lord Provost of Glasgow that the second alternative is dangerous: the Corporation of Glasgow applying the profits of each undertaking to that undertaking. The writer gravely doubts whether municipal dwellings do not work more harm than good. He accepts the definition of the Lord Provost of Glasgow that the functions of the municipality are rather functions of service than functions of trade.

#### A PENNY TELEPHONE.

In respect of the telephone, the writer seems inclined to nationalise and municipalise the system at the same time. He says:—

After repeated application Glasgow has obtained a license from the Postmaster-General, and is in a position to work an exchange over an area equal to that worked in Glasgow by the National Company. Only from the spread of this system and the subsequent introduction of the principle of competition can we look for such a perfection of telephonic facilities as will enable all classes of the public to communicate with each other as freely and as cheaply as they do by post. Already in Glasgow it is proposed to establish numerous call-offices where for a penny any one will be able to communicate with the entire area. The extension of such a system to the United Kingdom is a task immeasurably, less difficult than the establishment of the penny post, and if properly worked there is every prospect that it would be a source of actual profit to those who undertake it. But the position requires to be boldly handled; the interests of a body of monopolists cannot be allowed to override the advantage and convenience of the public at large; and the efforts of the central Government should be supplemented by the energy and enterprise of local associations,

## MUNICIPALISATION STRIDING ON.

But the writer calls attention to "a far-reaching attempt by municipalities to invade the province of individual enterprise," and quotes the following instances:—

By an Act of last year power was given to a Midland corporation to provide Turkish baths. In a bill of the recent session-power was sought, among other things, to provide apparatus for games and athletics, to be used presumably, but not necessarily, on recreation-grounds established by the authority. In another, power was sought to provide refrigerators and cold ice stores for the preservation of marketable articles, and to sell ice. In another it was proposed to provide bathing tents. In another, tailoring was contemplated; saddlery in another. In several, power was asked for to construct and manage refreshment-rooms in parks. By many corporations the power of manufacturing as well as supplying electrical fittings was demanded, and in three cases efforts were made to acquire the privilege of providing entertainments and charging for admission.

The House of Lords, on Lord Morley's advice, has refused assent to bills authorising the manufacture as well as the supply of electric and water fittings.

THE LORD PROVOST OF GLASGOW'S RULE.

Among the dangers attending so wide an extension of municipal enterprise, the writer points out the difficulty of finding unpaid municipal councillors with time and ability equal to the new demands, and the peril of stunting individual enterprise. This is the position to which the writer leans:

We believe, then, that it behoves Parliament to impose some carefully framed limit on the trading efforts of municipalities within the areas administered by them. It may be that Lord Crewe's Committee may find some sounder basis for fixing that limit than was suggested to them by the Lord Provost of Glasgow. But there is much wisdom in the definition he laid down, and he supported it with good sense fortified by long experience. He said that the municipalities might safely be entrusted with, but confined to, the supply of things which were in their nature suitable to a monopoly, which were articles of necessity, and which required control of the streets or portions of the public property of the municipality.

#### GOING BEYOND BOUNDS.

Where the municipality extends its enterprise outside its own boundaries, as where it supplies water or light or locomotion to its neighbours, a new difficulty arises. May it make a profit out of its neighbours' necessities? In the case of tramways the question is becoming grave:—

Glasgow is already working thirteen miles outside the city boundary, and expects soon to be working thirty-four. Huddersfield obtained powers this year to establish spurs of its own system, extending in many directions into many areas. And unless some proper check can be established, we may expect ere long to see a large number of town councils in the position of a board of directors owning and controlling a network of tramways over a wide district, and comparable in difficulty and importance with many minor systems of railways.

Some check, such as insistence on joint management and a

Some check, such as insistence on joint management and a sharing of responsibility by all the authorities affected, will have to be devised, and the higher the authority devising it the

#### SIR HENRY FOWLER'S DICTUM.

The reviewer cites another outline of suggestea limitation which has been suggested:—

Sir Henry Fowler, a friend of municipal administration if ever there was one . . . would limit it to such undertakings as are clearly for the common good and the general use of the whole community, and which it is for the public advantage to place under public control.

But he would not allow the general user to decide what came under this definition. The reviewer raises the question whether municipal employés should be allowed to retain their municipal franchise. He presses for the imposition by Parliament of "wise and temperate conditions" for the regulation of the whole matter.

The most notable paper in Longman's for November is one by G. Bradshaw on Indian famines. The writer gives a vivid idea of the heroism of the administrators who fight these terrible visitations of hunger. He quotes a missionary who said, "Very few missionaries could show a record of self-sacrifice equal to that of Government officials," and complains that while England honours with almost superstitious reverence the magic letters "V.C.," she recks little of "the men who have saved thousands from a horrible death" and "faced death in the most ghastly of diseases with quiet English pluck." Mr. G. Paston revives out of the dust of oblivion the story of a once famous authoress, Mrs. Grant, of Laggan, whose "Letters from the Mountains" had a great vogue in the beginning of the century.

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## "TOMMY" UNDER FIRE.

A PAPER on "Our Soldiers," written by "Linesman" in the November Blackwood, will, if we mistake not, be widely read and vastly appreciated. It is a panegyric on Tommy Atkins, it is true, but it contains pictures drawn from life of the way our private soldiers comport themselves in the actual brunt of battle. The writer contrasts the fantastic imaginings of what soldiers feel in their first action with what he saw at the front. He says:—

The writer's first taste of fire was an unexpected shelling of the camp when dinners were being prepared, and all men were in the peaceful frame of mind inseparable from the fragrant smell of cooking meat. . . . How were all hands taking it, considering that they were men who had only landed from the transport three days before? Apparently they were not "taking it" at all, in the sense of being affected by it. I have seen soldiers make more fuss over the upsetting of a perambulator than they did over the shouting of those grim messengers from the far-off kopie.

#### A RUSH TOWARDS THE SHELL.

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ggan, vogue One of these monsters landed with a shriek and a thump between the writer and the company he was leading, and burst with a magnificent whirring roar. What did that company do?

. . . The company certainly lost its perfect alignment for a moment, because the men in the immediate vicinity of the cataclysm were edging rapidly towards it to search for fragments of the shattered projectile, and to stare at the hole it had blasted in the ground!

## "A FREE HAIR-CUT."

## More striking still is this testimony :-

Farther on, when we had entered that spitting, humming zone of rifle-fire, the like of which no living soldier had ever before witnessed, a bullet skimmed along the top of a man's head, just grazing the skin and flicking off the hair in its course. Surely the time for a prayer, or even a shriek, if ever there were one. "I've just had a free 'air-cut, mates!" was the only observation heard by the officer. Rifle-fire has often been compared to hair, but it is pretty safe to say that it never gave a more faithful representation than it did upon the smooth veldt between those merciful ant-hills. Is it credible that rough jokes, loud inquiries after the welfare of friends next door, or rather next heap, could be heard sounding from anthill to anthill from jolly red faces pressed against them behind? It may not be credible, but it is history.

#### IN RETREAT.

It was the first time the men had come under fire from the pom-pom: they amused themselves by imitating the sound of its voice to a nicety with their own! When they were ordered to retreat they retired like "a party....all silent and all damned" and sulky, but a complete refutation of Sir John Moore's remark that British soldiers were "no good in a retirement":—

No soldiers but our own have ever turned their backs on an exulting foe with their discipline intact—nay, more rigid and dignified than before; with their spirit as high, their courage as steadfast.

#### A TEA-FIGHT AMID DROPPING SHELLS!

This is how General Hildyard's Second Brigade on Vaal Krantz stood the severest test—"a long and severe dose of artillery fire, without a chance of reprisal or being permitted to advance":—

For fifteen hours shells fell upon that miserable kopje from a 40-pounder perched upon Spion Kop, from six 7-pounders on Brakfontein, from two pom-poms in varying positions, from a 3-inch Creusot in its usual state of hurry, from an irascible old gentleman of a 94-pounder on Doorn Kloof. Wheugh-bang! Piff, piff! Orrgh-crash! Never did bird-fanciers recognise more certainly the different notes of the warblers of the grove

than did those 3,000 lodgers on the kopje the respective voices of those vile, unceasing shells. Some died, some were carried away on dripping stretchers before they could learn the full gamut. And the survivors? The few within the writer's ken—quarrelled! During a lucid interval in the shelling, the regimental cooks had contrived to make and distribute tea to the men lying prone in their shelters. The distribution was not, perhaps, impartial.... So there arose a bickering... "Peace" yelled the monstrous shrapnel at the height of the argument; "Shut up!" snapped the pom-pom shells; "Silence!" boomed the far-off 40-pounder. Not a bit of it. No foreign-made projectile ever fired shall stop a Briton well under weigh with a grievance!

#### NOT FAULTLESS.

The writer explains that the British soldier does not desire glory; does not think of glory; and therefore wins it. He is thinking of unattainable beer or tea, or the next camping ground, or how long his contract-boots will last. The writer allows that Tommy is slow to perceive a danger or a possible advantage, slow to meet the first or seize the latter. He takes no care of himself, and is too dependent on his officers. Nevertheless, the writer concludes, "He is everything a soldier should be, save in one particular"; he is not cunning.

## "THE UNION OF CIVILISED PEOPLES."

WITH a noble optimism Baron d'Estournelles de Constant prophesies in the November *Humanitarian* of the inevitable harvest of good which follows the good seed sown at the Hague. He is not deterred by what has happened in South Africa. He says:—

If we are willing to reason truthfully and coolly, we shall see that the Transvaal War has caused pacific ideas to make a stride in advance, through the unanimous condemnation to which it has been subjected by the civilised world, as well as by the lamentable but significant decision of the Powers to confine themselves to this platonic condemnation and not to render the war general.

No one will emerge from this crisis satisfied, not the conquered nor the conqueror, nor the neutrals who feel themselves responsible to the conscience of humanity. The result, still dim but certain, of this unanimous displeasure, will be expressed in the masses by the need, the necessity of organising peace, and of rendering war more and more rare and difficult.

. . . Everything is helping to prepare peace in the world.

The establishment of apparatus for mediation and arbitration makes the writer confident that no Government will dare to refuse arbitration. "The cause of arbitration is won."

The Chinese disorders have brought to pass this miracle: "the union of the civilised peoples." The writer proceeds:—

The nations will lose their importance; they will perceive that they are small and weak if they remain isolated; they will be forced into association like individuals, not through love, but through self-interest well understood, by the instinct of self-preservation. The twentieth century will be the century of association, not only of men, but of peoples.

But, like a true prophet, the writer recognises the freedom of choice which belongs to those he addresses; so his last words are:—

A ridiculous and blood abortion of civilisation in the Far East; the triumph of barbarism; universal war, or ruin and social revolution—such will be the inevitable result of discord among the Powers at Pekin.

Civilisation has reached the tragic and decisive hour when it must choose between good and evil, between the instincts of violence, of cupidity, and the appeals to reason. It cannot hesitate under penalty of abdicating and going to perdition.

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## THE VERY LATEST THEORY OF THE CRUCIFIXION.

By J. G. FRASER.

MR. J. G. FRASER, the author of "The Golden Bough," was regarded by the late Mr. Grant Allen with an almost superstitious veneration. Mr. Grant Allen was not the kind of man to worship any one, but he almost worshipped Mr. Fraser for his "Golden Bough," and he would almost have fallen down at his feet in an ecstasy of devotion on hearing the latest contribution on the theory of religion. Mr. Fraser had contributed to the Fortnightly Review for October and November a paper on the Saturnalia and kindred festivals. Both papers are very interesting and full of much suggestive matter. The only point which will impress the general public is the bearing which they have upon Mr. Fraser's theory of the Crucifixion. But I prefer to allow Mr. Fraser to state this in his own way:—

Festivals of the type of the Saturnalia, characterised by an inversion of social ranks and the sacrifice of a man in the character of a god, were at one time held all over the ancient world from Italy to Babylon. Such festivals seem to date from an early age in the history of agriculture, when people lived in small communities, each presided over by a sacred or a divine king, whose primary duty was to secure the orderly succession of the seasons and the fertility of the earth. Associated with him was his wife or other female consort, with whom he performed some of the necessary ceremonies, and who therefore shared his divine character. Originally his term of office appears to have been limited to a year, on the conclusion of which he was put to death; but in time he contrived by force or craft to extend his reign, and sometimes to procure a substitute, who after a short and more or less nominal tenure of the crown was slain in his stead. At first the substitute for the divine father was probably the divine son, but afterwards this rule was no longer insisted on, and still later the growth of a humane feeling demanded that the victim should always be a condemned criminal. In this advanced stage of degeneration it is no wonder if the light of divinity suffered eclipse, and many should fail to detect the god in the malefactor. Yet the downward career of fallen deity does not stop here; even a criminal comes to be thought too good to personate a god on the gallows or in the fire; and then there is nothing left but to make up a more or less grotesque effigy, and so to hang, burn, or otherwise destroy the god in the person of this sorry representative. By this time the original meaning of the ceremony may be so completely forgotten that the puppet is supposed to represent some historical personage, who earned the hatred and contempt of his fellows in his life, and whose memory has ever since been held up to eternal execution by the annual destruction of his effigy. The figures execration by the annual destruction of his effigy. The figures of Haman, of the Carnival, and of Winter or Death which are or used to be annually destroyed in spring by Jews, Catholics, and the peasants of Central Europe respectively, appear to be all lineal descendants of those human incarnations of the powers of nature whose life and death were deemed essential to the welfare of mankind.

#### THE ANNUAL BARABBAS-

It is possible that the reader will fail to see the bearing of these conclusions upon the crucifixion of Christ, but Mr. Fraser leaves him in no doubt upon that point. He suggests that it was customary—

with the Jews at Purim, or perhaps occasionally at Passover, to employ two prisoners to act the parts respectively of Haman and Mordecai in the passion play which formed a central feature of the festival. Both men paraded for a short time in the insignia of royalty, but their fates were different; for while at the end of the performance the one who played Haman was hung or crucified, the one who personated Mordecai, and bore in popular parlance the title of Barabbas, was allowed to go free. Pilate, perceiving the trumpery nature of the charges brought against Jesus, tried to persuade the Jews to let him play the part of Barabbas, which would have saved His life; but the merciful

attempt failed, and Jesus perished on the cross in the character of Haman.

-OR THE ANNUAL HAMAN

Mr. Fraser puts this astonishing theory forward, with the suggestion that its adoption would tend to explain many things in the gospel narrative:—

The hypothesis that the crucifixion with all its cruel mockery was not a punishment specially devised for Christ, but was merely the fate that annually befell the malefactor who played Haman, appears to go some way towards relieving the gospel narrative of certain difficulties which otherwise beset it. On this assumption Pilate had no power to prevent the sacrifice; the most he could do was to choose the victim. Again, consider the remarkable statement of the Evangelists that Pilate set up over the cross a superscription stating that the man who hung on it was King of the Jews.

It is difficult to believe that Pilate could have put up such an inscription, says Mr. Fraser, unless it was merely a traditional form under which the unfortunate victim was annually delivered over to death. Assuming that Mr. Fraser is right, what then? He answers that point himself as follows:—

In the great army of martyrs who in many ages and in many lands, not in Asia only, have died a cruel death in the character of gods, the devout Christian will doubtless discern types and forerunners of the coming Saviour—stars that heralded in the morning sky the advent of the Sun of Righteousness—earthen vessels wherein it pleased the divine wisdom to set before hungering souls the bread of heaven. The sceptic, on the other hand, with equal confidence, will reduce Jesus of Nazareth to the level of a multitude of other victims of a barbarous superstition, and will see in him no more than a moral teacher, whom the fortunate accident of his execution invested with the crown, not merely of a martyr, but of a god.

## AN ANGLO-AMERICAN SOCIAL UNION.

SIR WALTER BESANT, much struck by the fact that thousands of Americans visit this country every year without seeing more than the external side of English life, and thereby receiving many false impressions, has had the excellent idea of forming a Union to promote social intercourse between the two nations. The new society is described by Sir Walter in the October Forum:—

It has long been a matter for concern with those who desire not only to maintain friendly relations with Colonials and Americans, but also to cultivate personal friendships with them, that so many visitors from the United States and the Colonies come over every year, stay for a time in London, travel about the country, and go away without having made the acquaintance of a single English family, and without having entered a single English home. They go away without any knowledge of English life except that which can be gained from the outside.

life except that which can be gained from the outside.

The "Atlantic Union" will be an attempt to meet and to overcome this reproach. It will be the object of the Union to attract, if possible, those who occupy, either in the United States or the Colonies, positions of trust and responsibility, those whom their own people look to for leading and for guidance. The Union desires to make the English members acquainted with those who help to form public opinion in the Colonies and the States. In order that this object may be carried out, it is essential that the English members shall themselves belong to the class of those who make and lead public opinion in this country. Membership in the Union will, therefore, be offered only to such persons as can satisfy more or less this condition. It will include, therefore, statesmen, clergymen, men of science, art, and literature, journalists, artists, actors, architects, professors, lecturers, teachers, and, in a word, all professional men, together with leaders in the world of finance and commerce.

The Union has already gained the support of the Primate, and a large number of distinguished men in every walk of life. The yearly subscription is a guinea.

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## PUBLISHERS AND AUTHORS SIXTY YEARS AGO.

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MR. GEORGE W. SMITH, head of the firm of Smith, Elder and Co., has wisely yielded to what he calls "the friendly pressure" put on him "by a distinguished man of letters from Australia," and has decided to publish his recollections of "some of the incidents of a long and busy life." The first instalment appears in the November Cornkill. Sixty years ago, he tells us, Smith, Elder and Co. carried on business at 65, Cornhill. It "consisted chiefly of an export trade to India and our Colonies," and also of "a small publishing business."

## A PEPPERY PIONEER.

This brought the firm into connection with Lieutenant Waghorn, the "pioneer of the Overland Route to India."

At that time the long route round the Cape, occupying three or four months, was the only means of communication with India, and Waghorn's scheme for a shorter route across the Isthmus of Suez and through the Red Sea was eagerly welcomed by the commercial world.

The Government being chilly, the lieutenant worked the scheme himself, distributing the cost over the letters thus transmitted. A duplicate draft for £3 or £4 cost the firm £25 for postage! The writer gives an amusing picture of the irascible pioneer:—

More than once Waghorn arrived at 65, Cornhill, in the early morning when I was the only member of the staff present. On one occasion he arrived, travel-stained and dirty: he had just landed; and without a word of greeting he shouted, "Have you any one here who can run?" I called in a ticket-porter from the street: Waghorn inquired if he could run. "Yes, sir," said the porter, "if I am paid for it." Waghorn handed him a packet and told him to run with it to the Foreign Office. The ticket-porter was stout and scant of breath; running for him was a lost art. Waghorn watched the man waddling down Cornhill; he burst out with a seafaring expletive, not to be repeated here, ran after the porter, seized him by the coat-tails, which he rent halfway up his back, grasped the packet, rolled the unfortunate porter into the gutter, and ran off himself with the dispatches to the Foreign Office. I had to pick the astonished porter from the gutter and pay him handsomely for his damaged coat and outraged feelings in order to save Waghorn from a charge of assault.

#### HOW MANUSCRIPTS ARE PICKED UP.

Mr. Smith began his adventures as publisher before he was twenty, having had £1,500 assigned him for absolute disposal. His first literary capture was R. H. Horne, author of "The New Spirit of the Age" and "Orion." At the house of one Powell, confidential clerk to the supposed original of Dickens' Cheeryble Brothers, he came on the track of another literary treasure:—

While I waited in Powell's little drawing-room for a few minutes before dinner I took up a neatly written manuscript which was lying on the table, and was reading it when my host entered the room. "Ah," he said, "that doesn't look worth £40, does it? I advanced £40 to Leigh Hunt on the security of that manuscript, and I shall never see my money again." When I was leaving I asked Powell if he would let me have the manuscript if I paid him the £40. He readily assented, and having got from him Leigh Hunt's address, I went off to him to Edwardes Square, Kensington, explained the circumstances under which the manuscript had come into my possession, and asked whether, if I paid him an additional £60, I might have the copyright? "You young prince!" cried Leigh Hunt, in a tone of something like rapture, and the transaction was promptly concluded. The work was "Imagination and Fancy."

#### Mr. Smith thus sketches the author :-

Leigh Hunt was of tall stature, with sallow, not to say yellow, complexion. His mouth lacked refinement and firmness, but he had large expressive eyes. His manner, however, had such fascination that, after he had spoken for five minutes, one forgot

how he looked. He wrote the most charming letters, perfect alike in both form and spirit. I particularly enjoyed the simple old-fashioned suppers to which he frequently invited me.

#### THE MAN OF LETTERS AND THE MEN OF NOTES.

But business was not the author's strong point. He did not know what to do with "this little bit of paper," as he described a cheque by Mr. Smith for one or two hundred pounds. Mr. Smith gave him bank notes in place of the cheque:—

Two days afterwards Leigh Hunt came in a state of great agitation to tell me that his wife had burned them. He had thrown the envelope with the bank-notes inside carelessly down and his wife had flung it into the fire. Leigh Hunt's agitation while on his way to bring this news had not prevented him from purchasing on the road a little statuette of Psyche which he carried, without any paper round it, in his hand. I told him I thought something might be done in the matter; I sent to the bankers and got the numbers of the notes, and then in company with Leigh Hunt went off to the Bank of England. I explained our business and we were shown into a room where three old gentlemen were sitting at tables. They kept us waiting some time, and Leigh Hunt, who had meantime been staring all round the room, at last got up, walked up to one of the staid officials, and addressing him said in wondering tones, "And this is the Bank of England! And do you sit here all day, and never see the green woods and the trees and flowers and the charming country?" Then in tones of remonstrance he demanded, "Are you contented with such a life?" All this time he was holding the little naked Psyche in one hand, and with his long hair and flashing eyes made a surprising figure. I fancy I can still see the astonished faces of the three officials.

The incident ended by Leigh Hunt recovering the

Mr. Smith's further reminiscences will be awaited with much interest.

## THE LAST HERMIT OF WARKWORTH.

THE LATE CANON DIXON.

In the October and November numbers of the Northern Counties Magazine (which surely ought to have been named the Northumberland Magazine, seeing that the other five northern counties are scarcely represented), Miss M. E. Coleridge has an appreciative little notice of the late Canon Dixon.

Those who have read the delightful life of William Morris, by Mr. J. W. Mackail, will probably agree that the most fascinating of its pages are the reminiscences contributed by Canon Dixon, the poet of the Oxford Brotherhood; and those who knew Canon Dixon must have been struck with the resemblance he bore to the portraits of the poet Chaucer.

Richard Watson Dixon was the son of a Wesleyan minister. As curate of St. Mary's, Lambeth, he read the service at Morris's wedding. But it is of Dixon the poet that Miss Coleridge writes in the November Magazine. The volumes are "Christ's Company," "Odes and Eclogues," "Lyrical Poems," "The Story of Eudocia and her Brothers," "Mano," "Historical Odes," and the little book of selections entitled "Songs and Odes." A fitting memorial would be the issue of Canon Dixon's poems complete in one volume. For a number of years before his death he was engaged on a "Hi.tory of the Church of England," some volumes of which have been published.

To the Pall Mall Magazine for November G. Le Grys Norgate contributes an article on the Prima Donnas of the Past—Eleanor Gwynn, Anastasia Robinson, Lavinia Fenton, Mrs. Billington, Madame Pasta, Malibran, Giulia Grisi, Henriette Sontag, Jenny Lind, and others.

## COUNT TOLSTOY ON TWO RECENT EVENTS.

I. THE CHINESE QUESTION.

"THE Chinese Lie" is the title of Count Tolstoy's indictment in La Revue et Revue des Revues of the White Man's dealings with the Yellow Man. "On the frontiers of Chinese territories occupied by Europeans," he says, "the great sport is hunting the Celestials." But this is as nothing in comparison with the much greater crime of sending to China missionaries "with a false and lying mission." "Unhappily, the responsibility for this does not lie on Europe alone. America and the rest of the civilised world share in it." The missionaries build hospitals; they take from a Chinese woman her sick child; they heal it and bring it up in the new faith. The mother, too, is converted out of sheer gratitude; the father is faithful to Confucius. "Thus the Christian world has made the conquest of a soul, and society has broken the bonds of a happy marriage. Woe to the family torn asunder by fanatical and religious strife!"

"Let us be frank—brutally frank. We whites only

"Let us be frank—brutally frank. We whites only concern ourselves with the vilest sides of public life in China." "Before everything, we must maintain our

prestige," is the cry.

"Prestige, what shady, what monstrous acts are committed in thy name! The prestige of the white man in China begins where justice, with and logic end." We are but reaping the whirlwind of the wind which we sowed. A thousand times have they lied who accused the Empress of lighting the revolutionary fire. We have lit it ourselves.

## 2. "THOU SHALT NOT KILL."

"He that sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood not be shed" is Count Tolstoy's new version of an old text. The best sovereigns who have fallen by the assassin's hand, such as Alexander II. and King Humbert, were, he says, "guilty of and privy to the murder of thousands who have perished on battle-fields; and as for the inferior kings or emperors, the victims of the wars of which they were the authors are counted even by millions." "Kings and Emperors, if they were logical, ought rather to be astonished at the rarity of these crimes (of assassination), considering the continual example of them which they themselves set." Kings, emperors and presidents make organised murder their profession. "And yet they are shocked when one of them skilled."

Far is it, however, from Count Tolstoy to exonerate the Anarchist who murders one of these professional murderers. But he asks, How is it that Anarchists can invent no better means of improving the lot of humanity than assassination? Le Roi est mort! Vive le Roi! And the world is no better off than before. "The ills of humanity come not from isolated individuals, but from the organisation of society, which makes all dependent on a few, or oftener on one. Such is the lot of a sovereign, that a wise man would see no course open to him but to abdicate at once. Killing a sovereign is like whipping a child which you have spoilt out of all good habits.

Society is kept in place by "the selfishness and folly of men, who barter their freedom and honour for petty material advantages," and they are men in all ranks; therefore in no case must Alexander or Humbert be killed, but we must unite in showing them that they have

no right to kill by making war.

Men unable to take this view are "hypnotised." There is but one way to prevent them killing kings and killing each other in war, and that is to rouse them from their torpor. "And that is what I am trying to do by publishing these lines." LIFE AROUND THE POLES.

M. DASTRE contributes to the first October number of the Revue des Deux Mondes one of his informing articles on life and all things living in the vast regions which surround both the North and South Poles.

To M. Dastre's mind, the principal interest of Arctic and Antarctic exploration is not the solving of certain scientific problems so much as the study of the animal and vegetable life of the Polar zones. In both Polar regions there are four different variations of the landscape the main ice-floe, the inland seas, the mainland, and the ocean. In these four spheres is abundant room for the habitation of animals and plants. Of the two Poles, the Antarctic zone is the most simple; it is an immense expanse, perpetually frozen, of which the centre is occupied by a vast continent, and the circumference is girdled with ice which forms the ice-floe. The main continent is covered with a mantle of snow, which drifts round the rocky summits and smooths the sharp angles of the configuration of the soil. The spectacle is that of a colossal glacier which disgorges itself into the sea or on the ice-floe.

#### REMARKABLE FAUNA AND FLORA.

If this view of the Antarctic continent is correct, the wonder is that any animal or vegetable life should be maintained in so uninhabitable a region. As a matter of fact, however, the ice-floe, at any rate, presents remarkable fauna and flora. The geographical conditions of the Arctic zone are quite different from those of the Antarctic; it is regarded as certain that a deep sea occupies the centre. A characteristic of the Arctic zone is the continuity of the ice-floe with the lands which are not always frozen over; this is a matter of great importance from the point of view of the distribustion of animals and plants. The ice-floe is a very poor substitute for the solid earth: it is continually breaking up into crevasses, grinding itself into chasms, and re-uniting, apparently capriciously, but really in obedience to the forces of winds and submarine currents. It follows that the ice-floe can only furnish a very precarious habitation for terrestrial animals, and its fauna is therefore practically a marine one. It is the principal glory of Nansen to have realised the supremely important fact that the ice-floe moves in obedience to definite laws, and that its direction can be pretty accurately foretold.

## A FLOATING PRAIRIE.

But it is time to pass on to the animals. Curiously enough, the ice-floe in the Polar regions rests upon a relatively warm sea, the waters of which are favourable to various forms of submarine life. The depths of the Arctic sea are actually a little warmer if anything than those of the oceans further south. Even under the ice may be found a kind of green moss which exhibits the elementary vegetable life related to the most simple kinds of seaweed. Under the microscope the tiny atoms which make up the whole layer reveal the most beautiful cells and granulations. Light, which is an almost essential condition of vegetable existence, is obtained in summer when the impenetrable layers of frozen snow formed during the winter disappear. Thanks to this curious kind of moss, the ice-floe, in place of a horrible desert, becomes an immense floating prairie, on which a prodigious quantity of little animals find nourishment; these creatures include jelly-fish, molluscs, and crustacea, which, in their turn, furnish food to animals of greater size, such as members of the seal tribe, whales, and various birds. We thus have a chain of organised life depending ultimately upon millions of tiny points of albuminous seaweed.

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#### FLASHES OF FRENCH WIT IN THE OLD TIME.

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MR. S. G. TALLENTYRE contributes to the November Cornhill a most readable paper on French Wit in the Eighteenth Century. He draws a graphic picture of the gaiety which pervaded the Courts of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. Those were "the days of suppers and salons, philosophy and depravity, madrigals, epigrams, bouts rimes, the days of jest and pleasure, when mirth was loudest, and misery so miserable that it was dumb": the age of universal mockery. The smart sayings which the writer so plentifully reproduces suggest the phosphorescent glitter which flickers over putrescence. As he says:—

Pages of moralising and moral statistics could hardly present a more startling and real picture of that Court than the little story of the noble and great woman who, entreated to go to Versailles if only to set a good example there, replied, "The best example I can set is to stay away;" or of that other woman who said that the most difficult post to fill at Court was that of a maid of konour.

Not less characteristic of the time is the criticism and cynicism packed into an epigram of a Court lady:—

Blind Madame du Deffand, who was born cynical as she was born bored, when Helvétius was blamed in her hearing for having made selfishness in his great book "On the Mind" the mainspring of human action, answered, "Bah! he has only betrayed everybody's secret."

Here are other illustrations of the cynical fashion :-

Even good, homely old Madame Geoffrin, when some one said to her of a notorious liar, "What he says is quite true," responded, "Then why does he say it?"

Montesquieu boldly defined a lord as "a man who sees the

Montesquieu boldly defined a lord as "a man who sees the king, speaks to the minister, has ancestors, debts, and pensions," "Why do you have so many fools in your Order?" someone asked a Jesuit. "Il nous faut des saints," was the cynic reply.

Even the "dumb multitude" could sometimes break out into a bitter smile:—

Was not that a capital story of the two peasants who, meeting the king hunting in winter-time without a muff (manchons) as was the fashion, expressed to a companion his surprise that the monarch did not protect himself from the cold. "He has no need to," said the other. "His hands are always in our pockets." That low-born mot went the round of the most aristocratic circles.

There is more than wit in the saying that follows, as many a wearied hostess will attest:—

The aphorism of Mademoiselle de Lespinasse, who spent her whole life entertaining, "Those who come to see me do me honour; those who stay away give me pleasure," pleased her guests, it seems. The mot had a little whip at the end of it which flicked her hearer's interest into new life.

Mr. Tallentyre selects some notable instances of clever repartee. Here is courage as well as wit:—

When Bassompierre, ambassador to Madrid, related to the monarch how he had entered that city on a handsome mule, "Oh, oh!" said Louis, with a kingly wit, "what a fine thing to see an ass on a mule!"

"Very fine, sire," replied Bassompierre; "I was representing you!"

The Duc d'Enghien, when but a child, thus retaliated on his tutors :--

When he had committed some childish fault his tutors punished him by making him have his dinner at a little table by himself, "I hope your Highness will feel ashamed of yourself." "Eh! messieurs," replied the child, "it seems to me that you are the sufferers, since you are deprived of the honour of dining with me."

Age could be no less nimble in retort :-

The Fontenelle of the "Plurality of Worlds," for instance, was much more esteemed for his repartees than for his book,

and better known by an anecdote than by his genius. He was ninety-seven when it was told of him that, having paid the beautiful Madame Helvétius a hundred compliments, he passed her without seeming to see her. When she reproached him for his want of gallantry, he replied, "Madame, if I had looked at you I could never have gone by."

In politics, too, the repartee could be an effective weapon :--

When the Bien Aimé himself complacently said of the Farmers-General—those wicked tax-gatherers, the grasping publicans of old France—that they sustained the State, the Duc d'Ayen had the courage to answer, "Yes, sire, as the rope sustains the criminal."

The Chancellor Maupeou was talking one day to Madame Lapelletier de Beaupré, who had persuaded all her many relatives in State berths to oppose the Chancellor's changes: "It is a great pity, Madame, women mix themselves in affairs they understand no more than geese." "And don't you know," she answered, "it was the geese that saved the Capitol?"

Yet it was "the Austrian" who dared to classify her French ladies-in-waiting as "Fossils, Frumps, and Lumps."

But no brilliance of phrase could conceal the rottenness of life. And the burst-up announced itself in an epigram:—

Prudhomme chose-in 1789 as his motto for his new "Journal des Révolutions de Paris": "The great only seem great because we are on our knees: let us get up."

These are but a few tit-bits culled from the feast of good things collated by Mr. Tallentyre.

## BIG BEN: THE BIGGEST CLOCK IN THE WORLD.

SINCE the dynamite outrages very few people have seen the inside of Big Ben. One of those few, however, is Mr. Arthur Birnage, the writer of the most interesting paper in the October Harmsworth. The following are some of the curious details he has collected:—

The hour figures are two feet long, and the minute spaces one foot square. The hour hands are made of gun metal, but the minute hands are tubular and made of copper, and are eleven feet long. The apartments where the dials are fixed have the credit of being "the hottest places in London" at night, for about a score of gas jets burn fiercely in a room about four feet wide. The pendulum is just over thirteen feet long, and weighs nearly seven hundred pounds. The hour bell, which gives the clock tower its popular name of Big Ben, weighs thirteen tons eleven hundredweight.

From first to last Big Ben has cost about £22,000. The clock is wound every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon. "The winding is very hard work and lasts several hours, and the rests which the winders obtain during the times of chiming are gladly welcomed." The cleaner, we are told, finds it a good day's work to get one face of the clock cleaned within working hours.

One of the most interesting parts of the 180 feet high Clock Tower is the room in which the Serjeant-at-Arms shuts up refractory M.P.'s. Bradlaugh was its last occupant, and the room remains exactly as he left it.

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In an interesting interview in the November Humanitarian, the Chinese Minister in London declares each Viceregal province in China to "enjoy perfect Home Rule." He says the people as a whole are not dissatisfied:—"It is the tendency of Confucianism to promote a spirit of contentment; it is your modern civilisation which creates an atmosphere of unrest. The Marquis Ito told me on one occasion that the Japanese were a happy people before the attempted Europeanisation of their country. Our people enjoy absolute equality under the present régime."

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE November number contains many features of exceptional interest to English readers. I have dealt with one of them, Mr. Donald's paper on Trusts, in another page. But for shortness of space, I should have quoted at length from two excellent papers written by Mr. Abbott, manager of the National Democratic Press Bureau, and by an anonymous writer explaining how the Republican National Committee works for votes. The papers taken together contain just the kind of information which we want to have as to the way in which the printing press is used for political campaigning. Republicans sent out, it seems, at this election 80,000,000 copies of seventy different documents and eight posters at a cost of £33,000. The utilisation of newspapers for campaign purposes is systematised, with the result that nearly 4,000 newspapers publish the articles and editorials sent out from the Republican head-quarters. The articles are on the most varied subjects: troop transports, a rural free delivery, and sheep in Oregon, but the net result of every one of them is an earnest exhortation to vote the Republican ticket. The Republican campaign text-book is a closely printed, well-bound volume of 456 pages. One of the documents was printed in twelve different languages, namely: English, German, French, Italian, Norwegian, Hebrew, Swedish, Bohemian, Polish, Greek, Hungarian, Dutch. It is interesting to note the proportionate use of the different languages in election documents. McKinley's letter of acceptance was translated and published in the following proportions: English, 500, German, 100, Norwegian, 50, Swedish, 50, Bohemian, 20, Polish, 20, Italian and Dutch 10 each. Both these papers are profusely illustrated with cartoons and portraits.

Mr. John Finley describes the political beginnings in Porto Rico. Mr. W. E. Burghardt du Bois gives a pleasant account of the progress of the American negroes, whose exhibit will be found in the Congress Hall at the Paris Exhibition. One of the most interesting articles is that which describes the attempt that the Americans are making to create a "Hall of Fame" in the west side of the quadrangle of the New York University of Arts and Sciences, but I hope to refer to this subject again in

another issue.

THE AUSTRALASIAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE Review of Reviews for Australasia is the new title of what was formerly the Australasian Review of Reviews. The September number reproduces from the Cosmopolitan "Dante in Yankee Terms," crediting the discovery of a new humorist to Mr. Brisbane Walker. It is not an honour to be disputed about, but I met Mr. Young and called attention to his work in Chicago seven years ago. An interesting and copiously illustrated paper is to be found in the special Queensland Supplement. It describes the Great Queensland Winter Pleasure Trip. It is written by the Rev. Joseph Berry of Adelaide. From Mr. Berry's descriptions it would seem that Queensland promises to become the Riviera of Australia. The article, however, is much more than a description of the charms of Queensland from the point of view of the tourist. It is a description of the present

position and resources of one of the newest and most interesting of our Colonies, of which only half an acre is cultivated in every square mile of territory. Mr. Berry says:—

If the colony were cut into sections, and jointed, as a butcher joints a neck of mutton, every joint would make a colony, with its capital already there, and with its own seaboard, harbours, and mineral and agricultural wealth. The only other colony of which this could be said with equal truth is New Zealand.

I have dealt elsewhere with Mr. Fitchett's article on "Why the Englishman Succeeds." It is deplorable to discover that Mr. Fitchett finds himself constrained to lament the leniency with which we are dealing with the Boers in South Africa, and to defend the execution of Cordua. Mr. Fitchett also takes a view of Russian policy in China which would indicate that Australasian sentiment on the Chinese question would not tend to the avoidance of a great catastrophe in the Far East.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

THE November Scribner's opens with the concluding chapter of Mr. Henry Norman's very excellent account of the Siberian Railway. Now it takes thirty-eight days to go from Vladivostok to Moscow, and part of the journey has to be done by horse power and a very large part by steamer. The uninterrupted railway journey from Moscow to Irkutsk, 3,371 miles, occupies about nine days. Mr. Norman comments on the extremely low fare—only 44.30 dols., including sleeping-car accom-modations; "and this is for a train practically as luxurious as any in the world, and incomparably superior to the ordinary European or American train." In the eastern stretches of the journey the rate of speed is very low, going down to twelve miles an hour, and Mr. Norman tells us that this speed cannot be greatly increased until new rails are laid. The present weight of the rails is but little over 16lbs. to the foot, about half the weight used on the Pennsylvania road between New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Norman thinks this gigantic enterprise will ultimately cost no less than 500,000,000 dols. "Since the great wall of China, the world has seen no one material undertaking of equal magnitude. That Russia, single-handed, should have conceived it and carried it out makes the imagination falter before her future influence upon the course of events."

Mr. Samuel Parsons, Jr., looking at the Paris Exposition from the standpoint of a landscape artist, says: "We may criticise some of the details, as the French themselves do more than any one else; but we must concede that probably never has such a glorious panorama of artistic life presented itself as in the ensemble at Paris in 1900." The one fundamental criticism Mr. Parsons has to make is the confined area allotted for the exposition; the Paris fair having but 250 acres all told, as against 800 acres occupied by the White City at Chicago.

Mr. Jesse Lynch Williams has a pleasant description of "The Cross Streets of New York"; Mr. J. M. Barrie concludes his serial, "Tommy and Grizel"; and there are short stories by Mr. Henry James and Mary Katherine Lee, the latter being illustrated very daintily

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THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

T 1E November issue will doubtless be described as an alarmist number, and the articles quoted elsewhere certainly give good ground for alarm.

THE SCHOOL BOARD MODERATES.

Mr. Wm. C. Bridgeman writes on Moderates and the London School Board. After much criticism of the Progressive régime, and especially of its Evening School policy, which he denounces as a failure, he thus states the aims of the Moderate party:—

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To protect efficient Voluntary Schools from unfair competition.

To exercise strict economy in the expenses for maintenance.

To resist all extravagant proposals for new buildings or alteration of old ones.

To make the school curriculum such as will be most useful to the large majority of children.

To assist in the organisation of Higher Elementary and Secondary Education without usurping functions which may more properly be exercised by other bodies.

To reorganise the Evening Continuation Schools and consider the reimposition of fees.

COLLECTIVISM IN WAR CABLES.

Mr. Prevost Battersby, war correspondent, writes on his class, and offers "a suggestion for the future," which strikes the general reader with some surprise. He advocates "a severance of the correspondent from the telegraph wire." At present the cable has an evil influence on his calling and character. If there be forty correspondents wishing to cable, they are allowed, say, thirty-five words each in the day. Practically the same intelligence is repeated forty times in the meagrest form. The writer would hand over the cable work to the agencies, who might send a really full message, which all newspapers contributing would receive at a tenth or twentieth of the present cost. He adds:—

It is a popular delusion that the big dailies welcome the thought of war, since from war very few of them reap an advantage, and many, forced to equal the extravagance of more wealthy competitors, face its prospects with despair.

THE TARIFF STRIFE OF GERMANY AND CANADA.

Mr. Ernest Williams waxes wroth over "the Sacrifice of Canada" in our modus vivendi with Germany—the temporary substitute for the old commercial treaty which we denounced at the instance of the Dominion. Germany insisted that Canada should not have most-favoured-nation treatment in this provisional arrangement; and the English Foreign Office yielded to the demand. This is Germany's punishment for Canada's preferential compact with Great Britain. Canada grants Germany most-favoured-nation treatment; but Germany will not reciprocate. Mr. Williams writes to urge that this concession of our Foreign Office to German demands shall not be made permanent in the new treaty. The danger is that other Powers will follow Germany's lead and our other Colonies will be warned not to make preferential arrangements with the mother country. Canada threatens Germany with a tariff war if she persists.

BACHELOR OF-ARMS.

Mr. T. F. C. Huddleston, of King's, Cambridge, writes on Universities and National defence with a view to promote Volunteer training among undergraduates. He makes this novel proposal:—

I suggest that it shall be provided by statute that, subject to certain exceptions, the B.A. or similar degree shall not be taken by any undergraduate who has not attained efficiency as a Volunteer.

His exceptions would include Asiatics, the physically defective, men in holy orders, and Quakers.

Rear-Admiral Fitzgerald contributes an eulogy on the Japanese Navy, ships and men.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THERE are a number of valuable articles in the November issue which have found notice on previous pages.

FOR THE SCHOOL BOARD ELECTOR.

The Hon. Lyulph Stanley utters a protest against Government attacks on higher elementary schools. It is scarcely of the terse, compact and pungent sort of weapon which we might expect a leader to put into the hands of his supporters on the eve of a School Board Election. It is more of a bleat than a bark. He urges:—

The misfortune in connection with this question of higher elementary education is that the Board of Education in the last two or three years has been rapidly drifting into a position of dogged hostility to School Boards, and consequently takes up a position of hostility to all expansion of elementary education.

The Government . . . may yet redeem the past by granting to the industrial classes of England what the same classes enjoy in Scotland, the free expansion of the popular school into a higher section wherever there are found scholars ready and willing to stay on. The narrow limitations of the Minute will have to disappear sooner or later.

AN EXPERIMENT WITH STREET CHILDREN.

Mr. Thomas Burke reports the way the Liverpool Corporation has tried to regulate the street trading of children in its streets. A license with conditions attached and revocable by the Watch Committee was made necessary for the juvenile street trader. The Corporation wanted to have the power to stipulate that children of reckless or drunken parents or guardians must live in lodgings approved by the Corporation. This the Home Office refused to grant. Partly in consequence of this inability Mr. Burke says the system has been a failure. He grants elements of good in the cleaning up of the parents' houses prior to police inspection, and in the rule forbidding the licensed children to enter public-houses.

EXIT ARC-LIGHT: ENTER WELSBACH.

A writer calling himself Ex fumo lucem is allowed to announce that the incandescent gas-lights are superseding the electric arc in street-illumination. Berlin and Paris have rejected the arc light and reverted to gas and Welsbach. Liverpool manufactures its own electricity but has lit its streets with the incandescent gas. Gas companies will doubtless be grateful to the writer. A wider public will at any rate appreciate an opening paragraph of his:—

Several attempts have been made to fix upon the century some peculiarly distinctive appellation. It has been styled the Age of Steel, the Age of Steam, and so forth; but it might as fairly be called also the Age of Light, inasmuch as it has witnessed the birth and development of one of the boldest conceptions of human mechanical skill and power of organisation—the systematic provision of artificial light in any desired quantity, for any purpose, distributed through every town and available at any hour, for the mere turning of a tap or a button. The dreams of all the Utopians of past ages never compassed any such impressive reality. They never do. The dreams of dreamers remain dreams; while the workers continually endow the race with unexpected boons.

"Fidelis" reiterates his plea for reform within the Catholic Church and says, "there is a very general sense of agreement among a considerable number" of his co-religionists in the direction specified.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE Fortnightly Review for November is an extremely good number containing several articles much above the average, and one, that of Sir Robert Hart noticed elsewhere, of the very first political importance. With the exception of the Celtic dramatic poem on "The Immortal Hour," by Fiona Macleod, and Zyx's paper on "Problems and Playwrights," there is not an essay in the number that is not up to or above the average. Most of them, therefore, are dealt with in leading articles, the residue, which can be dealt with in briefer compass, are

"DISILLUSIONED DAUGHTERS."

Among these there is a very interesting paper entitled "Disillusioned Daughters," which for some mysterious reason is printed in smaller type than the rest of the magazine. The writer, Pleasaunce Unite, is a believer in the women of the eighteenth century, and exhorts Englishwomen of to-day to pay more attention to housework. If you want to be happy you must scrub, you must scrub is the burden of her song. She says :-

Heathful employment for girls, economy without ugliness, and an immense advance in simplicity and beauty of living, these are only a few of the advantages to be looked for from a revolution in feminine education, which shall restore to domestic pursuits the honour that was theirs in the eighteenth century.

Incidentally she draws a picture of a villa resident who has five grown-up daughters and who is worried to death with incompetent servants. The remedy, she declares, lies ready to his hand :-

But let these girls once realise how much happier and prettier they would be if they spent their mornings making beds and cleaning silver, and the slovenly house and parlour-maids would find their occupation gone.

ENGLAND IN BELGIUM.

One of the most important articles relating to foreign politics is an anonymous paper upon "England and Belgium." The writer sets himself to explain how it is that the English at the present moment are so universally denounced by the Belgians. Of the fact there seems to be no doubt. The writer says:—

General Brialmont's authority may be taken when he said that "there was not a public man in Belgium who would utter a word

of palliation or excuse for England.

He is loath, however, to admit that such universal unpopularity could be due solely to the infamy of the war in South Africa, and he sets himself to explain the various other reasons for our slump in popularity with the brave Belges. He says :-

The English had lost in many ways the popularity they once possessed in Belgium, and impartiality demands the admission that it was very much their own fault. . . . The value of the English visitor and tourist to Belgium has declined, while at the same time there has been no decline in their belief that they are indispensable to the prosperity of that country. Hence their comments at the expense of its people are vulgar and free.

BELGIAN DEFENCES.

Many of the Belgians have got the idea that they would prosper much better if they were no longer a protected State. This aspiration to complete independence leads them to resent the position which England holds in relation to their neutrality. The writer is, however, very sure that they are making a great mistake, and tells them so with a plainness which is not exactly calculated to increase the popularity of his country in Antwerp and Liege. What Belgium should do, he says, is not to talk about an independence which she could not defend, but to set about at once strengthening her defences. In this respect, he declares, a great deal remains to be done :-

She cannot escape the strict application of the existing law of She cannot escape the strict application of the existing law of conscription and compulsory service. Her peace army is 50,000 men short of the necessary number; she has no real reserve, and she requires one of 150,000 men. The citadel of her national freedom, Antwerp, notwithstanding some admirable forts, presents an undefended gap, through which a German cavalry force of 20,000 men could seize the city by a coup de main, when the protecting forts would not dare to fire on the place which personifies the commercial wealth of the country. Let this gap be closed by the construction of the five forts still traced only on

The Rev. S. H. W. Hughes-Games discusses pleasantly and with much appreciation the life and poetical work of the Rev. Thomas Edward Brown, the poet and scholar who made it the ambition of his life to embody in literary

form the vanishing traits of Manx life.

HARMSWORTH'S MAGAZINE.

THE October Harmsworth's is very readable. we should hardly give first place to an article on children's little games, even though the children should be "our future kings.

In describing "Where the Government Works," Mr. Herbert Howard gives interesting details about the workrooms of the present Ministry. Lord Salisbury's room bears no distinctive impress of his personality, nor does that of Mr. Balfour, except that it seems to be the only Government office possessing a grand piano. Mr. Chamberlain's imperial ideas are indicated by a huge globe conspicuously placed. It is a particularly workmanlike room, but the desk is adorned with "many and well-seasoned " tobacco pipes.

Mr. H. Shepstone, writing on "Education by Machinery," describes how the height, weight, power of endurance and general capacity of each child is tested before he is admitted into a Chicago school. The most interesting test is that applied by an Italian instrument called the "ergograph," which at once shows whether a child is nervous or highly strung:—

The arm of the pupil is strapped into a rest, and one finger is connected with a weight exactly seven per cent. of that of the child, and the child is requested to raise this forty-five times in a minute and a half. By means of a revolving scroll and stylus a record of the physical condition of the child is obtained.

Mr. Philip Astor, describing Swanley Horticultural College, under the title of "Lady Farmers," pays a compliment to the aptitude of women for this (to them) new career. During the past nine years the women students

at Swanley have increased nearly thirtyfold.
"Wonderful Water" is the title of Mr. J. Horner's article on the wondrous uses to which water power is now put. Mr. W. J. Wintle writes on "Secret Societies," not Chinese but English. Those he mentions are the Great Priory (a descendant of the Knights Templars), the Knights of Malta, and another less well known. The impression after reading of the mysterious proceedings of

these societies is "much ado about nothing."

Another article is on "Schoolboy Editors," while the interesting account of Big Ben is separately noticed.

In the June number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS a reproduction of a bust of Oliver Cromwell was given without any acknowledgment as to its source. It appears that the photograph was taken by Mr. H. Burton, by special permission of the director of the Bargello, Florence, Signor Ridolfi. We desire, therefore, now to acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr. Burton.

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THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THERE are not many articles of eminent importance in the November number. "The Lessons of the War" and "The Army Manœuvres in France" are noticed under separate headings.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF MANKIND.

Mr. Samuel Waddington discusses the precise locality of "the cradle of the human race." He reckons that man first appeared in the Eocene period, which began four million years ago. His first habitat is put by Häckel in Southern Asia, Wallace in Central Asia, Wagner in Europe, and Darwin in Africa. The writer's own view is as follows:—

The cradle of the human race was probably the vast tract of unbroken land lying between the Ural Mountains on the west and the Behring Straits, the sea of Okhotsk, and Manchuria on the east. . . . In this vast region between Manchuria and the Ural Mountains there are high tablelands and other districts that are comparatively destitute of trees, and it is not improbable that primitive man got separated from, or driven out of, the forest and was compelled to give up tree-climbing and to take to walking on these wild plateaux and prairies. After scrambling along on his "back hands" or "hind feet" for a long time the latter at length would develop the strength and form of the human foot, and would lose the shape and character peculiar to the ape. But this would not take place so long as he was living in woods and was accustomed to use his "back hands" in clasping boughs and climbing trees to reach the fruit that grew thereon. It would not have taken place if his cradle had been a tropical forest,

MAX MÜLLER ON CHINESE MISSIONS.

His death lends a melancholy interest to Professor Max Müller's concluding survey of the religions of China. The ordinary reader will be surprised to find Christianity present in China as far back as 636 A.D., and in the friendliest relations with Buddhism. After glancing at the compromising evangelism of the Jesuits in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the writer comes down to modern missions and refers to the offence they often unwittingly caused. He says, for example:—

The European missions would send out not only married but unmarried ladies, and persisted in doing so, though warned by those who knew China that the Chinese recognise in public life two classes of women only—married women, and single women of bad character. What good results could the missions expect from the missionary labours of persons so despised by the Chinese?... After our late experience it must be quite clear that it is more than doubtful whether Christian missionaries should be sent or even allowed to go to countries, the Governments of which object to their presence. It is always and everywhere the same story. First commercial adventurers, then consuls, then missionaries, then soldiers, then war.

CALVINISM AND THE CELT.

In a beautiful but pathetic paper on the Gael and his heritage, which abounds in reminiscences, tales, and songs of the ancient time, Fiona Macleod says:—

I do not think any one who has not lived intimately in the Highlands can realise the extent to which the blight of Calvinism has fallen upon the people, clouding the spirit, stultifying the mind, taking away all joyousness and light-hearted gaiety, laying a ban upon music even, upon songs, making laughter as rare as a clansman landlord, causing a sad gloom as common as a ruined croft.

WHAT'S WRONG AT OBERAMMERGAU.

L. C. Morant writes on what he describes as "the vulgarising of Oberammergau." He has no fault to find with the peasant actors. "Nothing," he says, "can exceed their reverence and devotion. They are not yet small?":—

The disillusion, if disillusion there is, is the work of the

audience, and of the Americans in particular. . . . From beginning to end a devotional spirit, or even a spirit of reverence, never breathed its softening influence over that crowded house. . . Perhaps, roughly speaking, there are four kundred people who go to the play with a devout mind and a reverent intention, and the audience numbers four thousand. The leaven is insufficient to work any transformation, and the Passion Play is abused.

The writer closes with an outburst of wrath at the Pope for having given Mayer, who thrice acted Jesus Christ, and all his children a pardon for all their sins.

FRENCH CANADIANS AND THE EMPIRE.

Mr. J. G. Snead Cox explains the French Canadian attitude of latent misgiving concerning the despatch of Canadian volunteers to South Africa. It was one of fear of Imperial Federation. In his own words:—

The people of the French province are loyal to Canada with a passionate loyalty as to the only home they know; they are grateful to Great Britain for her faithful guardianship, and proud of her protection; they look forward neither to the establishment of a great French State on the St. Lawrence nor to annexation to the United States, but they view with deep distrust the prospect of constitutional changes within the Empire which may diminish their relative importance and influence as a separate community.

RISKS OF WAR AND INDUSTRY.

Mr. F. H. Kitchin selects for criticism a newspaper's comparison between the casualties of war and of industry. The statement that more workpeople had been killed and wounded in eight months of industrial life than the war in South Africa had claimed as its victims, was made to suggest that the risks of war and industry were equal. The writer supplies the forgotten element of proportion. He deducts 15 per 1,000, the normal rate of mortality of British troops on foreign service from the South African totals, and presents the following table of mortality and accident per 1,000 exposed:—

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|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Deaths Those wounded or injured) | 36·9
67·4 | 30.96 | 1.31
9.31 | 7.89 | 0°205 | 0.79 |
| Total | 104.3 | 32.16 | 7.2 | 18.86 | 17.275 | 17:23 |

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. J. A. R. Marriott wants to know whether we are to have Cabinet government or departmentalism? the traditional method of rule, or the American? Lady G. Ramsdem bewails the prevalent extravagance in dress, and shows how even "wealthy people who go out in Society" need spend no more than £500 a year on dress.

The Royal Magazine.

THE ornament of this month's Royal is Mr. Reginald Maingay's well-written sketch of the private life of Lord Roberts, which, however, is more a sketch of his career than of anything else, interlarded with a little personal description. Other articles are on "Fighting the Plague in India"; "Four-footed Patients and their Doctors," a curious account of the Royal Veterinary College; and a brightly written account of Tangier, "A City of Contrasts." The other papers are all interesting, though hardly requiring notice.

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THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE bill of fare for November is not very appetising. Mr. Edmund Spender's plea for justice in China is noticed among the Chinese articles.

A NEW KHAKI PERIL.

Mr. R. Shuddick calls earnest attention to a littlethought-of danger resulting from Khakimania, namely, its effects upon our dress:—

This khakimania that has seized upon the nation bids fair to destroy the time-honoured reputation for smartness possessed by the British Army. The trend of the khaki uniform is admittedly towards ineffectiveness. It may be utilitarian, but it is by no means distinguished-looking. It is made loose-fitting, which is ill-fitting; therefore it is slovenly, and is as palpably readymade and "sloppy" looking in appearance as the uniform of Jacques Bonhomme, whom the War Office seems to have taken for its model when it designed the khaki clothing of Mr. Atkins, If our Army is no longer to set us an example in the wearing of smart, well-made garments, it is then good-bye to the bespoke tailoring trade as a separate and distinct branch of industry. The first to go will, of course, be the sergeant master-tailor and his staff of soldier-workmen. . This slovenliness in military garments will soon spread itself to civilian attire. This is inevitable, and when it does come about there will certainly be no call for the craft of the skilled tailor. All our clothes will be factory-made, just as our boots are.

EDUCATION IN TARIFFS.

Mr. Algernon Warren asks, "Is tariff information sufficiently disseminated by Her Majesty's Board of Trade?" He argues that it is not enough to send consular and tariff reports to chambers of commerce or on application to free libraries, or to pre-paying yearly subscribers. He urges that the Board should send them to "all resorts of commercial men for business purposes and into commercial schools." Much waste would be saved and fresh enterprise shown were our youth instructed as to the actual openings and shuttings of trade-doors.

"SHABBY IMPERIALISM."

This is the title which J. M. K. gives to the "reckless greed, bluster and blind folly" which we have shown in China, to our "vampirism" in India, in abstracting the margin of saving which might shield the ryot from the horrors of famile, and to our Soudanese and South African enormities. The policy recommended may be inferred from the following extract:—

In the interests of peace we should retire from Egypt, as soon as that can be safely done. And in the meanwhile it would, perhaps, be well for the sake of conciliation to restore the Dual Control, with provision for arbitration, whenever the two Powers were decidedly disagreed on any point. As to Africa generally, our main duty and policy coincide: we should extinguish the slave-trade, and keep out the perhaps still worse curse of drink. In the Far East we should endeavour to reconcile China and Japan, so as to form a solid and permanent barrier against aggression.

Land reform and curtailment of the liquor trade at home are also added.

A DRASTIC PURGE.

Mr. W. E. Snell asks for administrative reform, secured by constituting Parliament a lynx-eyed employer and critic of all departments of State:—

The parliamentary hand must always be an amateur.... But he must know how to manage experts. All town councillors understand this distinction, and politicians will doubtless learn it in time. The House of Commons must be the microcosm of the constituencies, reflecting their amateurishness and their provincialism. Just as Board schoolmasters are unfit for membership of a School Board, just as the town clerk and chief constable are outside of the Town Council, so the House of Commons must purge itself of all Government officials.

There is no room there for military or naval officers, for Secretaries of State, or for Under-Secretaries.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Allan Ogilvie objects to the present blend of philanthropy and legislation, and asks justice for the poor secured by law. This is his remedy:—

Provision made by Act of Parliament for a minimum day wage for every man and woman in employ, that must show an equivalent to the amount per diem it costs the public to maintain a criminal.

Mr. H. C. Garrod laments that it is increasingly difficult for a Churchman to find place in the Liberal party. Liberalism, he says, is growing more and more "the representative merely of the aims of a narrow Nonconformity."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

CAPTAIN A. W. BUTT, U.S.V., writes in the November Cosmopolitan on "A Problem in Army Transportation," the problem being to transport horses across the Pacific to the Philippines for the use of our troops. It is no light matter to transport a cargo of horses across the Pacific. The animal must stand on its legs about forty days, and always suffers more or less from the sudden change of the sea voyage. The old method was to sling the horse, holding him in his recumbent position by means of a breastplate. In rough weather this was terribly uncomfortable and dangerous, and produced frequent panics in the cargo. The Quartermaster's Department has made a study of this question, and has now brought the transportation of horses to such a degree of perfection that the average loss on a voyage does not amount to 3 per cent. Other governments transporting animals count on a loss of 15 per cent. Captain But was the first to try the experiment of crossing the Pacific without unloading stock, and out of 456 horses only one was lost. This great record was obtained by extra care and the exercise of common sense. Electric and steam fans were used to give fresh air to the animals, and they were lifted by means of portable stalls, and the horses were tied in their stationary stalls on the transport with ropes long enough to give them three feet leeway from the stall. The horses learned to ride with the movement of the vessel, and after six hours of the first rough weather they worked together as if they were uniform machinery.

THE FUTURE OF GALVESTON.

Mr. John Fay, in an excellent article on "The Galveston Tragedy," prophesies that the Island City will never again be popular, as a city of homes, until some engineering genius constructs a sea-wall, or successfully elevates the city ten feet above its present level. He thinks that these feats are not beyond the bounds of possibility.

LIFE AT CAPE NOME.

Eleanor B. Caldwell, in her description of "A Woman's Experience at Cape Nome," tells of her visit to the newest mining-camp last summer. Her first dinner in a Nome restaurant consisted of a thin, tough steak, potatoes, poor bread and poor coffee, for 2 dols. apiece. She says that all the money that is being made is made in these saloons and restaurants. One small eating house, twelve by twenty feet, rented for 75 dols. a day. Water sold at three buckets for 25 cents, and these economic unpleasantnesses were by no means the most important obstacles to a lady's sojourn at Nome. When the small-pox broke out, a couple of weeks after the writer's party arrived, she took the next boat home.

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THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE October number is full and varied in its contents. written perhaps with less of brilliance than usual. The first paper on malaria and the mosquito claims separate notice, as do the articles on China, South Africa and the General Election. The last is distinctively progressive in tendency.

DEMOCRACY DISAPPOINTING.

"Recent Political Theory and Practice" is the title of a paper written to show that democracy has not done what was expected of it. It has substituted plutocracy for aristocracy. In the United States it has not brought the right kind of men to the top. Except in exceptional Switzerland, it has equally failed in Europe. Germany is in truth, as well as in name, a monarchy. England has a leisured class which is still a political class; and in the transition from aristocracy to democracy has managed to retain the advantages of both regimes. The point of the article lies here :-

If by any chance we could fix this moment of transition, could retain what was good in the old order while enlarging, inspiring, and controlling it with the spirit of the new, if, in a word, we could boldly grasp and adhere to the truth that the object of Democracy is to bring to the front the right kind of Aristocracy, we should perhaps succeed far better than if we were to attempt a logical and consistent remodelling of our traditions and institutions in solving the problems which await us in the new age.

THE ORIGIN OF MOORISH PIRACY.

One of the best-written articles sketches the story of Morocco, past and present. It quotes a startling statement made by Captain John Smith, president and planter of Virginia in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that "the old original pirates of Morocco were Englishmen from the coast of Devon!"—

These Devonshire buccaneers had long, indeed, been the terror of Christian princes, and in the days of James I., Smith goes on to inform us, they retired to Barbary. His account is curious and minute, as of an eye-witness; it runs as follows :-"Ward, a poor English sailor, and Dansker, a Dutchman, made first here their marts, when the Moores scarce knew how to saile a ship; Bishop was ancient, and did little hurt, but Easton got so much as made himselfe a marquesse in Savoy, and Ward lived like a Bashaw in Barbary; they were the first that taught the Moores to be men of warre."

So, it appears, Englishmen have the infamy of beginning not merely the African slave trade, but also Moorish piracy. A sort of Nemesis is suggested by the fact that in the seventeenth century the English captives in Barbary exceeded those of all other nations. The piracy only ended in 1820.

A POLICY FOR EUROPE IN MOROCCO.

Of the present the writer speaks strongly, yet not with-

This "travesty of an Empire" has in it no principle of reform or regeneration, since its people want neither. As they were a thousand years ago, such they are to-day. Their lawyers, priests, doctors, learned men, saints, pilgrims, soldiers, officials, have never changed from the old-world pattern, which may be primitive or mediæval, but is the same now that it was in the thirteenth century of our era. . . . It is an instructive lesson for modern Christians, showing us within twenty-eight hours' sail of France the barbarism of the Middle Ages in full vigour. . . . If the Powers of Europe could agree to put Morocco in commission, with a trained civil service, they might do for the Moors what England is doing for the Egyptians.

A NEW CAREER FOR IRELAND.

A writer on Elizabethan sport, after mentioning that

our parks in early Tudor times numbered four thousand, concludes with this novel suggestion :-

Land is far too valuable a commodity in England to permit us to look for an extension of game preserves within its borders. Scotland has great resources, but notwithstanding great expenditure the supply in that country is not equal to the demand. Ireland, on the contrary, has tens of thousands of acres in Donegal, Connemara, Cork and Kerry, not to speak of smaller areas elsewhere, affording splendid facilities for sport. Game is at present sadly deficient in quantity; and, owing to causes known to all, it is hopeless to expect the landowners to stock and properly preserve their moors. Properly treated they would harbour immense quantities of game; and abundant sport would attract men of means to the country, would lead to the expenditure of a good deal of money, and would give employment to many an Considering the favourable change in the condition of things in Ireland, and its rising popularity as a tourist resort, we may perhaps hope that there is a future before it for sport, and that it will in time be able to meet the ever-increasing demands of English sportsmen, which even Elizabethan conditions at home would be barely sufficient to supply.

CURRENT JINGO DOGGEREL.

The gorge of the Quarterly rises at the sort of thing which has recently been perpetrated under the name of English patriotic poetry. The writer says:—

The vulgarity and ignorance that disfigure so many of these patriotic effusions must, we fear, be attributed to the elementary education of the last thirty years, which has given to crowds of people a certain capacity for self-expression without ideas to express, and an interest in reading without the taste to dis-criminate good from bad. The cure, of course, is not to be found in a withdrawal from the policy of universal education, but in the improvement of the education given; in teaching things that really profit to know; not least, perhaps, in putting before the young people better models of the heroic in

OTHER ARTICLES.

The merits of the Presidential election are summed up strongly to the disfavour of Mr. Bryan, who is declared "unfit even to discuss" American foreign policy. The literary papers treat of Charles Lamb, Anatole France, and of Longinus.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

In this number there is a long and well-illustrated article by Mr. Theodore Dreiser dealing with "Fruit-Growing in America." The writer tells very ably of the surprising growth of the fruit-growing industry within recent years and predicts a splendid future for American fruit farmers.

Professor W. O. Atwater continues his investigation of the dangers and usefulness of alcohol in an article entitled "Alcohol Physiology and Temperance Reform."
The sum and substance of Professor Atwater's full discussion is that, while all investigators agree that alcohol in large quantities is injurious, their judgments as to the results of small doses are conflicting; probably where men are called on for great muscular exertion, or continued nervous expenditure, the balance of testimony would be against the use of alcohol, even in small Professor Atwater thinks it very necessary quantities. that the public should have a better understanding of the nature of the drink-evil; and he thinks the time has come for the calm and careful study of the causes and the adaptation of treatment to the nature of the drinkdisease, as against the conventional temperance-work.

The literary feature of this number of Harper's is the collection of "The Love-Letters of Victor Hugo," which are published with comments by M. Paul Meurice. The letters in this section are addressed to Mlle. Adèle Foucher, when Hugo was but eighteen years of age and

his sweetheart was seventeen.

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CORNHILL.

THE November number of Cornhill is a capital antidote to the depression caused by November fogs. It is eminently readable throughout, and has in it much that is worth remembering. Mr. S. G. Tallentyre's "French Wit in the Eighteenth Century" offers a fund of amusement which we have drawn upon elsewhere. Mr. George M. Smith's reminiscences "In the Early Forties," and the Rev. Roland Allen's estimate of the causes of the Chinese outburst, also claim separate notice.

The Great Fur Company, better known as Hudson Bay Company, is picturesquely sketched by Beckles Willson. Few people are aware of the immensity of the wealth of the Company. To-day, after all that has been ceded to the Canadian Dominion, and sold to purchasers, the Company owns acres valued at from twenty to thirty millions. There are two sales of fur every year in London; the last sale realised more than £300,000, and last year's sale of land realised about the same total.

Demetrius C. Boulger unearths the story of "a great Chinese satrap—the greatest viceroy" in Chinese history; a certain Wou-San-Kwei, an able general of the seventeenth century, who fought first against the Manchus, then as supporter of their dynasty, and finally died in 1670 in rebellion against them

1679 in rebellion against them. Mrs. Margaret Woods' pastels from Spain give a

picturesque view of San Ildefonso.

Sea-fishing memories are recalled by F. G. Aflalo from such diverse places as Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, New South Wales, Queensland, Italy, and Morocco.

New South Wales, Queensland, Italy, and Morocco.

Max Beerbohm comically laments "Ichabod" over a hat-box sent to be repaired in the full glory of unnumbered travel-labels—the pride of its owner's heart—and returned by the repairer stripped of every proof and trophy of triumphant travel.

Mr. Barry O'Brien gives a graphic sketch of Sarsfield, who fought William of Orange at the Boyne, and foiled

him at Limerick.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

THE first number of Doubleday, Page and Co.'s new magazine, The World's Work, published in New York, appears for November. The editor is Mr. Walter H. Page, a member of the firm which publishes the magazine. Mr. Page has had a very full and successful editorial career at the helm of the Forum, and later as editor of the Atlantic Monthly. He outlines the special field and ambitions of the new magazine in his opening editorial remarks. The World's Work is divided into departments, the first, under the title "The March of Events," dealing through short articles with current topics, questions arising from new colonial experiments, the Chinese problem, and various social and economic questions of the day. Following this department is a group of features, many of them illustrated, including travel sketches, fiction, and nature-study, as well as discussions of public questions. The magazine ends with two departments following out more definitely its peculiar aim, "Short Stories of Men Who Work," and "Among the World's Workers;" the latter being occupied with giving examples of the country's prosperity as seen in the industrial conditions at various business centres. An article on "The Cost of National Campaigns" gives a striking idea of the sudden and huge increase in the expense of getting a President elected. writer estimates that the cost of the Presidential campaign in 1864 was £40,000 for both parties, and that the

cost of the National Committee's operations alone in 1900 will be over £1,000,000; whereas "a Presidential campaign causes the total expenditure of perhaps £4,000,000." The World's Work has a somewhat larger 1 age than the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, and therefore considerably larger than the usual magazine size. The magazine is carefully printed on handsome paper, and the illustration scheme is dignified by unusually well executed full-page portraits of Secretary Hay, the Hon. Richard Olney, Rudyard Kipling, and Joel Chandler Harris.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE October number comes as a relief to nerves wearied with the incessant din of electioneering. Only four articles out of eleven deal with the questions which have been hurtling round the electoral arena. Perhaps the most important article in the series is a study of Municipal Trading, which demands separate notice.

HOW IDEAS COME TO A GENIUS.

An appreciation of Hermann von Helmholtz ranks him, Clerk Maxwell, and Lord Kelvin as the three chief agents in the revolutionary progress of the second half of the closing century. "All bore the stamp of universality distinctive of greatness." Their work led to the cherishing of "a more plastic idea of the universe." How so great a genius received his ideas, is a matter of general interest.

"Lucky ideas," he said, "often steal into the line of thought without their importance being at first understood; then after-wards some accidental circumstance shows how and under what conditions they originated; they are present, otherwise, without our knowing whence they came. In other cases they occur suddenly, without exertion, like an inspiration. As far as my experience goes, they never come at the desk, or to a tired brain, but often on waking in the morning, or when ascending woody hills in sunny weather. The smallest quantity of alcoholic drink," he added, "seemed to frighten them away."

WHO IS THE CHIEF POET OF THE CENTURY?

Another article recalls Matthew Arnold's prophecy that "When the year 1900 is turned, and our nation comes to recount her poetic glories in the century which has then just ended, the first names will be Wordsworth and Byron." The reviewer grants that "Wordsworth now stands far higher" than Byron. Nevertheless, he agrees with Tennyson that Byron and Shelley with all their mistakes "did yet give the world another heart and a new pulse." He concludes that "the time has surely now come when we may leave discussing Byron as a social outlaw, and cease groping after more evidence of his misdeeds"; rather should we assign him the permanent rank in our literature which the powerful impression he made on it justifies.

GLOOMY GENERALISATION FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

A review of recent works on Cæsar's Gallic War leads the writer to indulge in a generalisation which may be commended as a corrective to the shallow optimism prevailing in some quarters concerning the future of our South African conquests. After recounting the desperate resistance of the Gauls after Cæsar's first conquests, the writer proceeds:—

Such is the course of all conquests. The conquered, crushed by military disasters, submit for the moment; then, recovering from panic and realising what the loss of independence really means, they attempt, under some Vercingetorix, a new, a more desperate, and perhaps a more general resistance.

OTHER ARTICLES.

There is a clear survey of the process of the Chinese imbroglio; and a suggestive examination of medical shortcomings in the South African campaign.

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THE ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.

THE October number opens with an article by F. E. Saward on a subject which is necessarily receiving great attention just now, namely, "The World's Need of Coal, and the United States Supplies." Mr. Saward comments on the exhaustion of coal in Great Britain, and points to the much more economical working of American coalfields, which are easier of access and whose coal is good enough to meet all requirements. He foresees a great impetus to the export of coal from the States, to meet which it is proposed to build a fleet of 7,000-ton steamers having a speed of ten knots, which, after careful calculations, is found to be the most desirable rate of progress. Coal by this means could be placed at Cardiff for 12s. less than the wholesale selling price at that place! Mr. Saward thus describes the results of the building up of a great export trade in coal:—

It means the elimination of a troublesome surplus from the soft-coal markets of the United States, and prosperity and good wages throughout the mining regions. The million men and boys employed therein, or connected with local industries, under the auspices of good times, would buy so much more freely than at present as to have a decided influence upon the general business of the country. The railroads would be greatly benefited by the increased earnings. Three thousand or more seafaring men would find continuous employment on the coal-carrying vessels, and ship-yards and builders of marine engines would feel the impetus of the great addition to the American merchant

HANDICRAFT V. MACHINERY.

Mr. H. J. Skelton points out in an article on "National Ideals the Prime Influence in Iron-Trade Development," one of the chief causes why America can compete so favourably with Great Britain in the markets of the world. He says:—

But while the best brains of America have been devoted to the honourable pursuit of industry, to developing mechanical ingenuity, to guiding, governing, and giving all those general advantages which a trained intelligence confers, such has not been the case in England. . . England has built up her manufacturing position essentially upon handicraft—the skill of the individual worker has been the dominant idea amongst the masses of the English people. Their intense individuality has scorned the idea of mechanical aids to industry, quite as much for this pronounced characteristic as from any fear of supplanted or displaced wage-earning capacity.

HELL WITH THE LID OFF!

Mr. F. C. Keighley, in a very interesting article on the Connellsville Coke Region, shows that Mark Twain's description of it as "looking like Hell with the lid off," is only an impression produced by passing through the district by rail. It is in fact, he says, one of the most beautiful sections of south-western Pennsylvania. Mr. Keighley recounts how the whole of the vast industry of the place has arisen in less than a business man's lifetime. The article is well and copiously illustrated.

INTERMEDDLING MAYORS AND ALDERMEN.

Mr. W. H. Booth in a paper on "Electric-power distribution in Great Britain," lays the blame of the astonishingly backward condition of England in respect of electrical undertakings upon so-called municipal enterprise and short-sighted Parliamentary action. Municipalities, he says, like to control their little kingdoms in all things:—

This is apt to be the attitude of the smaller boroughs, and in many cases it arises from the occupancy of the mayoral chair by some strong man who carries with him the whole of the council

or a majority of it, and, having been more than usually successful as a purveyor of soaps, sugars, and jam, thinks himself perfectly competent to undertake such affairs as electrical distribution.

THE THOUSAND-MILES AUTOMOBILE TRIALS.

An instructive article by Mr. W. Worby Beaumont describes the recent thousand-mile trials of automobiles and the conclusions to be deduced therefrom. He says:—

One of the noteworthy results of the great trial is the confirmation that it affords of the continuous working capacity of the little high-speed motor which so many engineers and others not acquainted with its performance under severe conditions seem to think is the vulnerable part of a motor carriage. It may safely be said that, on the whole, the motor itself may be depended upon to give less trouble than any other part of the car machinery. There are, no doubt, many motors in which slight modifications of the lighter parts, which are too light and have insufficient size and strength in joints and pins, will reduce the number of stoppages for slight adjustments and for repairs. These, however, the experience now obtained will make easy.

CASSIER'S MAGAZINE.

THE ENGINEER AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

MR. JOSEPH HORNER contributes a paper to the October number descriptive of machine tools, cranes, boilers and engines in the great world's show. He deplores the fact that so many of the best engineering exhibits were banished to Vincennes, a fact which largely caused American exhibits to suffer by comparison with those of other nations. He concludes his article by saying that no engineer can afford to miss such an opportunity of studying the present state of manufactures among industrial nations as is afforded by a visit to the Exhibition. The article is well illustrated. The photo of the English pavilion makes that rather overshadowed building look quite imposing.

GOLD DREDGING.

In an article on "How to make Gold Dredging Pay." Mr. A. W. Robinson says :-

There are few more promising or more profitable fields of work when carefully administered, and the ground available has as yet scarcely been touched. Unfortunately in many cases large sums of money have been squandered without result, because of the lack of knowledge and experience to provide for all the points essential to success. All these failures can be traced to perfectly preventible causes, and when rightly judged, they serve as landmarks to point the safe way. The success of gold dredging in New Zealand is such that a large business has been built up, with many companies operating and paying good dividends from ground that is by no means rich.

His paper endeavours to point out the best way to avoid these failures.

TRANSITION TO ELECTRIC POWER.

Mr. Alton D. Adams, in a paper on the "Transition to Electric Power," points out that the short distance transmissions are on the increase, and that long distance transmissions virtually do not count. Water power has always been used by manufacturers, but the introduction of the dynamo has largely increased its utility. Mr. Adams says:—

A distinct feature of electrically distributed water-power is the advantages it offers to manufacturers of small and medium capacity. The consumer of 100 horse-power will probably have to pay somewhat more per unit than the consumer of 1,000 horse-power, but the difference in rates will represent only a small fraction of that in cost which would result were a separate water-wheel installed for each case.

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THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE Monthly Review for November is illustrated with a coloured map of the Trans-Siberian Railway, and various portraits of Dutch worthies illustrating a paper on the Naval Exhibition at the Hague; and also some illustrations of the art of primitive China. We have a second instalment of Mr. Anthony Hope's story, and a poem by Mr. Laurence Binyon describing the meditation of King Asoka. A further novelty is Mr. W. Hall Griffin's translation of an Italian manuscript describing the trial and death of those concerned in the murder of Pompilia. The translator says it is the best prose account of the whole case which is known to exist. There are various other articles, such as one on Cecil Rhodes, by Professor Martens on China, and by Mr. Neville on the National Defence, which are noticed elsewhere. One of the most interesting papers is Mr. A. R. Colquhoun's of his journey on the Trans-Siberian Railway to Port Arthur. Mr. Colquhoun says:—

The Trans-Siberian, however badly laid, however costly in construction, has conferred inestimable benefits on the nation to which it owes its being.

It is not pleasant to read, although we are becoming accustomed to it by this time, that the great market opened up by the railway has been taken advantage of by the enterprising German:—

The best teachers, artisans, and skilled workmen are Teutons. The writer in his journey met innumerable commercial travellers and agents of German nationality, but only one firm of British traders, a few British and American prospectors, and half-a-dozen English engineers employed on the ice-breaker at Lake Baikal. There is no paper in Russia printed in English, and the language is practically only available at the Russian ports. In Siberia it is unknown except among the Germans. The French are not in evidence at all.

Altogether Mr. Colquhoun thinks that the Russians themselves in making the railway have been already crowned with success, which even now much exceeds the hopes of the initiators of the scheme. It is impossible to exaggerate the possibilities of the railway when it is at length completed, strengthened, and put in order.

The other out-of-the-way paper is that devoted to an account of Chinese masterpieces of art. Japan is recognised as one of the greatest artistic nations of the world, but Chinese art is little understood. The writer of this article, Mr. C. J. Holmes, is very enthusiastic about the art of primitive China. He says that the finer bronzes emerge with credit from the ordeal of being compared with the very greatest works of painters and sculptors of Europe, in subtleness of design and perfection of workmanship, that remain unsurpassed by any Occidental metal work. Even their paintings are very remarkable, for they are limited by material, technical method, and subject-matter:—

Nevertheless, outside the very greatest names of Europe, it is surprising how small a number of painters can be said to possess the qualities which characterise the great periods of Chinese art. The evidence of their porcelain is enough to prove that the Chinese have been masters of colour to a degree unknown in the West. Individual European artists have been magnificent colourists, but in no nation, not even in the Japanese, has the colour faculty been developed so invariably and so uniformly.

Mr. Paul Waterhouse in a paper on the study of Gothic architecture discusses the two books recently published on the subject—Mr. Leader Scott's and Mr. Edward C. Prior's. The latter puts forward on behalf of England what the former maintains on behalf of Como, but Mr. Waterhouse is chiefly impressed by the centrality and catholicity of the Churches' power in this matter.

PEARSON'S MAGAZINE.

THE November *Pearson's* is quite one of the most readable of the lighter magazines. An illustrated article on Ben Austrian, the self-taught American "painter of the barnyard," and on Lady Butler, will interest the general reader as well as the art lover. It is singular, as the writer remarks, that a woman should to-day be the most popular painter of English war pictures. Lady Butler is the only woman who has ever approached the honour of an A.R.A.

UNDER-WATER PHOTOGRAPHY.

Mr. Robert Sherard has a remarkable account of Mr. Boutan's experiments in under-water photography. After many trials, and of course specially constructed cameras, Mr. M. Boutan can now claim complete success, not only in photographing submarine scenery and life, but also in taking instantaneous views of divers at work. By means of artificial light, photographs can now be taken at any depth to which it is possible for an operator to descend. Another interesting photography article is on "Dr. Schufeldt's Experiments in Photographing Living Fish."

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Mary Fermor writes upon "Mud Baths," describing the chief establishments of Europe. Her remarks on Karlsbad and Marienbad are of special interest. Mr. Turner Morton describes the "Days of Duelling," and some of the famous duels that took place in Hyde Park. The most famous political duel, between the Duke of Wellington and Lord Winchilsea, took place in 1829 in Battersea Fields, presumably now Battersea Park. "The Way of a Waterspout," when it makes for a little Yorkshire town, and a paper on "Whalebacks" will interest many people. "Whalebacks" are the curiously constructed boats which for eight months of the year do the cargo and passenger trade on the great American lakes. They were recently entirely bought up by millionaire Rockefeller.

Last and far from least, there is a prettily and often charmingly written article, "Pointers from a Porcupine Quill," by Mr. W. D. Hulbert. We hope Mr. Hulbert will let us have some more of these delightful natural history articles.

The Lady's Realm.

THE November Lady's Realm is an exceedingly aristocratic, not to say royal number. The first place is given to a brightly written account of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at Blenheim Palace. One is really sometimes tempted to ask how every one in "high life" manages to be such a pattern of perfection. Sarah A. Tooley writes on "The Weddings of the Queen's Children," from that of the Princess to that of the late Duke of Edinburgh. Another royal article is on the Royal Dowagers of Europe; and again it is impossible not to be a little incredulous as we read the accounts of Margaret of Italy, the Dowager-Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, the Empress Frederick, and the Dowager-Empress of Russia.

Other articles are on the Maison Felix in Paris; and Mr. George A. Wade's "Where some Famous Women were Wooed." Mrs. Gladstone, it seems, was wooed and won in the Coliseum at Rome; Charlotte Brontë at lonely Haworth; the famous Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, at a St. James' Palace Ball; Mrs. Browning in a prosaic house in Wimpole Street, and Lady Burton first met her husband on the romantic ramparts of Boulogne.

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THE FORUM.

THE Forum for October is a good average number. I have dealt elsewhere with Mr. J. P. Dolliver's article on the Presidential Election, with Sir Walter Besant's project of an "Atlantic Union," and with Mr. C. Denby's "Future of China and of the Missionaries."

CUBA.

Two articles deal with Cuba. The Rev. C. W. Currier gives the reasons "Why Cuba Should Be Independent." He objects to the limited number of delegates to the Cuba convention, as making them liable to outside pressure. "A Cuban's" article reads suspiciously like the work of an American annexationist. He says:—

The projectors of the Protectorate do not fear exterior dangers. What they fear, and with them many Cubans of experience, are those daily revolts and those monthly pronuncial mientos that have characterised the early history of all the Latin-American republics, and which in many of them have become permanent conditions. And the Protectorate, as understood and practised by the most powerful nations on earth, will not remedy this. The only help lies in annexation to the United States—a solution which, if accepted by a majority of the Cubans, will be more dignified than a fictitious and nominal independence.

A TIMBER FAMINE IN AMERICA.

Mr. Henry Gannett predicts a timber famine in America as the result of fires and careless foresting:—

The present methods of lumbering are extremely wasteful, from 60 to 75 per cent. only of the tree being cut and utilised as lumber. The younger trees—those of insufficient size—or the trees of inferior species, are left standing. The waste of the cut trees is left upon the ground, where it dries, and inevitably, sooner or later, intentionally or unintentionally, is burned, producing a hot fire which destroys all the trees left by the lumbermen. Thus, over the lumbered tract not only are all the mature trees cut, but the young growth, which might be depended upon to seed the area for a future crop, is destroyed by the inevitable fires.

AMERICAN COAL SUPREMACY.

Mr. E. S. Meade, writing on "The Coal Supremacy of the United States," points out that America has become the greatest coal-producing country in the world. The available area of her coal-mines is five times greater than those of Europe. Between 1870 and 1898 the production of British coal increased 83 per cent., while that of American coal increased 629 per cent. American coal can be more cheaply worked owing to the shallowness of the mines, while the seams are much thicker than those of Europe.

FROEBEL AND HIS PHILOSOPHY.

"The Philosophy of Frederick Froebel" is the title of an article by Professor Rudolph Eucken. Professor Eucken says:—

Despite its numerous advantages, however, the philosophy of Froebel does not furnish a sound basis for an educational system; and this because, as already stated, it is fundamentally established upon conflicting principles. Froebel's pedagogy regards spiritual development as a natural growth—as a slow and sure development from within, analogous to that visible in the plant world. On the other hand, the principal tenet of his philosophy is the establishment of independent activity, which would necessarily elevate man above nature, and, indeed, places him in contrast with it.

THE IMPERIAL ZOLLVEREIN.

Writing on "Imperial and Colonial Preferential Trade," Hon. John Charlton expresses the belief that Great Britain will never tax the food of her home population for the benefit of the Colonies. He concludes his article as follows:—

In the meantime it is gradually dawning upon the Canadian mind that there is a more direct road to securing a remedy for the great disparity existing between the volume of exports to the United States and of imports from that country than preferential duties in favour of Great Britain. As the fact becomes known that while we buy 48,000,000 dols. of manufactures from the United States, we are only permitted to sell 6,000,000 dols. of our farm products in return, this query is naturally suggested: If the American tariff continues to bar our farm products from the markets of that country in exchange for the goods we buy, why not put our duties up to the American standard of 50 per cent., and commence feeding the operatives that produce the goods by securing the production of the latter in our own country?

THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

Mr. O. W. Underwood, Member of the House of Representatives from Alabama, writes on "The Negro Problem in the South." Disfranchise the negro, legally as well as practically, he says:—

It is contended by some that the disfranchisement of the negro will stop the development of the race. I do not believe that he will be affected in his moral, industrial, or educational development by being disfranchised by law; for, as stated above, he has been practically disfranchised for twenty years in most parts of the South. The real question involved is not one of the disfranchisement of the negro, but the enfranchisement of the white man. I believe that the only development that can come to the negro race must come through the instrumentality of the white race, and that the negro through his own unaided efforts is incapable of rising above his present condition. The black race has come in contact with every civilisation that the world has ever known; but, as a race, it has shown no development from its contact with them. The individual may have risen in the scale of life, but as soon as the sustaining influence of the higher civilisation has been removed the race has retrograded. The masses of the negro race cannot, and will not, receive the full benefit of their contact with our civilisation so long as political hostility keeps up a continued conflict between the two races.

EDUCATION IN PUERTO RICO.

Mr. V. S. Clark sums up American educational reforms in Puerto Rico as follows :—

The total result of the American influence exerted over the school system of Puerto Rico has been wonderfully broadening and beneficial, however, and were we to withdraw from the island to-day it would certainly endure. Nearly 100,000 modern American text-books in Spanish have disseminated information throughout the land. Teachers' examinations, conducted in writing and without the possibility of favouritism being shown, have set new standards of attainment before both teachers and pupils. The separation of the schools from the teachers' residences—though the schools still occupy rented buildings—has introduced a higher ideal of school organisation, and has tended to emphasise the school as a distinct institution.

Mr. Marrion Wilcox writes on "Our Agreement with the Sultan of Sulu."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

OF eighteen articles in the October North American Review, eleven deal with the Presidential campaign. Of the remaining seven: I have dealt elsewhere with that on Buddhism, by Professor Rhys Davids; with that on China and Russia, by Josiah Quincy; with the Rev. A. W. Jackson's paper on James Martineau; with Mr. Y. Ozaki's "Misunderstood Japan," and with Mr. Benjamin Taylor's "Decline of British Commerce." Mr. Claude Phillips publishes the fourth part of his article on "The Picture Gallery of the Hermitage." The only other article is one on "Catholic Citizens and Constitutional Rights," in which the Rev. T. H. Malone replies to a paper by Bishop McFaul in an earlier number of the Review.

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THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE Nouvelle Revue is adopting the American system of many short articles, there being twelve contributions in the first October number and nine in the second. With the exception of Captain Gilbert's interesting but highly technical analysis of the Transvaal campaign, the Anglo-Boer War is not touched upon, and international politics are conspicuous by their absence. The place of honour is given to M. Saint-Saëns, the famous French composer, who contributes some curious pages on spiritualism and materialism, as explained and set forth in the works of Hirn and Buschner.

NIETZSCHE'S VIEW OF WOMEN.

Foreign thought and foreign science are attracting more and more notice in France, and M. Grappe contrives to give his compatriots a clear account of woman according to Nietzsche. The German philosopher is believed by many people to have been a profound misogynist. According to the French critic, this is quite a mistake; and, far from disliking or despising womanhood, he in one of his works observed: "The perfect woman is a far higher type of humanity than the perfect man; but then the perfect woman is far rarer than is the perfect man." His theory as to the education of girls appears in these days quite old-fashioned. He would wish to see every budding woman educated and trained by her own mother; he dislikes women's colleges and girls' schools. "Whatever you do," he said, "do not masculinise the education of your girls." He considered women gifted with extraordinary intuition. On the other hand, he wished that those who became the apostles, the masters of the world, should remain single.

WHO WAS THE REAL DAUPHIN?

M. D'Orcet once more puts the question—Was the child who died in the Temple prison really Louis XVII.? He answers this all-important question in the negative, and declares quite positively that the boy whose martyrdom is the most ignoble and horrible incident of the great French Revolution was, to the full knowledge of Marie Antoinette and of Louis XVI., a child who, though he may not have known it himself, was only playing a part, the true Dauphin having been confided to a Scotch stretainer, who finally took him to Canada, from whence he never returned, but lived and died under the name of Rion.

RUSSIAN PHILANTHROPY.

M. Raffalovich contributes to the second number of the Revue a most interesting and instructive article on that portion of the Russian section at the Exhibition dealing with Russian private and political philanthropy. According to this writer the British working man might well envy his Russian brother, whose Government watches over him with paternal solicitude, and provides him with an excellent lodging at cost price; while his mind is as little neglected as his body, there being many institutions which have for their object the intellectual and moral development of the worker. The leaders of the Temperance Party will probably be surprised to learn that in Russia drunkenness has in a great measure decreased owing to the determined action of the Government, which has now had for nearly 100 years the sale of spirits in its own-hands.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Other articles deal with the Chinese drama and dramatic literature; the modern British drama; a brief-sketch of Charles Buonaparte, the father of Napoleon; and certain suggested political reforms in Algiers.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE interest of the Italian reviews of last month is rather literary than political. A thirty-page article on "Matilde Serao" in the Nuova Antologia (October 16th) from the pen of a sister-writer, Gemmer Ferruggia, is the most complete study of the novelist we have yet come across. From it we learn that Matilde Serao was born at Patras in 1856, of a Neapolitan father and a Greek mother, and acquired her reputation through persistent hard work. To-day the critics and the public alike agree in according her a front place in the ranks of contemporary writers:—

Even the bitter enemies of women of letters bow down before Matilde Serao as before a marvel of strength and activity; the past generation who have watched her career contemplate her with a surprise in which there is no disdain; those who have made their way by her side, and know how steep has been the ascent, respect her as a loyal comrade; and those who still aspire to fame, describing themselves vociferously as "the young," do not dare to attack her, as Gabriele d'Annunzio (to whom they offer the not always flattering homage of terming him Master) paid her a tribute of admiration in his fine dedication to "Giovanni Episcopo," pointing her out as an example of the brilliant worker.

Her originality, her sincerity, her independence, her indefatigable power of work, are among her most striking characteristics, but our authoress considers that the main quality of her writing should be summed up in the word "fantasy." We are told that alone among her contemporaries she escaped in her youth the influence of Zola, just as recently she has declined to bow down before Ibsen. Her critic regards "Al Paese di Curragna" as the greatest of her novels, and her recent volume of travels in the Holy Land, the "Paese di Gesu," as perhaps the most sincere of all her books. It is pleasant to read that Matilde Serao and Eleanore Dusè have been lifelong friends, and that in her journalistic capacity Mme. Serao did much in earlier years to build up the reputation of the great actress.

Various lengthy studies of the philosophy and the poetry of Frederic Nietzsche appear this month. One in the Rivista Politica e Letteraria declines to admit his originality, and asserts that his teaching was derived in all its essential features from his great German predecessors, more especially Schopenhauer. Prof. Barzellotti, on the other hand, in the Nuova Antologia, regards the "newness" of Nietzsche's views as a main cause of the interest they excite. He admits, however, that he had neither the breadth of mind nor the intellectual integrity of Schopenhauer, and regards him as essentially a morbid and unhealthy genius.

Among political articles of the month the most noteworthy is contributed by the veteran Francesco Crispi to the *Nuova Antologia* (October 1st), pointing out all that in his opinion has been peacefully accomplished for Italy and for Europe by the Triple Alliance during the last eighteen years. The editor of the *Antologia*, Maggiorino Ferraris, still continues his energetic agitation on behalf of agrarian reform.

Flegrea, the Neapolitan magazine, steadily improves in quality. The latest number (October 5th) contains, besides a long poem on the moon by d'Annunzio, which doubtless his disciples will admire, a pleasantly-written article on English love of nature and the influence of Ruskin in art and literature.

Professor O. Marucchi, the most distinguished of living Roman archæologists, contributes to *Cosmos Catholicus* an illustrated article on the recent discovery of the exact site of the celebrated *Lacus Juturnae* in the Roman Forum, which he considers established beyond a doubt.

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THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE Revue de Paris, although perhaps not quite up to its usually high standard, nevertheless contains not a few articles of interest and importance. We have noticed elsewhere the article of Colonel Arthur Lynch embodying his experiences with the Boers.

IN YUN-NAN.

M. François begins in the first October number a series of letters from Yun-nan, which range in date from October in last year to May in the present year. His description of Yun-nan-Sen is interesting, and in view of the unrest in the South his account of the conduct of the mandarins is only what one would expect. As M. François is the French Consul at Lang-Chau, special interest attaches to his account of his squabbles with the local viceroy on the subject of the *likin* exactions, when he was accused of importing arms contrary to treaty obligations.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

It seems only the other day that the powerful intellect of Friedrich Nietzsche was extinguished, and now we have, prepared by M. Lichtenberger, an analysis of his judg-ments on France and Germany. The philosopher was better known and certainly more popular in France than in his native country. This is largely due to the fact that on the morrow of the Franco-German War he had the courage to extol the imperishable grandeur of French genius, and at the same time to attack with bitterness that German culture of which his compatriots were so inordinately proud. He passed with the great public as one who despised everything that a good German reveres, as the enemy of religion, morals, and Fatherland; in fact, as a dangerous madman whose extravagances people did not even discuss. Gradually, however, his influence made itself felt in Germany. But M. Lichtenberger explains that his diatribes against the Germany of, to-day must not be taken too literally, and, moreover, it would be well if Frenchmen had no illusions as to the exact nature of the opinion he professed for them. He did not believe at all in the absolute superiority of France over Germany; he predicted that the twentieth century will be an era of gigantic struggles for the leadership among the different European nations. Although he wisely abstained from prophesying which would be the victor, it is nevertheless pretty clear that he did not regard France as an organised nation to be very strong; indeed, he observed in modern France the disquieting symptoms of anarchy. He seems to have shared the belief of most of his compatriots in the decadence of the French race, thoughand in this he differs from his compatriots-he did not regard that decadence as necessarily an inferiority. Just as in autumn the leaves of the trees turn yellow and fall, only to grow green again in spring, so the decadence of a people may be a necessary prelude to a transformation leading to a new and higher life. From that point of view the words "decadence" and "corruption" are unjust.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Among other articles may be mentioned an exceedingly interesting study by General Dragomiroff on the famous Marshal Suvaroff, whose memory was recently honoured in Russia. M. de Rousiers contributes some remarkable statistics on the commercial growth of Hamburg—a striking illustration of the enormous strides taken by German commerce. M. Corday has a well-written article on the characteristics of village life in France, which appears to have passed through a process somewhat similar to that which has depopulated our villages in England.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE have mentioned elsewhere M. Dastre's article on the fauna and flora of the Polar regions, and M. Filon's on the settlement movement in England.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

M. des Noyers describes the methods of a Presidential campaign in the United States. Without insisting, he says, on the weak side of an electoral system of which the inconveniences are due, above all, to the abuses introduced into the work of the founders of the Republic, it is impossible to avoid being struck by its complications and by its delays. Both these characteristics are explained in great measure by the rudimentary condition of communication between the different States of the Union at the epoch when the American Constitution was set up. Railways and telegraphs have now brought even the most distant States near to the heart of the political system, but the American people are still extremely loth to lay any sacrilegious hand upon the noble edifice of the revered Lincoln.

THE TRUE PARLIAMENTARIANISM.

M. Benoist takes the opportunity to reply to several criticisms which have been levelled against his theory of the true Parliamentarianism, which he expounded in the Revue des Deux Mondes for August. The Marquis Tanari, an Italian senator, is selected by M. Benoist for the honour of a special reply. He admits that nothing is more certain, from M. Benoist's point of view, than that we cannot aim at destroying Parliamentarianism; we should, on the contrary, construct it. It is the phrase, "from his point of view," which annoys M. Benoist, who had laid down absolutely the conception that geography exercised an important influence upon the development of Parliamentary institutions, the home of which is primarily in the West. M. Benoist goes on to describe very vividly that particular form of democracy which appears in this country. Here, rather than a demo-cratic equality, he thinks there is a sort of Britannic equality, or, so to speak, a common pride in the Civis Britannicus sum—an equality more real, he admits, than the one which is so loudly asserted in speeches and articles in France. He agrees with Signor Tanari that England lives by tradition; but, as he well points out, it is a tradition which is purely formal, and it is rather a survival than a living thing. It would be dangerous, in M. Benoist's opinion, for France to throw herself blindly into an imitation of British political forms, because of the radical difference between the French and the English people. In summing up, M. Benoist points out that Parliamentarianism on the English pattern has changed its form even in Eng-land while growing old; on the Continent it has changed its form still more completely. Moreover, though it has worked well for two centuries in England, it has not succeeded in working well on the Continent, and the mother of Parliaments has not produced a child which resembles herself.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Among other articles must be mentioned an interesting account by M. Radau of experimental astronomy, with special reference to the work done at the great Observatory at Meudon; M. Goyau contributes one of his interesting historical studies on the sentiment of patriotism and humanitarianism which prevailed in France in those eventful years of the war in 1870-71; and M. Brunetière's article on the literary work of Calvin, in which he studies the origin of that exclusively French reform movement which was not political, but theological and moral.

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THE REVUE DES REVUES.

THE October numbers of this magazine are of more than usual interest. Count Tolstoy's two articles and Mr. Alfred Stead's sketch of President Kruger are

noticed separately.

M. Augustin de Croze writes two long papers on "Pagan Brittany." His account of the superstition and ignorance still existing in some parts of Northern France, fostered rather than discouraged by a recreant clergy, is more interesting than inspiriting. It is fetichism and not religion, superstition and not faith, which here have influence.

THOUGHT CURES.

M. Jules Bois, in reply to the question "Can we reform our characters?" says that we can, by having recourse to the as yet but half-known power of mental action. Much of his article is devoted to an account of Dr. Bérillon's Psycho-Physiological Institute in Paris, where the doctor ministers to minds and wills diseased. To him resort those whose mental and moral equilibrium is at fault, vicious children, nervously depraved women, hopeless drunkards or thieves, morphia maniacs, etc. Sleep is first induced—hypnotic sleep; and then a temptation is put in the way of the subject—irresistible to him in his waking hours, but which, hypnotised, he must resist. This power of resistance, implanted in the hypnotised subject, grows until it has force enough to enable him in his natural subject to overcome the most besetting sins. Thus have been cured not only habitual drunkards, but kleptomaniacs, and the victims of many other evil habits. To resuscitate a deadened conscience is the doctor's aim.

M. Jules Bois also quotes a new theory, propounded by an American, as to the composition of the human body, which, according to this, is ultimately resolved into oxygen and azote, on the just proportions of which depend both physical and mental health. Every good, that is, affirmative inspiring, kindly or even happy thought, increases the quantity of oxygen, and consequently benefits the organism; each bad thought is correspondingly harmful. Another American scientist asserts that the breath of a human being, affected disagreeably or painfully, leaves a precipitate of harmful quality, liable to cause illness; while the breath of one inspired by benevolent and joyous feelings leaves a precipitate

which has the effect of a tonic.

"ENGLISH CALM" AS VIEWED BY A FOREIGNER.

Prince Karageorgevitch tells us he has heard of English calm till he was tired of the name of it; then he spent some time in London when we started on our "military promenade" to Pretoria-which was to last a trifle of two months or so-and heard our patriotic songs and read our patriotic papers. His faith in our calm was shaken. At the time of the Ladysmith relief he watched grave City gentlemen jigging about, top-hatted and frock-coated, before the austere Bank of England, and failed to find the spectacle suggestive of much "calm." He then describes what he saw in the music-halls, booksellers' and photographers' shops, and nowhere does he find calm. As for our press, he thinks it the most uncalm element in a very delirious nation. Finally, in the train which takes him to Folkestone on his return journey, two fellow-passengers nearly come to blows because one is reading the Daily Mail and the other Truth and the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. England's devotion to Chamberlain, he thinks, marks the lowest point of her degradation. The year 1900 has been l'année terrible for the English conscience. When her hysterical crisis is over, England

may again find the sympathy due to her genius and her services to freedom and civilisation.

OTHER ARTICLES.

M. G. Caye writes on the Psychology of Inventors, many of whom he thinks must be mad as March hares. M. J. Hitomi, of Formosa, writes on the Japanese theatre, its history and development. Amongst the books reviewed, M. Finot has an excellent critique of Mr. Stead's electioneering pamphlet, "The Candidates of Cain."

Ueber Land und Meer.

THE chief feature of the October number is a sketch of Moltke by G. Scheibert. He mentions that, although Moltke was a great strategist and successfully led armies to victory, he would have been of no use as a leader of a regiment. The article is illustrated with portraits of Moltke and his wife and a few sketches made by the great field-marshal himself. There are several finely printed plates in the magazine and many other illustrations sprinkled promiscuously amongst various papers and articles. Dr. Stefan Epstein writes upon electricity at the Paris Exhibition, and his article is garnished with photos of the great world show, some few of which relate to the subject matter. Fritz von Ostini contributes a short sketch on Felix Vallotton and his work, and reproduces five of the artist's sketches, amongst them the Kaiser, Queen Victoria, Felix Faure and Napoleon I.

The Girl's Realm.

In the November number begins a series of papers in which notable women tell of their early struggles. Mrs. L. T. Meade's account of "How I began" to be a popular authoress will interest many readers no longer girls. Sarah A. Tooley writes on "The Daughters of our Soldier Prince," the Duke of Connaught; and another interesting paper is on the Frobel Educational Institute at West Kensington. The other articles hardly call for remark.

The Woman at Home.

BESIDES the amusing paper on "The Girl who should Marry an Editor," separately noticed, the November Woman at Home contains nothing but a mass of storyettes, not very heavily weighted by the second instalment of Lord Roberts' biography. It is curious to note that Lord Roberts has for thirty odd years been trying to induce the British military authorities to order soldiers to carry carbines on their backs, instead of in the usual bucket on their saddles, experience having convinced him of the great saving of life which would result from the adoption of the former plan. With what success his efforts have met every one knows. Marie A. Belloc has also an article on "How to Shop in Paris," in which many practical hints are given.

The Windsor.

THE contents for November are characteristically rich and varied. Chief among the articles stands that by Ray Stannard Baker on the American wheat supply, which claims separate notice. Mr. F. A. McKenzie's sketch of the Salvation Army as a Social Force is also well done and very readable. Mr. Morgan Brown illustrates by diagram and otherwise the varying value of a vote in different parts of the United Kingdom. He fastens on the case of Romford with its 25,000 voters and one representative, which could provide electors for no less than ten of the smaller constituencies. Irving Montague describes the canine arm of modern regiments, literally "dogs of war."

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GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Nord und Süd.

On October 26th the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Moltke was celebrated throughout Germany. In consequence of this, Nord und Süd has a very interesting article on the great strategist, by Alfred Semeran. The writer mentions as a curious fact that Blücher and Moltke had many points in common; both were born in Mecklenberg, and both these men who rendered such service to Germany left home at an early age, and finding no opening for their ambition in their own country entered foreign service. That both, still as young men, re-entered the Prussian army, Blücher leaving the Swedish and Moltke from the Danish army, and then led that Prussian army from victory to victory. What Blücher began at the opening of the century Moltke triumphantly completed at its close. The one drove the French headlong over the Rhine, and the other wrested from them the territory that had been forcibly taken two hundred years previously, and, together with Bismarck, fulfilled the dream of years, namely, the union of the German Empire. Blücher's strong arm and Moltke's keen brain both did their utmost for Germany's honour and power.

Moltke was the third son in a family of eight. His father was a lieutenant-general in the Danish army. He, with his elder brother, spent a rather joyless youth in Copenhagen. Writing of this time, he said that the only advantage he obtained from the rigid discipline and rigorous rules under which he lived, was that he early learned to bear every hardship. He entered the Prussian service, and, in 1835, became a captain. From that year until 1839 he served the Porte, still remaining in the Prussian army. He was asked to prepare a report on the reorganisation of the Turkish army. After that he drew up plans for the fortification of the Dardanelles and its banks; then directed, together with Hafiz Pacha, the defences of Varna. He had also to prepare a plan for the defence of Constantinople. In 1858 he was made Chief of the General Staff. It was in the campaign against Austria that he became known to fame as a great general, and, says Mr. Semeran, in the war against France he showed he was the greatest leader of his time and by far the greatest strategist. He was not only a great leader, writer and orator, he was also a great man, and all his triumphs never made him proud.

The magazine contains a translation of one of Baring-Gould's stories and a sketch of John Ruskin by A. Wilmersdoerffer. Most of the other articles are biographical.

Deutsche Rundschau.

With the October number, the *Deuts Rundschau* enters its twenty-seventh year. Its programme remains the same, namely, to supply an educated public with all that is best in literature and knowledge. It opens with the first instalment of a new novel by George Freiherrn von Ompteda. "Berlin in October and November, 1806," consists of interesting extracts from the diary of Graf von Bray covering the period of the battle of Jena and the French occupation of Berlin. M. von Brandt writes upon the popular beliefs and customs of Japan, as depicted by Lascadio Hearn, whom he compares to Kipling. Lady Blennerhassett writes upon Chinese characteristics. The article is chiefly based upon Mrs. Bishop's book, "The Yangtze Valley and Beyond." She emphasises the fact that the Yangtze-Kiang river and its tributaries provide the only means of access to the most prosperous part of China.

Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land.

In common with most of the other German magazines, the Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land for October contains a eulogistic sketch of Moltke. Ulrich von Hassell, the writer of the article, dwells more upon the less known side of the Field-Marshal. As an orator and debater he made his influence felt in Parliament and in

he country.

C. von Zepelin contributes a paper upon the position of Russia and England in Asia. He opens with a description of how Russia obtained her present position, and mentions the part played by Count Ignatieff in 1860, when France and England occupied Pekin. He reviews all the various relations, especially those which almost led to collision between Great Britain and Russia, and finally says that Russia constantly protests her friendship for China, and China knows exactly how to value this "friendship"; whilst the British Lion always roars—and retreats-if not before China, then before Russia. Ulrich von Hassell, in the events of the month, writes a most interesting article upon the immigration of Boers into German West Africa. The war has caused many Boers, to whom English rule was abhorrent, to trek away from the Transvaal, Orange Free State, and parts of Cape Colony. Portuguese East Africa does not offer them any attractions, especially as there is a prospect that Great Britain will ultimately control that Colony. There is therefore only German territory left, and it is being peacefully invaded by Boers and their families, at present chiefly from Cape Colony. The question at once arises as to how far this should be permitted. The pros and cons, of the situation are ably set forth by von Hassell in such a way as to point to the granting of free permission to settle in Namaraland. On every hand it is admitted that the Boers are the finest colonisers in Africa. They can overcome all difficulties in a way quite impossible to others, and especially to German peasants. For the opening up of the country nothing could be better than this influx of homeless Boers; but it is to future events that German statesmen look with apprehension. The Boers, they fear, are likely to establish a State of their own which will object to be managed from Germany. This could be avoided by the judicious sprinkling of German settlers amongst them-to sandwich a Boer between two Germans, so to speak. That would work well excepting for the fact that there are no German settlers to speak of, nor are there likely to be. The figures of the white population are interesting. In 1895 there were 535 military and officials and 1,239 civilians. In 1900 these had only increased to 801 military and officials and 2,587 civilians. Among the latter must be numbered no fewer than 850 Boers. It is therefore evident that the German population stands a good chance of being swamped. The most interesting admission made by the writer is that all the South African States will ultimately federate. German West Africa would become part of this United States, which fact shows clearly enough that Germany does not contemplate a united South Africa under the British Flag. Nor are these the only difficulties troubling the German administrators. Owing to the discovery of copper mines, a large influx of Englishmen and Afrikanders has taken place. They practically run the mines, and the Germans fear another Rand and its consequences in West Africa. In fact, as Herr von Hassell points out, the German Government is likely to follow the example of the French in so many of their colonies, namely, take care that justice and right prevails, but English and Afrikanders will secure all the plums.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN NATURAL COLOURS.

By H. SNOWDEN WARD, Editor of "The Photogram."

TEN years ago, in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for August, 1890, I described the position and possibilities of "photography in natural colours," and a reference to those old notes may usefully precede the reading of the following.

In the decade many things have happened, of which the most interesting, scientifically, is the discovery, by Professor Gabriel Lippmann, of a successful "direct' method of photographing colour. The discovery is remarkable, because it was based upon pure reasoning by a man who knew nothing whatever of photography. Professor Lippmann began with the wave theory of light, and reflected that in passing through the thickness of a sensitive photographic film the actinic light pursued a waved course, the length of the waves varying with the "colour" of the light. He supposed that if these lightwaves could be reflected back along their original course, the original and returning waves would "interfere" at definite and regular intervals; and, further, that the deposit of silver to form the photographic image would take place in layers corresponding to these intervals. That is to say, he supposed that if monochromatic light passed through the film twice, the silver in the film would be deposited in layers parallel with the surfaces of the film. These layers would form a sort of trap or grating, so that if at any future time white light were thrown through the film and reflected, only those rays which corresponded in wave length (or "colour") to the originally acting light could be seen. As each coloured ray produced its own particular trap or grating, a film upon which various coloured lights had fallen would reflect various colours.

THE DIRECT METHOD AND ITS DRAWBACKS.

Experiment was made with photographically sensitive films backed with mercury to reflect the light, and the theory was found to be perfectly correct. There are, however, difficulties in the way of making this a practically useful process. To see the colour photograph at all it is necessary to shield it from sidelights, to illuminate it at one exact angle, and to view it from a corresponding angle. As an object for the optical lantern, too, the Lippmann picture has drawbacks. We cannot throw the light through it as we do with an ordinary lantern slide, but must allow the light to fall upon its surface and so be reflected to the screen. In this way a great deal of light is lost, so that even with a powerful electric light we cannot brilliantly illuminate on the lantern screen a disc of more than two or three feet in diameter, which is too small to be seen by a numerous audience. Then, again, the films with their layers of silver are liable to expand and contract under changing conditions of heat and moisture, with the result that the reflected colours are more or less untrue. Altogether, the Lippmann process is as yet a fascinating scientific curiosity without practical value. But it is a ver/ great thing to have secured a "direct" process at all after the master-minds applied to the problem had declared it to be practically "a proven impossiThe indirect methods which I described in 1890 have progressed famously along the lines then predicted. The theory and the outlines of practice were then fully established, but later work has produced dry plates more equally sensitive to all rays of the spectrum.

THE INDIRECT METHOD.

Briefly stated, the "indirect" process is this:—By means of dry plates specially sensitive to various parts of the spectrum, with the aid of light-filters, which are transparent bodies to "filter" the light falling upon the sensitive plate by absorbing certain coloured rays and transmitting the rest, we make three negatives, each being the effect of one of the "primary" colours of light. From these negatives we may make three transparent positives, each in its proper colour. When these are superposed the correct representation of the original object will be seen, with all its colours, tints and shades as in nature.

Though only the three colour-impressions are made, they represent all intermediate colours. For instance, following the Young-Helmholtz theory, we make colour-impressions of red, green and violet as primaries. Now where yellow exists in the original it will affect the red and the green light-impression, though neither of them so strongly as would the pure red or the pure green. In the transparencies green and red we have the yellow object represented, and the super-position of red and green gives the yellow effect.

By a modification of this process, making a photomechanical printing block from each of the three colour impressions, and printing these blocks one over the other, using three different and suitably coloured inks, we obtain good prints in natural colours, and the process is in very extensive everyday use for printing coloured illustrations.

The transparencies when viewed in a stereoscope, or projected by the optical lantern, are wonderfully striking, vivid and true, as every one will admit who has seen the Kromskop invented by Mr. F. E. Ives, or who may this winter have the pleasure of seeing the marvellous lanternslides made by Mr. E. Sanger Shepherd.

AN INTERMEDIATE PROCESS.

An intermediate process to all intents and purposes is the one originally known as the Joly, and now as the McDonough-Joly process, for reasons which will appear. Like the "indirect" process it makes three separate colour-impressions, but like the Lippmann process and the ideal direct process which still remains a dream, it needs only one exposure and one dry-plate. Originally suggested by Louis Ducos du Hauron, a most able Frenchman, who has just received the "Progress" medal of the Royal Photographic Society, it lay dormant for a quarter of a century because there were no dry-plates sufficiently sensitive to all the different colours. Six or eight years ago, in ignorance of the suggestion of Du Hauron, Dr. Joly of Dublin, and James McDonough, an American, independently thought of the same idea; and after working upon it for a little time they independently patented it in England and in America.

The essence of this simple method is to take a sheet of glass, ruled with a great number of fine lines of coloured

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gelatine, and to place this in contact with the photographic plate in the camera during the time that the exposure is being made. The ruled lines are alternately red, green, violet, red, green, violet, and are usually as fine as three hundred to the inch. The light passing from the object photographed through the lens and on to the sensitive plate is "filtered" by the coloured lines of what is called the "taking screen." Thus, if we have an object reflecting only red light its rays can only pass through the red lines of the screen, and only under these red lines will the silver in the dry-plate be reduced to form the negative image. Light from a yellow object will pass through the red and the green lines, reducing the silver under them both.

The set of diagrams should help to make plain a rather complicated but very beautiful and ingenious process. It will be seen that in all cases white is represented by bare paper; red, green, violet (blue), yellow and black are represented by their heraldic tinctures; and silver deposit, in both the negative and the positive transparency, is represented by black.

It is, perhaps, well to say that these negatives and positives are not coloured, they are merely records of colour-impressions. Like crdinary photographic transparencies they consist of black silver deposited in gelatine, and varying in density from almost complete opacity to complete transparency. The difference is that they are arranged in lines, and that each line in any set of three represents a different colour-sensation.

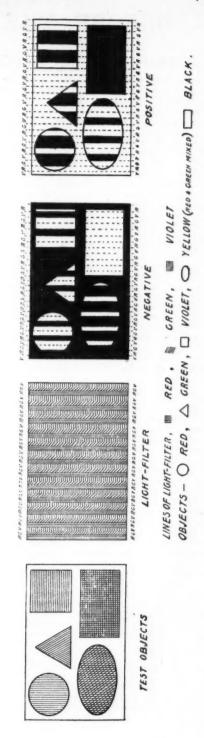
The transparencies are made from the negatives as in ordinary photography. In any part of the picture where red should show, the part representing the red line of the original "taking screen" is transparent, and so with the other colour-impressions.

To see the colour picture we place the transparency over a ruled coloured screen similar to the one used in making the negative, taking care that the lines of the transparency cover their proper lines on the screen, and by transmitted light the picture is seen in all its beauty. Where (say) yellow should be seen, the transparency leaves the red and green unmasked; but we do not see these separate colours, because the lines are so fine that the eye is unable to distinguish them. In the same way, where all three lines are left uncovered the effect is an appearance of white. These pictures can be projected with the ordinary magic lantern, and though the lines are offensively visible to any one sitting close to the screen, at a distance from which the whole picture can be clearly seen they present no difficulty.

Prints upon paper like our ordinary photographic portraits, but in colour, can easily be made if the paper is first ruled with the sets of coloured lines, then coated with any of the photographic sensitive surfaces. Care must be taken to register the negative colour-impression exactly over the right lines, then print and finish in the ordinary photographic way. The photographic image masks some of the lines and supplies the shadows, while the clear lines allow the colours to show through.

Book-illustrations can be made by making a printingblock from the colour-impression negative, and printing in one black impression upon paper ruled with the necessary lines.

Like all other human inventions this process has its drawbacks, the chief of which is that the black impression in all prints tends to lower the tone of the picture Still, there are the immense advantages that the process is simple—it differs very little from ordinary photography. The special apparatus, which will probably be on the market next year, should be very inexpensive.



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BEFORE THE CENTURY ENDS.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR OUR WORKHOUSE BAIRNS.

SIX weeks from to-day the nineteenth century will come to a close. There is still time, although not much, for us to wipe out one of the many reproaches which will cling to the memory of the closing century. It is only a little thing, and yet one which demands for its doing the co-operation of a good many people, and some little organised effort. Scattered up and down the three kingdoms, there are planted in the heart of every section of the community houses in which are barracked regiments or companies of those upon whose childhood has fallen the dread shadow of death. Everywhere in every county in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, are to be found these houses or sections of houses in which at this moment thousands upon thousands of little orphans must pass their living-day, and in which to-night they will fall asleep without the hush of a mother's erayers, without the comfort of a mother's kiss. The children who are maintained by the poor law in the workhouses of the land are the children of the State, that is to say, they are your children and mine. There is no one, be he or she never so lonely or celibate, but may fairly claim to be part parent of this great army of motherless little ones. But how seldom we ever think of these unknown children of ours, who every day are growing up towards a manhood and womanhood which will be uninspired and intensified by the daily and nightly benediction of a parent's love.

In some of the workhouses a good deal has been done to make the children's rooms as much like home as possible. But even in well regulated workhouses, the aspect of the children's ward is often enough to make one shudder. Children cannot be dealt with wholesale. Each child needs some individual human to mother him or father him, or brother him or sister him, to open up to his little toddling feet the ways of life, and teach him little by little something of the wonderful world into which without his leave he was born, and in which he must continue to live as best he can till the summons comes to

him that in time will come to all.

I well remember the first children's ward I ever saw. It was a room, warm no doubt, clean equally of course, but when that was said, all was said. Some twenty or thirty little children, from the ages of two to four, toddled in, and sat down on little forms around the room. An old crone, whose vital force had almost ebbed, was put by the fire to keep order in the room, and to see that the children did not do any mischief. There the children were, with a toy or two among the lot, and there they were left for an hour and two hours at a time, to exist as best they might, to amuse themselves as best they could. There was no one to teach them to play, there was no one to do anything except to repress disorder and see that they did not fall into the fire. There were no illustrations on the walls; there were no picture-books on the table; only twenty or thirty children with the old woman, who was quite content so long as they did not cry or quarrel. And so life went on with them from day to day, and week to week, until they grew old enough to be drafted off to school. Now every Christmas in many workhouses, especially in those that participate in the kindly benevolence that prompted the Truth doll competition, there are toys, which if carefully husbanded last for some months, but which too often

share the fate of all toys in all nurseries, public and private. The suggestion which I wish to lay before my readers is that while we cannot individually undertake the duties of teaching or superintending or playing with the little waifs and strays who are gathered in these palaces of poverty, we might at least before the century closes do something to remove the shame and disgrace of allowing these children to grow up without pictures on the walls of their nursery or without picture-books, with which to lure them on to the uncongenial task of learning to read.

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I recently made an inquiry, through the kind services of my Helpers, into the provision made in many workhouses on this question of pictures for the walls and picture-books for the bairns, and found, what indeed I had suspected would be the case, that much, very much still remains to be done before the little ones can be made to share, however slightly, in these simple necessities of our homes. But I thought I saw a way by which something could be done. In the publication of the "Books for the Bairns," I have at last succeeded in bringing out a Child's Library of fifty volumes at a price which places it within the means of the poorest. Fifty little volumes, each with illustrations on every page, covering almost every subject that is dear to nursery lore, full of fairy tales and fables, of nursery rhymes and travel tales. and all manner of other interesting things dear to the childish reader, are now produced and can be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom for the sum of five shillings. I do not wish to sing the praises of my own goods, but what I cannot help but feel is that very few people adequately realise the fact that the cheapness of production, both of paper and of print and of illustration, has now rendered it possible for any one who has five shillings to dispose of, to present any child or children within his acquaintance with a collection of books clearly printed, written specially for children, covering more than three thousand pages, and with a picture on every page. There has been nothing like it produced since the world began, and it seems to me that this fact alone suggests the possibility by which something can at last be done to provide the little ones in the workhouse with pictures at the beginning of the new century.

But this is not all. Picture-books, even with the greatest care, are apt to perish in the using. The prolonged process of attrition which goes on in every nursery wears out books, especially paper-covered books; but the advantage of the penny library is that each number can be replaced when worn out at a minimum of

expense.

When we come to deal with pictures we have to deal with a much less perishable commodity. But here, too. the obstacle of expense seemed formerly insuperable. To obtain pictures good enough to put upon the wall, even of a workhouse, necessitated an expenditure which might very easily exceed the resources even of wealthy people. But here again the experience of the present year enables me to suggest a solution hitherto out of our reach. In the four Portfolios of Masterpiece Pictures now published at 4s. (4s. 6d. by post), we have an accessible store of pictures for mural decoration which no one hitherto could command at the price. The four portfolios contain

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forty-eight pictures and reproductions of many of the most famous masterpieces of classic and modern artists. The second portfolio reproduces the six famous Murillo paintings of the story of the Prodigal Son, while the third portfolio contains eighteen pictures of animal life selected for the purpose of interesting and instructing little folks. The other portfolios contain miscellaneous pictures of various kinds, and with these is given away an admirable reproduction of Burne Jones' "The Golden Stairs," and a portrait of the Princess of Wales, and an excellent reproduction of Raphael's "Sistine Madonna," while we should, for this particular purpose, add our reproduction of Joshua Reynolds' "Cherub Choir," the like of which has hitherto been unprocurable except at five times the price.

We have, therefore, here two collections, one of pictures, the other of books. We have fifty volumes of children's literature, and fifty two pictures admirably adapted for livening up the walls of the living rooms in which the children live. I am in a position to deliver a set of each, pictures and books, at every workhouse in this land at a cost (including carriage) of ten shillings! Now what I want to do is to ask my readers to join with me in making a Christmas present to the little ones of the workhouses, so that we may have the satisfaction of knowing when the New Year dawns that every work-house in the United Kingdom will at least have fifty picture books for the bairns in its library, and that fifty-two pictures will brighten the walls of that prison of the State in which they have to spend their little lives. This can best be done by a localising of the For instance, nothing is so sense of responsibility simple as to take a county area. In your county how many workhouses are there? Could you send up an order with remittance for "Books for the Bairns" and pictures to each workhouse in your county? If so be that this is beyond your power, there is your workhouse in the

district in which you live? Will you, as a Christmas gift to your children whom you have never seen, and whom you may never see, send the 10s., which will supply them with picture-books and pictures? Or, if so be that you do not live within reach of any workhouse, and have no living connection with the children of the State in your locality, would you send a subscription to be spent in supplying the needs of those workhouses which stand in areas outside the range of the benevolence of any of our

The suggestion seems to me so simple, so practical, and one which meets so admirably the admitted needs of the poor and appeals to the humanitarian sympathy of the well-to-do, that I should be bitterly disappointed if the century closes without realising this ideal. I want to urge my readers in every part of the three kingdoms to take part in doing a direct good, and giving con-tinuous pleasure to some of the most forlorn little mites in the world. Therefore, for your children and for our children, I plead that my scheme should have your

immediate and hearty response.

My appeal has so far met with an encouraging response. At present I have promises that cover halfa-dozen counties. It practically amounts to a Christmas gift of tos, for each workhouse. The whole scheme could probably be carried out by a total expenditure not exceeding £1,000.

If any subscriber resident in any of the counties already covered should feel disposed to help forward this good work, I shall be very glad to open a subscription for the providing of boxes of picture-books and portfolios in any district which may be chosen; and I shall also be very glad to start a subscription myself with £10 10s., which will enable us to cover twenty-one workhouses. But no time must be lost, and I beg of you to send in your subscriptions at once.



Our Circulating Library.

To many of our readers the above library is still unknown, and we would direct the attention of those who have not yet made a trial of the scheme to the good reading which the books afford, and which, if brought within the reach of people living in villages and small towns, might be of immense benefit and entertainment to them during the coming winter season.

The books have been carefully selected, so as to comprise all branches of literature, poetry, history, travels, fiction, and illustrated magazines; forty-five to fifty books being contained in a box. All the boxes have been brought up to date by the addition of a few recent novels, while a new series, mainly composed of novels, has been added to those already in use.

The subscription for these boxes is thirty shillings per quarter, while a cheaper series is issued at thirty shillings the half year, sixty books being contained in a box.

Lists of the boxes and full particulars may be obtained from THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CIRCULATING LIBRARY. Temple House, Temple Avenue. E.C.

A Company of "Three Letters."

THE Romans used to brand a thief with the Latin word for thief, which happened to be Fur. The culprit was spoken of as "a man of three letters." Mr. Beckles Willson tells in *Cornhill* a story of three letters, which stood, not for a man, but for a Company, but, strange to say, a Company whose business is expressed in English by the word Fur. The Great Fur Company is his title for the historic and still enormously wealthy Hudson's Bay Company. This is the story—with comments:-

A few years since, in the solitudes of the West, two European tourists were struck by the frequency with which they came across a certain mystic legend. The legend consisted of three letters. Eager to solve its meaning, they addressed a half-breed lounger at a small station on the Canadian Pacific Rail-way. "Tell us, my friend," said one of the tourists, "what those three letters mean? Wherever we have travelled in this country we seem to have seen it either on flags, or sewn on the garments of Indians, or painted on the bows of canoes, or stamped on bales and boxes. What does 'H.B.C.' mean?" Returned the native grimly: "That's the old Company.

'Here Before Christ.'

Might not the first missionary who, in 1818, reached York Factory contemplate this vast cure, and say, "Here before Christ! Bartering, building, warring, judging, slaying, ruling over and trafficking with a million souls—here before Christ!" Many a sermon might be-and perhaps has been-preached from that text.

THE BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

T is about time the fashion of publishing was changed. There is no reason in the world why all the good books of the year should be published in October and November. Yet it seems to be becoming more and more an established custom on the part of London publishers to bring out all the books of importance just when the November fogs are beginning to close down upon the City. It would surely be better to distribute them more evenly throughout the year. In consequence of the number of first-class books that appeared in a bunch, so to speak, I am unable to notice any one of them at the length which it deserves. Neither am I able to notice all of them. I have only to make a more or less arbitrary selection, and accord to each of them a more or less inadequate notice. From among the many books of the month I have selected (I) "Napoleon: the Last Phase," by Lord Rosebery; (2) "The Life and Letters of Professor Huxley," by his Son; (3) Mr. Morley's "Cromwell"; (4) Miss Marris's "Life of Mr. Chamberlain"; (5) Lady Hope's "Life of Sir Arthur Cotton"; (6) Dr. Conan Doyle's "The Great Boer War."

ROSEBERY ON NAPOLEON.*

I FORGET how many years ago it is now since, talking about the extraordinary interviews with which Prince Bismarck favoured the world immediately after his fall from power. Lord Rosebery made the remark that it was simply Napoleon at St. Helena over again. Since that time Lord Rosebery himself has gone to St. Helena, of his own choice, although not without telephonic attachment with the mainland. It is, therefore, with considerable interest that I turned to the volume which appeared at the end of last month.

Lord Rosebery's book, which is a somewhat portly volume, bears the title of "Napoleon, the Last Phase." It contains two hundred and sixty-one carefully indexed pages, of which three-fifths are devoted to a discussion and description of the various authorities upon whose books and memoirs the historian bases his narrative. Lord Rosebery's chief authority is Gourgaud, whose book, first published in 1898, Lord Rosebery regards as the most trustworthy of all the materials to be found in the literature of St. Helena.

GOURGAUD.

"When we read the private diary of Gourgaud," said Lord Rosebery, "we feel a doubt of all the other records, and a conviction that this book is more nearly the unvarnished truth than anything else that has been put forth." Gourgaud left St. Helena in 1818, and Napoleon died in 1821, and as a result we know nothing or next to nothing of these three years of Napoleon's Gourgaud was a young officer to whom Lord Rosebery devotes more than twenty pages of his narrative. He says:—"The one capital and supreme record of life at St. Helena is the private journal of Gourgaud, written without flattery or even prejudices, almost brutal in its raw realism. He alone of all the chroniclers strove to be accurate, and on the whole succeeded." He was devoted to the Emperor, but full of an unreasonable petulant jealousy which made his devotion intolerable. Gourgaud, says Lord Rosebery, "reveals to us a new Napoleon, strange and contrary to our ideas. In his pages we see Napoleon gentle, patient, goodtempered, trying to soothe his touchy and morbid attendant with something like the tenderness of a parent for a wayward child. The revelation of his book is the for-bearance and long-suffering of Napoleon. It seems almost incredible, in view of the incessant irritations and annoyances to which Napoleon was exposed on the part of his own friends, that he should have borne them with so much gentleness and patience.

ENGLAND'S TREATMENT OF NAPOLEON.

"Napoleon at St. Helena" suggests the observation that there are few subjects upon which British and continental opinion are in such sharp antithesis as the treatment which was accorded to the great Emperor when he threw himself upon the mercy of England, and was rewarded by being sent to die in a remote and almost inaccessible island in the Southern Atlantic. Few Englishmen have any conception of the feeling of indignation and horror with which the story of Napoleon's banishment is regarded in most countries in Europe. The revival of this painful memory by the selection of the island as the prison for the burghers was one among the many unfortunate incidents of the present unlucky

Lord Rosebery says: "If St. Helena recalls painful memories to the French, much more poignant are those it excites among ourselves. While every Englishman must regret that his Government ever undertook the custody of Napoleon, he must regret still more that the duty should have been discharged in a spirit so ignoble and through agents so unfortunate." Lord Rosebery thinks that the selection of St. Helena as a place of confinement can fairly be justified; but beyond that he has very little to say in favour of the method in which we dealt with our prisoner.

WHY THIS BOOK WAS WRITTEN.

The interest of the book, however, to most of us, is not so much the picture which it gives of Napoleon in his island prison as the kind of reflected light which it throws upon Lord Rosebery himself. Why should he, of all men, have undertaken to write this book? He evidently feels that some apology is needed for it, for he himself volunteers a couple of explanations, or excuses, for his collation of these morbid, sordid, insincere chronicles. Lord Rosebery's first answer is curious. He says :-

The first answer to this question is incidental and personal. To the present writer Lord Beaconsfield once explained why he wrote "Count Alarcos"; a drama nearly, if not quite, forgotten. It was produced, he said, not in the hope of composing a great tragedy, but of laying a literary ghost. The story haunted him, and would, he felt, haunt him until he should have put it into And so it is with this little book. It cannot help embodying a tragedy, but it was written to lay a literary ghost, dormant for years, only quickened into activity by the analysis of Gourgaud's last journals, and by stimulating leisure.

The second explanation is more serious, namely, that the time has now come when history can record her final judgment upon the man Napoleon. It is the end of the book, about thirty or forty pages, which the general

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[&]quot; Napoleon, the Last Phase," by Lord Rosebery. (A. L. Humphreys,

reader will find much that is most interesting and suggestive in the whole volume, for it is here that Lord Rosebery condenses his general verdict upon the career of Napoleon. What was Napoleon?

"THE SCAVENGER OF GOD."

To the philosopher, and still more the philosopher who believes in the divine guidance of human affairs—a classification in which Lord Rosebery would appear to be self-enrolled—Napoleon is simply a scavenger of God. Lord Rosebery says scavenger is a coarse word, but it accurately represents Napoleon's first function as ruler. "The revolutionary volcano had burnt itself out. He had to clear away the cold lava, the rubbish of a past destruction, the cinders and the scoriæ and the fungus of corruption which had overgrown all." The Government of France had fallen into the gutter and he picked it up on his sword's point. But he was not only a scavenger, he was also a scourge of fire, the sword and spirit of the revolution, which visited the ancient monarchies of Europe and compelled them to get their houses in order. This demoniac man pursued his path as if possessed, as if driven by the inward sting of some burning devil.

HIS GENIUS AND ENERGY.

As a soldier the results of his military genius were unsurpassed. As an administrator he controlled every wheel and spring, large or small, of his vast machinery of Govern-ment as if it were his plaything. "In all the offices of State, he knew everything, guided everything, inspired everything. His mind was a cupboard, a pigeon-hole. To deal with any subject he opened the pigeon-hole relating to it, and closed the others; when he wished to sleep, he closed them all. He remembered everything, and forgot nobody. Great as a soldier, great as an administrator, he was perhaps greatest of all as a legislator. Everything that he did has passed, but the code remains. This dynamo of a man was lodged in a body almost ideally perfect. He once fought for five consecutive days without closing his eyes, and then when he had won the victory, he slept for thirty-six hours on end. He seemed incapable of fatigue, and his digestion never failed. The first tooth he ever lost was extracted at St. Helena, and then, it appeared, unnecessarily. He would sit eight or ten hours in council, taking a leading part in all discussions until one minister after the other fell asleep in his chair. "Come, gentlemen," said he, on one occasion, "pull yourselves together. It is only two o'clock. We must earn the money that the nation gives us." He would work for eighteen hours at a stretch without any trace of weariness. Sometimes the tremendous energy which was his mainspring would get a little out of the traces, and then woe betide those who crossed his path. He kicked Volney once in the stomach so violently that the philosopher was carried away senseless. On another occasion he knocked down his Chief Justice, and belaboured him with his fists. He is said to have attacked Berthier with the tongs.

LIKE A SUPERNATURAL VISITANT.

It is evident that Lord Rosebery is fascinated by his subject. He says:—

"France in chill moments of disaster, or even of mere material and commercial well-being, will turn and warm herself at the glories of Napoleon. The atmosphere is still imbued with the light and heat of the Imperial ear, with the blaze of his victories, and with the lustre of those years when Europe was the anvil for the hammer of France."

As for the method and the morals of Napoleon, these are, he says, the subordinate matters for history which

only concerns itself with his effect and result. But although subordinate for history, they are profoundly interesting for mankind:—

"We study them as we would the least facts concerning a supernatural visitant; a good or bad spirit, something alien to ourselves, and yet linked to ourselves by the bond of humanity—not merely human shape and human utterance, but human failing and human depravity."

JOHN BULL JINGO AS NAPOLEON.

What, then, is Lord Rosebery's verdict? It is a verdict very much like that which Lord Rosebery himself possibly in his anti-Jingo moments would pronounce upon the present phase of Great Britain's activity. The lean and hungry conqueror has swelled into the sovereign, and then into the sovereign of sovereigns, and then came the catastrophe. "He loses the balance of his judgment and becomes a curse to his own country and to all others. "His neighbours' landmarks become playthings to him." "His island enemy"—in Napoleon's case England, in our case Russia or Kruger or any one else whom we choose to adopt in that capacity—"is on his nerves; he sees her everywhere; he strikes at her blindly and wildly." "He has ceased to be sane. The intellect and energy are still there, as it were in caricature; they have become monstrosities." Then comes the inevitable collapse, and the reaction and the decline. Napoleon exhibited this in person. The British Empire, suffering in the delirium of Jingoism, exhibits the same phenomena to which, alas, Lord Rosebery himself has not failed to minister! "The truth," says Lord Rosebery, "is that the mind of man has not in it sufficient ballast to enable it to exercise or endure for long supreme uncontrolled power. The human frame is unequal to anything approaching omnipotence." And what is true of the human frame is equally true concerning the British Empire.

THE NEMESIS OF EXPANSION.

Had he proceeded more slowly, says Lord Rosebery, "had he taken time to realise and consolidate his acquisitions, it is difficult to limit the extent to which his views might have been realised. But the edifice of his empire was so prodigiously successful that he would not pause even a moment to allow the cement to harden. And, as he piled structure on structure, it became evident that he had ceased to consider its base."

As we read these words, reminiscences of Lord Rosebery's earlier speeches, when he eulogised the Manchester school and implored John Bull to pause and digest what he had already swallowed rather than to go on pegging out indefinitely enormous claims to unoccupied territory, occur to readers, who cannot fail to draw the parallel, which may not have been present to the writer's own

OUOS DEUS VULT, ETC.

No doubt, says Lord Rosebery, Napoleon had convinced himself that he had increased his power in exact proportion to the increase of his dominions. He seemed to consider that each annexation, however procured, added as many valid instruments of his policy as it did human beings to his realms. It added, as a rule, nothing but veiled discontent and expectant revolt. Napoleon professed to consider that "the populations that he had conquered could be relied upon as subjects and soldiers. This strange hallucination indicates the loss of his judgment and, more than any other cause, brought about his fall. Whom God wishes to destroy, says the adage, he first deprives of sanity."

And these grave and weighty words are from the pen

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of the one-time Liberal Leader, who at the last election had not a single word to say in protest against the insane hallucination that the annexation of the Dutch Republics added to the strength of the Empire, and who allowed men boasting themselves to be his followers to be foremost in the rabble rout that clamoured for the adoption of that insane and suicidal policy.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S LIFE AND LETTERS.*

PROFESSOR HUXLEY was so conspicuous and so marked a personality that his life and letters, now collected and edited by his son, will command a very wide circle of readers. There is no one at present who can be compared to this doughty scientific athlete, who was always ready to challenge conclusions with all and sundry upon almost every topic. To many Professor Huxley was a figure as forbidding as he was formidable, and they were comparatively few who were able to see behind the grim vizor of the ruthless knight the kind heart and sympathetic nature of the man. These volumes will do some good service, in that they raise the vizor and enable us to see the human features underneath. For Professor Huxley was a man full of human frailties and human virtues. He was by no means the iron man-at-arms of an aggressive scientific heterodoxy. In these volumes we have the man as he was, keen, vigorous, uncompromising. not a little intolerant, but nevertheless at the same time the man, tender-hearted, sympathetic, full of the milk of human kindness, even at the time when he was discharging some acrid showers of gall and verjuice upon those whom he deemed it his duty to belabour. There was a certain perversity about the man, sometimes which led him to assail those whom, if he had but seen more clearly, he would have recognised as his best friends and natural allies. But it is no use wishing him to have been other than he was. Right through the middle of the closing century he was a force which made in its way steadily for righteousness and for truth. He trod under foot many things which, when he came to the close of his long life, he might well have wished to have spared. His zeal for truth made him somewhat unamiable and uncharitable to everything that he chose to consider humbug. And it is distressing to note how much excellent human energy he expended upon controversies which he had much better have left alone. He was exuberant, however, as strong men are apt to be, and wasteful in the might with which he smote all those who crossed his path.

The spirit of the man is better shown in his letters than in any of his more formal works. He had a great gift of exposition, great sympathy with all that made for intellectual progress, and a somewhat arrogant impatience with those who obstinately or stupidly refused to see the light as soon and in the same way as he did; but whether he was right or whether he was mistaken in his conclusions, he was honest and fearless, and no man need less fear the curse which was pronounced upon the

Church of Laodicea.

It is impossible in the compass of one or two pages to give any but the merest outline expression of the immense fund of material which crowd these portly volumes. Professor Huxley was a copious letter writer, with a glib and facile pen, who unbent himself in his familiar correspondence more than most men. Some of his letters, especially those which he addressed to his grandchildren,

* "The Life and Letters of Thomas Henry Huxley," by Leonard Huxley. (Macmillan.) 30s. net.

are charming illustrations of the art of being a grandfather. All his letters are direct and lucid. Many of them are luminous, not a few are full of a humour grimly Scotch and others are delightfully nonsensical. Taken together with the other materials in his book they present us with a vivid picture of the man as he really

lived and taught and battled amongst us.

To discuss his scientific achievements here would be absurd. What a man has done in unlifting the veil of Isis from the mysterious work of God, which we call nature, is important, no doubt, especially for other students and men of science. But to the multitude the most interesting, and indeed the most important, question is not what Huxley discovered, but how Huxley lived. How did he, as the net result of all his masterful strivings after truth, come out? At what conclusions did he arrive? How did he finally face the problem of the Universe? Was he merely a negative force? Had he a positive faith? Has he any word of stimulus of en-couragement or of hope with which to cheer the wearied heart of man?

In these volumes there is much material for answering these questions. Primarily destructive, Huxley was, nevertheless, essentially a believer. He did not believe in Gadarene swine, in the Noachian deluge, or in Mr. Gladstone. But he did believe in the universal supremacy of the Eternal Law-believed in it with such intensity that he would not cumber it with the experimentally unverifiable theory of a Divine Lawgiver. He was in essence a Calvinist, minus the Calvinist's grasp upon the personality of the Deity. As he himself said in a very remarkable passage, well worth quoting just now, when Hooliganism is bringing about a great revival of the orthodox doctrine :-

The doctrines of predestination, of original sin, of the innate depravity of man and the evil fate of the greater part of the race, of the primacy of Satan in this world, of the essential vileness of matter, of a malevolent Demiurgus subordinate to a benevolent Almighty, who has only lately revealed Himself, faulty as they are, appear to me to be vastly nearer the truth than the "liberal" popular delusions that babies are all born good, etc. etc.-(Vol. II., p. 303.)

Like all the good Calvinists, Huxley was a man of strong and even rugged backbone, and he also shared their tendency to make a good deal more of the Devil than of God. His last famous utterance in his second Romanes lecture concerning the difference between the cosmic process which works by the struggle for existence and has as its result the survival of the strongest, which may be the fittest from the point of view of its environment, and at the same time the most utterly unfit and wicked from the point of view of the moralist, was, he repeatedly declares in truthful jest, nothing more or less than a sermon endeavouring to establish on scientific foundations the orthodox doctrine that Satan was the Prince of this world-the Prince, mark you, not the King.

It is characteristic of this illegitimate spiritual child of John Knox that in the closing years of his life he spent much time and thought as to the best way of preparing and publishing a new Bible for the use of the working people. The first mention of this is to be found in a letter

of November 3, 1892.

In another place he says he has the firm conviction that Iesus would have repudiated the doctrine of the Incarnation as warmly as that of the Trinity :-

I have a great respect for the Nazarenism of Jesus, very little for later "Christianity." But the only religion that appeals to me is prophetic Judaism. Add to it something from the best stoics, and something from Spinoza, and something from Goethe think l (Vol. 1

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Goethe, and there is a religion for men. Some of these days, I think I will make a cento out of the works of these people.— (Vol. II., p. 339.)

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e best from A little later we are told that he was thinking of taking up the threads of late evolutionary speculation,—

while actually planning out and reading for a series of Working Men's Lectures on the Bible, in which he should present to the unlearned the results of scientific study of the documents, and do for theology what he had done for zoology thirty years before.

—(Vol. II., p. 345.)

He never got further than to draw out the scheme of the book in twelve chapters. The first six were to be devoted to the religion of Israel. Then we had—VII. Prophetism; VIII. Nazarenism; IX. Christianity; X. Muhammedanism; XI. and XII. The Mythologies.

In the last year of his life he altered his plan, and in place of the contemplated lectures to working men he proposed to write "A Bible History for Young People." The design was never accomplished.

It is more as an ethical than as a scientific teacher that he will be remembered by most men. He was a stern witness for truth, and if there was a good deal of the cosmical process, formerly known as the old Adam, in Professor Huxley, he shares that failing with many more orthodox teachers.

"If I am to be remembered at all," he wrote, "I should like to be remembered as one who did his best to help the people." It is a good saying; there is no better with which to close this brief and inadequate notice of a most interesting story of a life surcharged with moral and mental energy.

MR. JOHN MORLEY'S "OLIVER CROMWELL."*

THIS is the best book that Mr. Morley has yet written. It is compact, luminous, thoughtful, philosophic, and sympathetic. It is a theme worthy of the author, and worthily has he dealt with it. I confess I was one of those who heard, with some degree of trepidation, the announcement that Mr. Morley had undertaken to write a life of the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth. I had too lively a remembrance of the many discussions in Northumberland Street, in which I had found my views in sharp antagonism to those of my chief, for Mr. Morley in those days was much more of a doctrinaire than he is at present. Before Mr. Morley went into Parliament, he had but little sympathy with the iron-handed soldier who had broken Parliament after Parliament, and whose biography by Mr. Carlyle had become a veritable gospel of the false doctrine of the worshippers of Force. In those days Cromwell was somewhat of a bête noire to Mr. Morley, and when the chapters of this book began to appear in the American magazine selected for their publication, I turned over the first pages wondering whether I was to witness a nineteenth-century repetition of the gibbeting which disgraced the early days of the Reformation. I was, however, delighted to discover that a closer study of his subject and a prolonged meditation on the achievements of the greatest of Englishmen, had led Mr. Morley profoundly to modify the verdict which I feared from old experience that he would have passed upon this "bold bad man."

MR. MORLEY'S ESTIMATE.

I do not mean to say that I regard Mr. Morley's estimate of Cromwell as entirely adequate or altogether just. I do say that it is immeasurably better than anything I expected to find. For Mr. Morley, by constitution and

* "Oliver Cromwell," by John Morley. (Macmillan, ros. net.)

by education, was incapable of putting himself in Cromwell's place. He has, however, done his best, and done it very well; but always there is the note of the sectarian about him, the sectarian whose sectarianism shows itself in being anti-sectarian. The persistence with which Mr. Morley claims the credit of the Liberal victory of the seventeenth century for the Rationalists is one of those traces of human nature from which even Mr. Morley is not exempt.

CROMWELL AND IRELAND.

In his study of the subject Mr. Morley has found much more to attract than to repel in the character of Cromwell. Of course, he has nothing but scathing words to utter concerning the Irish policy of Cromwell, of which it suffices to remark that it is not surprising that two hundred and fifty years ago Oliver Cromwell should have been as blind to the essential features of the Irish question as the predominant partner is to this day. But as Cromwell commanded the enthusiastic admiration of Cardinal Manning, although on very different grounds, so even Mr. Morley finds much in Oliver to compel his unwilling admiration. Cardinal Manning told me that he regarded Cromwell as the greatest English Sovereign who had ever lived, and especially praised him because he was the first to recognise the true genius of modern England, which, again to quote the Cardinal, consisted in a recognition of the responsibilities and opportunities of English influence abroad, together with a tender solicitude for the welfare of the English people at home.

HIS ATTRACTION FOR MR. MORLEY.

Mr. Morley is attracted to Cromwell not by any Imperialist sympathies, but rather by his admiration for Cromwell's instinct for government, and still more by his constant recognition of a moral element in the government of mankind. On this point there are many fine things in this book, and it is good to have the great moralist of the present day discoursing upon such a text as the life and career of the great Puritan monarch, whose name and memory are perhaps the most abiding inspiration which our democracy has inherited from its ancestors.

The book is well indexed. From some of the entries under the sub-heading of "The Character of Cromwell" we take the following extracts:—

Personal Characteristics:—Affection. Broad-mindedness. Comparison and tenderness. Courage and fortitude. Education, furtherance of. Energy. Faith. Finance, incapacity for. Force, distrust of. Form and dogma, indifference to. Geniality. Honour. Hopefulness. Impetuosity and passionateness. Jesting, love of. Legal apprehensions, incapacity of. Military excellence. Moderation. Moral unity. Music, love of. Mysticism. National sentiment. Order and government, instinct for. Persistency and patience. Popularity with his troops. Public opinion, attitude towards. Reserve. Sagacity, lack of. Sport, love of. Toleration. Unity, desire for.

Not much of the bold, bad man here!

MR. MORLEY AS BALAAM.

Those who expected that Mr. Morley would endeavour to reverse the favourable estimate of Cromwell, which has prevailed since Mr. Carlyle undertook the task of editing his actual utterances, must be agreeably surprised at finding that like a modern Balaam Mr. Morley has blessed where he might have been expected to ban.

It is difficult to refrain from speculation as to the contrast that there must inevitably be between Mr. Morley's Cromwell and the great biography of Mr. Gladstone, upon which he has been engaged for the last two years. The latter may have more of immediate interest for those to whom Mr. Gladstone's achievements are a living memory.

But I shall be much surprised if his study of Cromwell does not outlive in English literature his biography of Gladstone. The Gladstone book will no doubt be indispensable to the future historian, and will occupy an abiding place among the materials out of which the history of England in future will be built; but I should not be surprised if a hundred years hence Mr. Morley were better known by his Burke and his Cromwell than by all his greater works which bulk much more voluminously in the catalogue of his writings.

WHY CROMWELL IS REVERED.

Mr. Morley may possibly be surprised that so thoroughgoing a Cromwellian as his old assistant at Northumberland Street should be enthusiastic about his diligent effort to minimise the successes of Cromwell in the domain of statesmanship. The Saturday Review, I notice, exults in what it regards as the depreciatory effect of Mr. Morley's criticism upon the reputation of the Lord Protector. But those who indulge in such comments simply fail to understand the real hold which the character of Cromwell has upon the English nation. It is not that we think him divinely inspired or infallible. We know him to have been intensely human and humbly conscious of his manifold shortcomings. It is not that we regard him as a heaven-sent genius, with a perfect formula for the solution of all difficulties. No such formula is possible on this earth. No; the intense abiding and ever-increasing appreciation of Cromwell, which makes him above all others the supreme embodiment of the national ideal, is not due to any of the delusions which Mr. Morley sets himself, with somewhat unnecessary zeal, to demolish. It is due to the fact that Cromwell was—first, a thoroughly honest and a thoroughly earnest, good Secondly, that he was animated by the noblest ideals, many of which were far in advance of those of his own generation. Thirdly, that while never for a moment forgetting these ideals, and constantly making almost superhuman efforts for their realisation, he was never a pedant or a doctrinaire, but always the supremely practical Englishman. Fourthly, that he was a man who never despaired. "In him hope glowed like a pillar of fire after it had gone out in other men." And his energy, his patience, his perseverance, his courage, were not unworthy of his invincible faith. Fifthly, that whatever difficulties encompassed him, he never was submerged. He always came out on top, displaying greater resources in defeat and disaster than even in prosperity. He was the Handy-man incarnate-the man who in one way or another always put things through, and, on the whole, put them through more satisfactorily than could have been accomplished by any other method which any one else can even now suggest as possible. It was the indomitableness of the man, his unfailing resource, his magnificent hopefulness, his robust faith, and his absolute indifference to all but the vital essence of things, which make him the national hero.

THE NET EFFECT OF MR. MORLEY'S BOOK:

Mr. Morley may tell us that this, that, or the other project of his perished with the using. No doubt. But for the time it served his turn, and was capable of being used. A statesman in a revolutionary time is like a sailor sweeping down a rock-strewn rapid with nothing between him and destruction but the débris of a wreck. Merely to survive and get through he has to display a thousandfold more valour, more dexterity, more resource, more presence of mind, than is demanded from the captain who plies between Gravesend and

Greenwich. It is easy to say that Cromwell did not work miracles. Had he possessed that gift he would have lost his fascination. Mr. Morley points to many expedients or policies which Cromwell tried and abandoned. But what neither Mr. Morley nor any other critic has ever ventured to tell us is, what is better or more lasting expedient or policy they could have invented if they had been in his place, and had been doomed to work with his materials. Hence Cromwell will stand rather higher in the opinion of his countrymen after they read Mr. Morley's book than he did after they finished reading Carlyle's magnificent dithyramb in praise of the Lord Protector.

PECCAVI. BY E. W. HORNUNG.

THIS is a very powerful story. It is the tragedy of a single soul, told with marvellous sympathy and great power. A clergyman, eloquent and popular, is overcome in a moment of passion with the daughter of one of his parishioners. He implored her to marry him, but the girl, who loved him devotedly, considered that such a union would injure him in his parish. She therefore disappeared, only to return when her baby was born. Her father, who is an atheist, a strong, rugged, semi-savage character, hears that his daughter has sent for the clergyman on her deathbed. Without dreaming that the clergyman was the father of his grandson, he goes to the vicarage and insists upon knowing the name of the scoundrel who has ruined his child. The clergyman confesses. Thereupon the whole parish turns upon him. His vicarage is wrecked, and the church burned down. The clergyman is suspended for five years, but is not deprived of his living.

Boycotted by his flock to such an extent that no one will sell him food, he determines, as an act of expiation, to rebuild the church from his own private means. The squire, who had determined to drive the clergyman out of the parish, succeeds in prevailing upon all the builders in the countryside to refuse to supply him with materials or to accept the contract for rebuilding the church. Thereupon the penitent sinner determined to build it with his own hands, and for years, in winter's cold and summer's heat, he labours as a mason, placing stone upon stone without any soul to speak to him or give him comfort. His faithful dog alone bears him company, but after a time the poor dog is murdered by some ruffian, and he is left entirely alone. Undaunted and undismayed, he pursues his self-appointed He is then accused of having burnt the church down himself, and prosecuted, with no other result, however, than that of enabling him to score heavily off the squire, who had trumped up the charge in the hope of finally ruining the man whose dogged resolution and iron will had baffled all his efforts to banish him from the parish. After some years his child strays into the church where the clergyman is busy working, and through him the solitary worker makes the acquaintance of the squire's adopted daughter, and between them there springs up a dangerous intimacy. It would not be fair to the author to tell the end of this pathetic tale. The tragic note struck at the first is maintained throughout with great skill. It is a great sermon, which will probably be more discussed this year than any sermon preached in any pulpit.

The picture of the lonely clergyman, a labouring and excommunicated outcast, at his self-imposed task, until his hair turns white, though not with age, will long dwell in the memory of all those who read this remarkable

book. (Grant Richards, 6s.)

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THE LIFE OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN.*

LAST month I was lunching in Paris with one of the greatest criminologists in Europe. He remarked that he would like very much to make an autopsy of Mr. Chamberlain.

"What," said I, laughing, "as the supreme criminal of

the century?"

"It would be very interesting," he replied. "But I should particularly like to have all the documents necessary—his portraits at various ages, his autograph, the history of his career, and above all," he added, "I should like some account of his ancestry and particulars concerning his boyhood."

"Oh," I said, "I believe he was a very good boy."
"Ah," said he, "it is often so. Criminal traits develop

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Miss Marris' book contains a good deal of the material which my friend desired for his criminological autopsy of Mr. Chamberlain. As a frontispiece it has his autograph and portrait, both as recent as last August. We have also full details of all that is known of Mr. Chamberlain's ancestry and Mr. Chamberlain's boyhood. These form much the most interesting part of the book; but there is also at the end a description of Mr. Chamberlain's daily life, which is very interesting and delightful to read. It is, indeed, very welcome to be able to read something about Mr. Chamberlain which excites no animosity and provokes no criticism.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AS HE SEES HIMSELF.

Since the book may be regarded as, to a very large extent, Mr. Chamberlain painted by himself, it is very profitable to know what Mr. Chamberlain sees when he looks in the mirror. For those who have not the advantage of surveying his natural features in the glass, I hasten to announce that Mr. Chamberlain appears quite too good for this wicked world. But for the unfortunate accident of his Unitarian ancestry he would certainly be canonised. This book, indeed, may be regarded as a kind of contemporary canonisation. He is, perhaps, not quite so great and good a man as the excellent Mr. Perks is described in the electioneering literature which he distributes to his constituents; but, after Mr. Perks, it is difficult to imagine that any one could be altogether so super-eminently excellent as Mr. Chamberlain. When Nature fashions such a prodigy, she usually breaks the mould.

HIS CORDWAINING ANCESTRY.

Mr. Chamberlain, on his great-great-grandmother's side, was descended from one of the Nonconformist ministers ejected from the Church of England by the Act of Uniformity. He is very proud of his Nonconformist ancestors—much prouder, indeed, of them than most living Nonconformists are of his ancestors' descendant. What was far more conspicuous in his ancestry than their Nonconformity was their hereditary devotion to the art of the cordwainer. Cordwainers, it seems, differ from cobblers in that the former works in new leather, while the latter works in old. Mr. Chamberlain's father, grandfather, and an indefinite number of uncles had all been Masters of the Cordwainers' Company in the City of London. There is a cobbler in Hayling Island who made to me the very honourable boast that his family had mended the understandings of the Hayling Islanders for the last two hundred years. Mr. Chamberlain's connection with leather did not go back quite so far as that of my worthy

• "Joseph Chamberlain: the Man and the Statesman," by N. Murrell Marris. Hutchinson. ros. net.

friend at Hayling, but he has an honourable record in this respect, and one of which he would do well to be proud. In India all callings are hereditary, even those of the hereditary clerks who pray to their inkhorns. But in England also some families stick to their last; and until Mr. Joseph Chamberlain took to politics his family had been faithful to their hereditary calling.

THE FIGHT ABOUT THE PEACE SOCIETY.

When Mr. Chamberlain was a boy, he appears to have been one of those extraordinarily good boys who in the Sunday school books usually meet with a premature death, being too good for this world. He was serious, studious, and industrious, and the only occasion on which he ever seems to have been involved in a fight arose from his great zeal in the cause of peace. The boys in the school, it appears, had formed a Peace Society, a step which the worthy school-dame regarded with profound disapproval, knowing, as she said, that it would be sure to breed fighting. Mr. Chamberlain was president of that Peace Society, and the chief contributor to its funds; for it is recorded that he brought to the treasury no less a sum than a fourpenny piece, given him for the purpose by one of his uncles. The rest of the subscriptions appear to have amounted to three-halfpence, and a fierce feud arose as to how this magnificent balance should be disposed of. In the end it was given to a crossing-sweeper, although in what way this was supposed to advance the cause of peace does not appear in the narrative.

AN INCIDENT OF HIS SCHOOL DAYS.

The account of young Joseph's schooling seems to be authentic, and is confirmed by Joseph himself, who, as a good boy should, looks back to the record of these early days with gratitude and pride. One curious incident recorded by the schoolmistress, describes how Mr. Chamberlain, with other scholars, took part in a dramatic representation of the "Worship of Baal." She had been explaining to them the worship of Baal in the Biblelesson, and, going out afterwards into the playground, was astonished to find that her pupils had set up a model clay image on the wall, and were bowing down before it in imitation of the ancient idolaters. The subject has afforded a theme for the pencil of Mr. Gould, who portrays Joseph as doing obeisance before the image of Lord Salisbury. Mr. Gould would probably have been better inspired, had he substituted for the somewhat broad visage of Lord Salisbury an image of Moloch, the original prototype of the Jingoism of to-day.

A GOOD BOY WHO LEARNS FRENCH.

With the exception of that solitary battle-royal over the distribution of the 5½d., Mr. Chamberlain's youth seems to have passed without any incident which could have been recorded as foreshadowing his present apotheosis as Jingo High Priest. He spent much of his time at the Polytechnic, and enjoyed himself as a well-behaved, serious-minded Nonconformist youth of the well-to-do middle class is expected to do. He early acquired a mastery of French, and now writes and reads it with facility, a fact which must not be forgotten when the time comes to consider his claims to be Foreign Minister of England. In this he has the advantage over Sir Edward Grey, who, if he ever should be Foreign Minister, will need an interpreter when holding converse with diplomatists accredited to the Crown.

ASHAMED OF HIS BEST DEEDS.

We have the history, told with much appreciation and enthusiasm, of how Mr. Chamberlain became the patron

saint of the Midland capital, after which, by a short transition, we come to the story of his début as member of Parliament and Cabinet Minister. As might be expected, considering his present surroundings, his biographer glides with delicate step over the narrative which deals with Mr. Chamberlain's career as a Radical Minister. For instance, Miss Marris barely mentions the part he took in handing over the Transvaal in 1881. A single paragraph stating that he supported Mr. Gladstone's policy gives the reader no clue to the fact that the policy of the retrocession of the Transvaal was not really Mr. Gladstone's policy, but Mr. Chamberlain's; that, to Mr. Chamberlain's credit be it spoken, he was the most energetic, and at one time almost the only energetic advocate in the Cabinet for the restoration of the Boers' independence. Neither is any reference made to the eloquent and passionate speeches in which Mr. Chamberlain denounced in those days the policy to which he has now succeeded in committing the nation.

THE JAMESON RAID AND THE KAISER'S TELEGRAM.

We naturally turn with considerable interest to this -official account of the Jameson Raid. It is interesting to find that Mr. Chamberlain's historian-in-waiting is very careful to discriminate between the Jameson Plan and the Jameson Raid. For the former, to which Mr. Chamberlain was a party, she has nothing but good words; whereas all her indignation is reserved for the ill-conceived measure by which Dr. Jameson upset the apple-cart in which Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Rhodes had embarked their political fortunes. Another interesting fact which may be noted is that Mr. Chamberlain asserts that the German Emperor's telegram to Mr. Kruger justified the English Government in expecting German intervention on behalf of the Transvaal. The exact words are as follows :-

Such support appeared by no means impossible, for it was rightly considered that the telegram to President Kruger, sent by the German Emperor immediately after the Raid, conveyed a thinly veiled offer of assistance should Kruger appeal for it, and it is certain that his subsequent attitude both towards Germany and England was based on this assumption.

It would be interesting to know whether Mr. Chamberlain expressed this view to the Kaiser when he met him at Windsor.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND RUSSIA.

Another piece of thin ice, in skating over which some dexterity is necessary, is the episode of the Leicester speech. With this the author deals more frankly, and we may see in her pages Mr. Chamberlain pluming himself concerning his exploit on that occasion. Mr. Harmsworth must have read with despair this evidence that the Colonial Secretary is still unregenerate. It may be taken as a sign of grace that the biographer does not venture to refer to Mr. Chamberlain's famous long-spoon speech. Of that indiscretion the author is probably ashamed. She does not do justice to the extent to which Mr. Chamberlain in previous years supported Russia. A mere passing reference is made to the part which he took in supporting Mr. Gladstone's Bulgarian campaign, nor does she allude to the fact that in 1885 Mr. Chamberlain was the only Cabinet Minister who withstood Mr. Gladstone, when the Prime Minister and his Cabinet committed themselves to a course of hostility to Russia about the Afghan frontier. Neither, on the other hand, does she chronicle the fact that it was Mr. Chamberlain who in the autumn of 1884 succeeded in thwarting and crippling for a time the efforts which were made in that year to rehabilitate the naval strength of Great Britain.

HOW HE BROUGHT ABOUT THE BOER WAR.

It is not necessary to notice the official narrative of the origin of the present war. Suffice it to say that it is wonderfully wanting in perspective, and no one who reads it could realise the fact that the war was rendered inevitable, first by Mr. Chamberlain's complicity in the Jameson Plan, which necessitated the subsequent whitewashing of Mr. Rhodes and the fiasco of the South African Committee; secondly, that the mischief thus done was aggravated by Mr. Chamberlain's revival of the pretension that the suzerainty of 1881 was still in existence; thirdly, that President Kruger from first to last begged and prayed for arbitration upon all the disputed questions at issue between the two countries, and that Mr. Chamberlain absolutely refused his request; fourthly, that when Mr. Kruger had accepted the Joint Commission proposed by Mr. Chamberlain for inquiry into the seven years' franchise, Mr. Chamberlain went back on his own offer, and sprang new demands upon the Boers in a fashion which convinced them that, no matter what concessions they made, he was determined to force them into war. To leave out these four things, or rather to slur them over in a disingenuous fashion, is the way in which history is written in Birmingham.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN "EN FAMILLE."

It is a relief to turn from this travesty of history to the description which we are given of Mr. Chamberlain in family life. Upon this subject Mr. Chamberlain and his amanuensis can speak with undisputed authority, and I gladly quote the following passages describing Mr. Chamberlain as a family man :

So far as the public sees he lives two lives-the one official, about which they think they know everything, the other private, about which they know nothing. These are so far dissociated that the public almost forgets there is a private life, and imagine that the Chamberlain of debate—cool, wary, relentless, absolute master of himself and of his facts, unmoved either by applause or dissent-is Chamberlain the man, in his relations with his family, his friends, and mankind generally.

His many acts of private charity are so privately performed

that they are not even suspected.
"More than once," said one who knew him intimately, "he has taken endless pains to set up a ne'er-do-well on his feet again; often, perhaps, the effort has been wasted, but sometimes it was rewarded, and that was enough for Mr. Chamberlain. He will not allow anything to come between him and his friends, and would do his utmost to smooth away any misunderstanding; he was the life and soul of the circle he moved in before all the cares of office sat so heavily upon him; the truest and most loyal fellow it is possible to find."

To his servants he is a kind and considerate master; the gardener who first served him died in his service, and his town and country coachmen have both been with him for many years. He takes a kindly interest in those who serve him; and perhaps it may be allowable to mention that he steadily encourages his household in thrift and in making provision against old age by adding each Christmas a bonus to the savings of both his indoor

and outdoor servants.

Some people may find it difficult to realise that such a man as Mr. Chamberlain is truly fond of children.... In the days when his children were young he would not have them banished to the nursery, but kept them with him as much as possible, and was seldom too busy to play with them at their own games, or to devise treats for them. And in later years it has been said of him that his sons are his most intimate friends.

His rule of life he has himself declared. "No work is worth doing badly; and he who puts his best into every task that comes to him will surely outstrip the man who waits for a great opportunity before he condescends to exert himself."

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LIFE OF SIR ARTHUR COTTON.*

IT is very difficult to review a book such as this, because the importance of the question which it raises so enormously transcends the interest, great as it is, in the subject of the biography. Sir Arthur Cotton was a good and great man. He was a very fine type of the Anglo-Indian school which represents much that is finest, noblest, and altogether most admirable in the British character. His character is not only worthy to be placed with that of Lawrence and Edwards, and the great Indians of the first half-century, but he was a singularly fascinating and charming human personality. His daughter has told the story of his life with wonderful felicity, never over-doing the devotion which one less nearly related to her father might have paid to her subject, but on the other hand never neglecting an opportunity to portray by happy, familiar touches the man as Yet, although the book as a biography is he was. interesting, the questions which it raises are so terribly grave that in the limited space at my disposal I feel it impossible to do even the slightest justice to Sir Arthur Cotton as a man. I must devote my whole space to the two questions that are forced home upon the mind of the reader on every other page of the book.

OUGHT AN EXPERT TO BE LISTENED TO?

The first question is a bewildering wonder whether any regard ought ever to be paid to the authority of an expert. The question seems an absurd one, but it appears not only to have been put, but to have been answered decisively by a succession of able Anglo-Indian administrators in a sense which would justify the conclusion that the only man who has no right to be heard on the subject is the supremely able, honest expert who has devoted his life to its study. Sir Arthur Cotton was an expert of the best type; he was a man of varied experience, with the highest character of scrupulous honesty, and a man who had not only written as to what might be done, but who had with his own hands actually accomplished it on a sufficient scale to verify the accuracy of his conclusions. Yet for fifty years his solemn, reiterated, and emphatic warnings have been treated as non-existent by the men placed in supreme authority in India, who were perfectly well aware of the statements which he had made, and who were also ready to admit that he spoke from sincere conviction with a single eye to the public welfare. For fifty years Sir Arthur Cotton lifted up his voice, in the press, on the platform, before select committees, and used every method of accessible publicity, with the net result that neither Liberal nor Tory Viceroy, or Liberal, or Tory Secretary of State for India, has done anything else but pass him by as if he were a mere crank uttering wild and whirling words. He meant well, no doubt, but he had no right to be treated seriously by sane and sober administrators. It is therefore possible, and not only possible but has actually been shown to be a principle acted upon at the India Office, and by the Viceroy and his officials in India, that no attention need to be paid to the expert, no matter how capable, how honest, how public-spirited he may be, if his conclusions should not commend themselves to the judgment of our Anglo-Indian bureaucracy. It may be said that this is as it should be—that Sir Arthur Cotton was but one expert out of a multitude, that the India Office had other experts quite as good as he to consult and in whose judgment they had more

confidence, that therefore the neglect shown to Sir Arthur Cotton does not in the least discredit expert testimony, it only shows, which no one can deny, that it is possible for an occasional expert to have a "bee in his bonnet." Let us admit this, and pass on to the second question.

WHOM SHOULD WE HANG?

It is one which may be stated in a much more striking fashion than the former question which I have just discussed. It is whether, in face of the facts as to the loss of life and the infinite agony of human suffering occasioned by the last great famine in India and its predecessor in Madras, it would not be right and just to order Sir Henry Fowler, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Lansdowne, and various other high officials who might be named, to the gallows in order that they might make such tardy retribution for their crimes as can be obtained by the sacrifice of their lives. To that question the nature of our answer must depend upon the decision arrived at on the prior question, namely, whether it is right to hold the ruler or the minister personally responsible with his life for an honest if perverse error of judgment which has cost the lives of millions of his fellow-subjects. For it is difficult for any one to read carefully through the chapters in this book describing the long struggle which Sir Arthur Cotton waged in vain against the obstinacy of the opponents of canals in high places, without feeling that whatever there may have been to be said on the other side, history has with an iron finger written her infallible verdict. Lord Curzon this month admitted that the recent famine had cost the lives of five millions of human beings. Ten millions more had been saved from perishing by being fed from day to day by the Government.

THE REFUSAL TO MAKE CANALS.

The great famine in Madras which occurred in 1878 showed a similar terrible death-bill. And these are but two of nearly fifty famines which have mowed down our-fellow-subjects in India since Sir Arthur Cotton by his great irrigation works on the Godaveri showed how easy it was to ensure an Indian province against famine, not only without cost to the State, but with direct profit to the Imperial exchequer. The contention that Sir Arthur Cotton brought forward with inexhaustible, patient persistency has been abundantly demonstrated by the facts now universally admitted. Railways, he said, while very useful, cannot possibly prevent famine. Whereas canals for irrigation and for navigation can be absolutely relied upon to safeguard the popula-tion from starvation. The first and negative part of his proposition has been lamentably proved by the recent famines. In 1880, the Famine Commission appointed by the Indian Government expressly confirmed the accuracy of Sir Arthur Cotton's contention when it declared that the construction of canals was the measure of the first importance to be taken in providing remedies from famine. Instead of acting upon this mandate, the Indian Government has since 1880 spent £250,000,000 upon railways and has not spent half that amount upon canals. Instead of giving the canal the first place, it has had to take a very back seat indeed. But the canal in the regions where it has been constructed has prevented famine, while the railways, which have been favoured in every way, have utterly failed to do more than facilitate measures for its relief when famine had actually broken out.

IS IT A CASE OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE?

Now these facts, which no one can dispute in face of Lord Curzon's own admission as to the mortality and expenditure caused by the recent famine,

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[&]quot;" Life of Sir Arthur Cotton." By Lady Hope. (Hodder and

compel us to face the question how far previous Viceroys and Indian Secretaries and others who share their responsibility for ignoring Sir Arthur Cotton's advice can be held guiltless of culpable homicide. It is no answer to say that they were honestly mistaken. So is many an engine-driver who misreads, honestly enough, the signals, and finds, when put on trial for manslaughter, that the honesty of his intentions is no answer to the terrible charge of having by his mistaken judgment entailed the death of one or more of his fellow-men. How much more is the responsibility which weighs upon those whose error of judgment has entailed the murder by the slow torture of starvation of twice five millions of innocent human beings for whom they proudly assume the rôle of an earthly providence?

THE CRUCIAL QUESTION.

It is, of course, impossible to do more than state the question in the brief space at my disposal for the review of Lady Hope's book, but no one who reads the book will be able to get rid of the question. He may answer it one way or he may answer it another, but whatever answer he may finally decide to make, he will find it impossible to arrive at any conclusion without having passed through a very terrible quarter of an hour, in which there will have come home to him in grim reality the suspicion that all our recent Indian Viceroys and Secretaries of State for India may have deserved capital punishment. Further, there is no doubt that if we could on one occasion only behead a Viceroy or Secretary of State for India when it was proved that a million men had died because he had arrived at a wrong conclusion in face of repeated warnings, it would do more to rehabilitate the somewhat tarnished prestige of our Indian administration than all the dithyrambic eloquence which is so freely employed to magnify the sagacity, the wisdom, and the benevolence of our Indian Administration.

THE GREAT BOER WAR.*

By Dr. CONAN DOYLE.

DR. CONAN DOYLE is a brilliant writer and an enthusiastic patriot, and his book is thoroughly readable from first to last. Although Dr. Doyle was swept off his feet by the wave of military enthusiasm which passed over this country last year, he is too sane a man and too vigilant an observer to produce a book of this kind without saying many things which are well worth saying and well worth remembering. His narrative of the causes leading to the war is very imperfect, and very far from doing justice to President Kruger. He recognises, however, that the Jameson Raid, or still more the way in which it was handled by the South African Committee and Mr. Chamberlain, did much to aggravate the situation. He inserts in a parenthesis that he does not believe that Her Majesty's Government was privy to the Jameson conspiracy; and therein I entirely agree with him. The question is not as to whether Her Majesty's Government approved of the conspiracy, but whether Mr. Joseph Chamberlain knew and approved of and supported and co-operated in this conspiracy. Of this unfortunately there is now no room for doubt. In describing the negotiations which preceded the outbreak of war, Dr. Doyle fails entirely to realise the extent to which Mr. Chamberlain's assertion of the suzerainty of 1881 prejudiced the case, nor would any one

who reads his pages imagine that the Boers expressly and repeatedly stated their readiness to abide by the provisions of the Convention of 1884. Neither does he seem to have understood the difference between Mr. Chamberlain's offer to refer immaterial questions to arbitration and his absolute refusal to permit arbitration on the question which alarmed the Transvaal Government. But although these are serious blemishes in a work which professes to explain how the war came about, they only need to be referred to in passing. The value of the book does not depend upon his account of the diplomatic negotiations; but it is to be found in the brilliant pictures of battles and Dr. Doyle's account of the war as he saw it, and finally in his admirable and outspoken criticism of the defects which the war revealed in our military administration and training.

The concluding chapter of his book, in which he sums up the conclusions at which he arrived as to the changes which should be made in our military system, I noticed at some length last month when they appeared in the Cornhill Magazine; and there is, therefore, no need now to do more than quote the following passage:—

The slogging valour of the private, the careless dash of the regimental officer—these were our military assets—but seldom the care and foresight of our commanders. It is a thankless task to make such comments, but the one great lesson of the war has been that the army is too vital a thing to fall into the hands of a caste, and that it is a national duty for every man to speak fearlessly and freely what he believes to be the truth.

According to Dr. Doyle, Lord Roberts began extremely well in his repression of looting, and he declares that in the march of the army to Kroonstad the forces under Lord Roberts' immediate command were sternly forbidden to loot. It was as much as Tommy Atkins' life was worth even to steal a goose from the fields through which he marched. This fact, for which Dr. Doyle vouches as an eye-witness, only intensifies our regret that a commander who began so well should have fallen from grace so terribly. The contrast between Dr. Conan Doyle's description of the severity with which looting was forbidden up to Kroonstad is in melancholy contrast with the terrible picture of wholesale looting and systematic devastation of the country which took place as soon as our armies reached the Transvaal.

I take leave of this interesting and valuable book with the following brief quotation, describing the modern battle-field in these days of long range guns and smokeless powder:—

No sign of the enemy could be seen, though the men were dropping fast. It is a weird and soul-shaking experience to advance over a sunlit and apparently a lonely country-side, with no slightest movement upon its broad face, while the path which you take is marked behind you by sobbing, gasping, writhing men, who can only guess by the position of their wounds whence the shots came which struck them down. All round, like the hissing of fat in the pan, is the monotonous crackle and rattle of the Mausers; but the air is full of it, and no one can define exactly whence it comes. Far away on some hill upon the skyline there hangs the least gauzy veil of thin smoke to indicate whence the six men who have just all fallen together, as if it were some grim. drill, have met their death. And somewhere else, up yonder among the boulders, there rises a horrible quacking, a dreadful monotonous hyæna laugh, which comes from the worst gun of all, the malignant one-pounder Maxim, the hateful "Pom-pom."

As a postscript I must add that Dr. Doyle will probably live to regret his choice of the title. A war waged by the undivided might of the British army against 40,000 burghers can hardly deserve to be described as "great," except, of course, from the point of view of the Boers.

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^{* &}quot;The Great Boer War." By A. Conan Doyle. (Smith Elder.) 7s. 6d.

TOMMY AND GRIZEL.

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Boers.

By J. M. BARRIE.

IT is impossible to read Mr. Barrie's sequel to "Sentimental Tommy" (Cassells, 6s.) without wishing that Tommy had never lived to be a man. He should have been a boy for ever. That, however, is a vain wish, for Mr. Barrie has allowed Tommy to grow up and we must take him as we find him. In sketching Tommy's career as a man of genius, Mr. Barrie has penned a satire upon the artistic temperament. He does not spare Tommy and lays bare with a ruthless hand the secret springs which prompt all the actions of this spoiled child of fortune. In a concluding chapter Mr. Barrie makes selections from the imaginary obituary notices which appeared in the papers at the death of Mr. T. Sandys. It is a touch of a master hand and a cutting satire upon the world's estimate of a man's character and ideals.

From the day Tommy sets foot in London in search of work as the amanuensis of "colossal" Pym, the writer of cheap popular serial fiction, to the moment when he hangs throttled on the spikes of the park railings of Lord Rintoul's estate, he is incurably sentimental. He clothes every act with a gauzy mist of sentiment. He is tyrannised over by his sentimental impulses, whose promptings he is powerless to resist. His actions are performed, not because he believes them good or bad, but because of what he thinks other people will say of them. He is always playing a part, and always conscious that he is playing it. He can make believe at times so superbly as almost to deceive himself and the reader. He makes love as he believes the perfect lover should, but all the time he does not love, and cannot love. He is unable to resist the wiles of the tempter, provided the temptation is shrouded with sentimental wrappings. At times he is aghast at the situations into which his besetting weakness lands him. He escapes so often, that he becomes convinced at last that his "little gods," as he calls them, will always rescue him from the consequences of his actions.

Tommy's great book upon woman brings him fame and popularity. He becomes the pet of Society. Carried away by one of his sentimental impulses, he proposes to a widow whom he hardly knows. his immense relief, she refuses his offer. his immense reliet, she relies his circumstance and he flees to Thrums when the hot fit is over, and he flees to Thrums when the hot fit is over, and he flees to Thrums when the hot fit is over, and he however, is only a secondary personage in the story, although Mr. Barrie probably intended he should occupy the foreground. Grizel of the crooked smile, the child of the Painted Lady, grown to womanhood, is the pathetic human figure around which the story revolves. She is passionately devoted to the truth, clear-sighted, and endowed with a horror of all make-belief, pretence and sham. It is pain to Grizel if she cannot answer yes or no to a question. Tommy always avoids a direct answer, and shirks anything that threatens to draw a dividing line between truth and falsehood. Grizel falls in love with Tommy. Irresolute Tommy lets her think he loves her, but when the way is cleared of all obstacles to their marriage he recoils in dismay. With a touching proud humility Grizel refuses to bind him :-"Do you mean you don't love me?" she said. "You must

tell me what you mean."
"That is how others would put it," he replied. "I believe they would be wrong. I think I love you in my own way, but I thought I loved you in their way; and that is the only way which counts in this world of theirs. It does not seem to be my world. I was given wings, I think; but I am never to know

that I have left the earth until I come flop upon it with an arrow through them. I crawl and wriggle here, and yet"—he laughed harshly—"I believe I am rather a fine fellow when I am flying!"

She nodded. "You mean you want me to let you off?" she asked. "You must tell me what you mean." And as he did not answer instantly: "Because I think I have some little claim upon you," she said, with a pleasant smile.

upon you," she said, with a pleasant smile.
"I am as pitiful a puzzle to myself as I can be to you," he replied. "All I know is that I don't want to marry any one. And yet I am sure I could die for you, Grizel."

And yet I am sure I could die for you, Grizel."

It was quite true. A burning house, and Grizel among the flames, and he would have been the first on the ladder. But there is no such luck for you. Tompy.

there is no such luck for you, Tommy.

"You are free," was what she said. "Don't look so tragic," she added, again with the pleasant smile. "It must be very distressing to you, but—you will fly again." Her lips twitched tremulously. "I can't fly," she said.

There are many Tommies in the world, and it is unfortunate that they have so strong an attraction for the Grizels. It is the Grizels whose lives are spoiled and whose loving self-sacrifice is lavishly, but vainly, squandered upon the men who are not worthy to kiss the hem of their garments. Poor, patient Grizel is finally driven insane by Tommy's heartless and thoughtless behaviour. Tommy is fond of posing as a martyr, but he is not of the stuff of which martyrs are made. In remorse, it is true, he marries Grizel, and by months of devotion and care he wins her back to sanity. But, although he acts the part of the perfect lover, he knows he does not really love, and he hugs the conviction that he is a very fine fellow to sacrifice himself in this noble fashion. Temptation crosses his path, and with hardly a struggle he falls. The temptation is baited with a lost MS., the one thing in life to which he is genuinely devoted, and he promptly throws good resolutions, self-respect, and every restraining influence to the winds. Happily a kindly, merciful providence interferes and cuts short his life. Once more his "little gods" save him by the desperate remedy of despatching him from this life. But from first to last it is Grizel upon whom the reader's eyes are fixed, and it is she who will live when the memory of Tommy, like the fame of his works, has perished. (Cassells). 6s.

THE PEOPLE OF CHINA.

CHINA SUB-EDITED.

The only fault which might be found with Mr. Robertson-Scott's excellent little book, "The People of China" (Methuen), is that it contains too much information. It would be difficult to discover any book which is more closely packed with interesting and useful facts than is this. Mr. Robertson-Scott's book is divided into six divisions. First, he treats of the country and its vastness; following this come three chapters devoted to the "History of China." Four chapters deal with "The Chinaman," his government, education, characteristics and religions. Under the heading "The Foreign Devil," Mr. Robertson-Scott writes on the Jesuits in China, the Opium Trade, British Sphere of Influence and the Outlook for foreign trade. "The Future" of China is dealt with under the two heads of the Views of the Foreign Devil and the View of the Chinaman. An appendix contains a glossary, a "Who's Who" of prominent men connected with China, which will help the reader to place his facts with the greatest of ease.

Mr. Robertson-Scott's book is one which is to be strongly recommended to all those who wish to store their minds with the essential facts upon the Chinese question with the least expenditure of time and money.

QUISANTÉ.

By ANTHONY HOPE.

In its setting Mr. Anthony Hope's new romance "Ouisanté" (Methuen, 6s.) is a political novel. It deals with political parties, Parliamentary debate and General Elections. But politics are merely the outer garments in which he clothes his characters. Wrappings of another fashion would have suited the subject almost as well. The story itself, apart from its surroundings, is a very clever analysis of the character of Alexander Quisanté and his influence upon those with whom his career brings him into contact. Quisanté is an extremely able man, possessed of execrable meanness, unlimited self-confidence and immense will power. He is an outsider, but his undoubted ability and splendid mental gifts enable him to obtain a command-ing position in the party to which he has allied himself. His manners antagonise even his warmest admirers, but they are attracted by the great force of the man and his cleverness in turning apparent defeat into victory. He is always doing things the morality of which one cannot be quite certain about. Those who know Quisanté best are most fully alive to his manifold shortcomings, but despite their better judgment they follow his career with fascinated interest. What Mr. Hope calls Ouisanté's "moments" atone for many faults. At these times the man rises to a higher level and loses himself in his subject. At crises in his career his lowest and highest nature are called into play and the two are so inextricably mixed that both have to be accepted as part of the man. At one moment he wheedles an ignorant fool with flattery, at another he rouses keen honest men to fine enthusiasm; now he seems to have no thought that is not selfish and mean; now imagination wraps him in a glow of heartfelt patriotism.

Quisanté half attracts and half repels all whom he works with. He gains a footing upon the political ladder by his influence over Dick Benyon and in society by his marriage with Lady May Gaston. May Gaston is not able to explain the fascination Ouisanté has for her, all she knows is that the fascination exists. She does not love him and is not even proud of him, except when he has his "moments." Her married life Her married life is not a happy one, and yet she would not undo it if she could. She marries him hoping to be able to develop the best that is in him, but very quickly discovers that Quisanté must be taken for better and for worse. Mr. Hope has made the most of this opportunity of tracing the effect of Quisanté's character upon that of his wife May, who really only wanted a good place from which to look at Quisanté's career, but finds the position of wife too close for detached contemplation. Quisanté's powerful character left its stamp upon his wife. Even after his death his influence remains all-powerful. Writing two years later to the man who loved her and whom she could have loved, May Quisanté says, in

refusing his second offer of marriage :

I write very sadly; for I didn't love him. And now I can love nobody. I shall never quite know what that means. Or is it possible that I loved him without knowing it, and hated him sometimes just because of that? I mean, felt so terribly the times when he was-well, what you know he was sometimes. If find no answer to that. It never was what I thought love meant, what they tell you it means. But if love can mean sinking yourself in another person, living in and through him, measuring him with your very life, then I did love him. At any rate, whatever it was, there it is. Yet

I'm not very unhappy; I have a feeling that I have had a great share in something great, that without me he wouldn't have been what he was, that I gave as well as took, and brought my part into the common stock. We did odd things, he and I, in our partnership, things never to be told. My poor cheeks burn still, and you remember that I cried. But we did great things too, he and I, and at the end we were a little together in heart. It wouldn't have lasted? Perhaps not. As it was, it lasted long enough—till "it came," as he said—and he died asking me to tell him that he had spoken well. I'm glad he knew that I thought he had spoken well.

THE MEN OF THE MERCHANT SERVICE.

MR. BULLEN's latest book on the sea and ships is one of the most useful that he has written. In "Men of the Merchant Service" (Smith, Elder, 7s. 6d.), he has compacted into a handy volume an immense amount of information which parents of boys who wish to go to sea will find invaluable. It is filled with practical hints and suggestions. To the general reader the chief merit of the book will be its clear and interesting account of what life on shipboard is actually like. The British public are astonishingly ignorant about the details of maritime affairs. Mr. Bullen's book should remove any legitimate excuse which exists for this ignorance. He describes the position and duties of every man on board ship, and succeeds in making each man stand out conspicuously from his fellows. Mr. Bullen, however, is not merely content with setting forth, in the easy style of which he is a master, the work and duties of each individual of the crew. Incidentally he takes occasion to point out many of the weak spots in our merchant service. One of these is the lack of discipline which prevails on board ships manned by English sailors. The British sailor on board a man-of-war is made to obey, and does so. On board a sailing vessel the discipline is not nearly so strict, and the obedience is much less general. This is one of the many reasons, Mr. Bullen believes, why the foreigner is replacing the Englishman in the merchant marine of this country. It is interesting to note that in this respect American crews compare favourably with English. The methods of the American officers, however, in asserting their authority hardly commend themselves for imitation. The American sailor is much harder worked than the British sailor, but, on the other hand, he is very much better fed. He is also, Mr. Bullen asserts, generally more intelligent and better educated. Although Mr. Bullen is not blind to the many drawbacks of our Mercantile Marine as it exists to-day, he is strongly of opinion that it offers a fine career for enterprising and adventurous youths. But he contends they should enter the profession with their eyes open and with a knowledge of what will be expected of them. Mr. Bullen solemnly warns us that unless the tendency to man and officer our vessels by foreigners is checked we shall heap up for ourselves an awful mountain of disaster. In painting the British seaman in his true colours, Mr. Bullen is bringing nearer that day to which he looks forward, when our sailors will be appreciated at their true worth, andwhen the British seaman shall no longer feel that he is com

pletely isolated from the thoughts and sympathies of hi countrymen, as if he were the inhabitant of another planet, and when the British man-o'-war's man, whether he be bluejacket stoker, shall know of a truth that his friends at home realist what he is doing during his long absence from home: how he for their sakes, in order that the steady stream of ships from prolific lands far away shall never cease by day or by nigh through the years, keeps sleepless watch all round the world.

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CHRISTMAS GIFT-BOOKS.

A GUIDE TO CHRISTMAS LITERATURE.

CHRISTMAS books are early comers. Most of them are published two months at least before December 25th. In order to help my readers in their selection of giftbooks from the hundreds of volumes published for the Christmas season I have, as on previous occasions, compiled the following list of the most suitable books for presents.

BOOKS FOR THE BAIRNS.

The children's Christmas books are this year more sumptuous than ever. The beautifully illustrated volumes that are now prepared for the nursery leave nothing to be desired. No child could have a more delightful present than the two handsome books which Mr. Grant present than the two handsome books which shall," by Richards has published this autumn—"Piccallili," by Edith Farmiloe, and "Four and Twenty Toilers," by Mr. Bedford and E. V. Lucas. They are illustrated with beautiful coloured pictures. Their gettrated with beautiful coloured pictures. Their get-up could not be improved upon. "Piccallili" (6s.) is the catching title Edith Farmiloe has chosen for her children's Christmas book. It contains twenty-six short stories, each illustrated on the opposite page by admirable coloured sketches of the incidents described in the letterpress. A large number of the tales are characteristic scenes from Italian life; but some are taken from life in the East End.

"Four and Twenty Toilers" (6s.) is undoubtedly the most charmingly illustrated of all the Christmas books of the season. The colouring of the sketches is exquisite. The various toilers whose daily occupations are described cover a very wide range of labour. Mr. Lucas's verses are not as good as Mr. Bedford's pictures, but the

little ones will not complain of either.

The Golliwogg has apparently come to stay. He is a somewhat unsightly addition to the inhabitants of the nursery, but he is certainly amusing. This year he and his companions tell of their adventurous expedition to the North Pole. More fortunate than their predecessors, they reach their destination after many perilous adven-tures and hairbreadth escapes. "The Golliwogg's Polar Adventures" (Longmans, 6s.) is a good present for a child who can appreciate fun in picture and verse.

he war has, of course, left its imprint upon Christmas literature. It has been responsible for the birth of "The Tremendous Twins" (G. Richards, 6s.), whose adventures promise to make them nursery favourities. The authors of "The A.B.C. for Baby Patriots" are the parents of the Twins, whose wonderful achievements are described in verse and pictures. The Twins go to the war as Commanders-in-Chief, appoint "darling 'Bobs'" their Chief of Staff, and defeat the Boers. The illustrations are excellent and amusing.

"Rigmaroles and Nursery Rhymes" (Bousfield) is a collection of verses written for children by Alfred H. Miles. The volume is profusely illustrated with pictures by many of the best known artists of the day, and is sure to be appreciated by young people who enjoy pictures

and rhymes.

"A Trip to Toyland," a picture story told by Henry Mayer, is a very clever book published just recently by Mr. Grant Richards (6s.). The many fullpage illustrations which it contains constitute the chief charm of the book, but the artist is clever with his pen as well as with pencil, and the story of the Dumpy Babe and his collection of toys is most quaintly told by Mr. Mayer. The pictures, however, are delightful. bold and sweeping outlines the artist has told his story more effectively than in his letterpress, and being repro-

duced in colours the drawings are doubly dear to the infant mind. How the Dumpy Babe and his toys fly off one fine night in search of Toyland, how they rested and picked daisies on the Milky Way, went for a ride on shooting stars, paid a flying visit to Saturn, rested again on sunbeams, and finally arrived in the Enchanted Land of Toys,-is all described with immense ability.

The old nursery tales never grow old, and new editions of them are always welcome. Mr. J. A. Shepherd has illustrated afresh "A Frog he would a Wooing Go" and "Who Killed Cock Robin" (G. Richards, 1s.). Many of the pictures are printed in colours and some of them are

exceedingly cleverly drawn.

The old fairy tales, too, bear endless repetition. If there is a child of your acquaintance who delights in elves and dwarfs and fairies you can make him no more acceptable present than "The True Annals of Fairy-Land" (Dent, 6s.). Many of the tales are old favourites, but there are also some new ones amongst them. The volume makes a most handsome gift-book. It teems with dainty pictures from the pencil of Mr. Charles

"Wyemarke and the Mountain Fairies" (Duckworth, 3s. 6d. net) will be welcomed by those who possess the adventures of the little eleven year old girl and her cousin Marjorie in the realm of the Sea Fairies. Mr. E. H. Cooper has now peopled the Swiss Alps with mountain

fairies for the benefit of Wyemarke and his little friends. Edith Farmiloe's second Christmas book, "Chapel Street Children" (G. Richards, 5s.), is a collection of tales of London life. She sketches and writes with equal facility and has a keen sense of humour. Where others can only see tales of mean streets she is able to find amusing scenes and incidents. The pictures are a great addition to the letterpress. It is a good gift-book for a child who is proof against the infection of the East End dialect.

Mr. W. T. Forster has written a slim volume of "New Fables for Boys and Girls" (C. H. Kelly). Animal life supplies the material out of which the fables are constructed, and to each tale is attached a moral rendered

conspicuous by the use of large type.

The annual volume of "Bubbles" (3s. 6d.) contains no fewer than 114 full-paged coloured illustrations, and there are plenty of short interesting articles on subjects. of every description, ranging from natural history to the British Empire.

TALES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Christmas books for boys and girls vary very little from year to year. Writers of Christmas literature keep to the old paths and rarely stray into bye-ways. Several new names are becoming favourites in the nursery, but in the playground the old writers are still the most popular. Mr. Louis Becke, however, is a new-comer. His "Tom Wallis" (R.T.S., 5s.) is a fine tale of adventure in the Southern seas. Mr. Becke only needs to draw upon his own life and experience in the islands of the Pacific for an unlimited supply of adventurous incidents and episodes. His book contains eleven illustrations by Lancelot Speed.

The popular writers of juvenile fiction have naturally and inevitably turned to the Transvaal War for subjects. Mr. Manville Fenn's tale of Briton and Boer, "Charge!" (Chambers, 5s.), is a spirited story which will make a boy's blood tingle; Mr. Henty has selected Natal as the scene of his hero's trials and adventures. "With Buller in Natal; or, a Born Leader" (Blackie, 6s.) combines with Mr. Henty's usual deftness history and fiction. It is illustrated, of course, but the map is something of a

novelty. Mr. Henty alone ventures to include so useful but prosaic a thing in his volume of romantic adventures. Mr. William Johnston has also been attracted by the name of Buller, but he has chosen one of that General's earlier campaigns. The characters in "One of Buller's Horse" (T. Nelson, 3s. 6d.) see much of the fighting in the Zulu War, including the fatal battle of Isandhlwana and the heroic defence of Rorke's Drift.

Mr. Henty's two new historical romances deal with the wars in Flanders and Spain, and with the army of Garibaldi in its struggle for the liberation of Italy. "In the Irish Brigade" (Blackie, 6s.) is illustrated with twelve full-page pictures by Charles M. Sheldon. "Out with Garibaldi" (5s.) is the title of Mr. Henty's Italian tale.

The history of Austria is full of adventure of the most romantic description. It is, however, unexplored country so far as the writers of boys' stories are concerned. Mr. Herbert Haynes has at last turned his attention to the Dual Empire, and out of the events of the Hungarian insurrection has made a story of thrilling interest. "Red, White and Green" (Nelson, 5s.), despite the unfamiliar names of its characters, should be popular with boys who prefer to imbibe history with a flavour of fiction.

Mr. Andrew Home has written a school story the

Mr. Andrew Home has written a school story the nature of which is sufficiently indicated by its title—
"The Story of a School Conspiracy" (Chambers, 3s. 6d.).
Mr. Guy Boothby is a prolific writer. His latest story,
"Long Live the King" (Ward, Lock, 5s.), will no doubt be eagerly devoured and quickly forgotten. It is an excellent book for a wintry afternoon.

"Ye Mariners of England" (Nelson, 6s.) is a book for a boy who is interested in the Navy. Mr. Haynes has endeavoured to form into a connected narrative the exploits of our sailors from the days of the Saxons to the Jubilee review at Spithead. He has described the men and the ships they fought in, as well as their deeds of daring. The volume is illustrated with sketches of typical ships and the portraits of famous mariners.

Miss Pollard has written an extremely interesting historical tale of the persecutions of the Spanish Inquisition in the Netherlands during the reign of Philip of Spain. "The Scarlet Judges" (Partridge, 6s.) follows closely Motley's masterly work on "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." Her tale gives a graphic glimpse into the life of the period, and deals with all the famous characters and incidents of that troublous time.

A book of a very different character is Mr. H. Cornwall Legh's "Gold in the Furnace" (R.T.S., 3s. 6d.). It is a story of a girl's struggle to help her family, with an account of the trials she was compelled to undergo. It is a good, healthy story, which ends happily in the good old-fashioned way.

A pleasant, well-told story is Ethel Turner's "Three Little Maids" (Ward, Locke, 3s. 6d.). It is a brightly written, prettily illustrated tale of Australian life, with a touch of humour which adds life to the narrative.

Mrs. Molesworth's tales are always sure of a warm welcome from her wide circle of readers. "The Three Witches" (Chambers, 3s. 6d.) will make a pretty little Christmas gift for a small girl, who will appreciate the numerous illustrations as well as the letterpress.

The annuals are always acceptable presents, much appreciated by the young folks, and by many of their elders as well. They contain a vast amount of miscellaneous reading, and a vast gallery of pictures and drawings. The Sunday at Home, the Leisure Hour, the Boy's Own Annual, the Girl's Own Annual, Good Words, and Young England make handsome gift-books at Christmas time.

Hans Andersen: An Edition de Luxe.

THE Fairy Tales of Hans Andersen are the heritage of both rich and poor, but only the comparatively rich may be blessed with the superb edition just brought out in this country by Mr. Wm. Heinemann (2 vols., demy 4to, 20s. net). At the moment when we were correcting the proof-sheets for a new translation of one of the most charming of all Hans Andersen's Stories-The Snow Queen-for our Penny Series of "Books for the Bairns" -a modest edition which will be read by many thousands of children before Christmas-there came to hand an advance copy of this truly worthy edition of the Danish poet's immortal fairy tales. After "Robinson Crusoe," Hans Andersen is more popular among British bairns than any other books written for their amusement; and no better man than Mr. Brækstad could have been entrusted with the English translation. But apart from the faithfulness of the translation the great charm of this new edition will to most people lie in the superb illustrations, of which there are 240. For the first time Hans Andersen is properly illustrated, by one of his own countrymen, the greatest living Danish artist, and one who has succeeded in interpreting the true spirit and genius of the author. Hans Tegner, the artist in question, after fifteen years' labour has produced a series of drawings which are to be placed in the Danish National Museum, and which are reproduced in these two volumes by the most expensive and perfect process of woodengraving, and reproduced so well that the entertaining and fascinating charm of the pictures is enhanced rather than belittled, as is too often the case with the more modern and less costly form of photo-engraving. Mr. Edmund Gosse, who knew Hans Andersen in his later years, contributes a critical introduction to the work. As Mr. Gosse truly says: "Hans Andersen's laborious and beautiful life was the most enchanting of his fairy tales; it closed at last in honour and serenity"; and it is well that the approaching centenary of his birth should be commemorated by the issue of a monumental edition of his best work.

The Magazine of Art (Vol. 1900).

MANY questions of absorbing interest in the artistic world have occurred in the present year to give both charm and interest to the new volume of *The Magazine* of Art, and it is impossible to turn over the 580 pages of this most handsome publication without recognising that the magazine has played a very important part in that popularising of art of the highest and best type which has been so significant a feature of the year now drawing to a close. Here are nearly 800 choice engravings, to say nothing of all the special plates ("Rembrandt" photogravures, etc.), with which the volume is enriched. The list of literary contributors is no less distinguished than that of the artists, and it will be noted that the editor, Mr. Spielmann, has followed up his previous articles on the portraits of Tennyson, Browning, Gladstone and others, by one on the portraits of Chaucer. He has also a specially interesting paper on John Ruskin. Beautifully printed, and tastefully bound, this annual volume is one which naturally falls into the category for the comparatively more expensive but greatly-to-be-desired gift-books of the Christmas season. (Cassell, large 4to., 21s.)

In the Young Woman for November Miss Isabel Brooke-Alder publishes an interview with Miss Ada Crossley, the well-known Australian contralto.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

| BIOGRAPHY. | MISCELLANEOUS. |
|--|---|
| Bax, E. Belfort. Marat, the People's Friend. l. cr. 8vo. 353 pp. (Richards) 10/6 | Almanack and Diary for 1901. In case, (Illustrated by Ethel Larcombe.) (Dent) net 1/ |
| Brooke, Stopford. A. Tennyson; His Art and Relation to Modern
Life. In two volumes. cap. 8vo. 254 pp. and 254 pp. [Isbister] net 2/6
How, F. D. Archbishop Plunket, med. 8vo. 262 pp [[Lighister]] 15/0 | Sampson Low and Co.) net 2/6 Byrde, R. A. High Aims at School. cr. 8vo. 134 pp |
| Norvius, F. de. Les Milliardaires Americains, paper, 393 pp. 100 paper, 100 p | Lacombe, Paul. La Guerre et l'Homme. paper. 411 pp. 17, Rue Cujas, Paris 3 fr. 50 c
Lucy, Henry W. The Law and Practice of General Elections. 40 pp. |
| Page, Jesse. Alfred the Great. cr. 8vo. 304 pp(Partridge) 2/0 Purcell. Edmund S. Life and Letters of Ambrose Phillipps de Lisle. | Mendelssohn's "St. Paul." Gem Edition, 171 pp |
| In two volumes. dy. 8vo. 422 pp. and 382 pp (Macmillan) net 25/0 Rosebery, Lord. Napoleon; The Last Phase, med. 8vo. 261 pp. (A. L. Humphreys) 7/0 | Pitman's Year Book for 1901. cap, 8vo |
| ESSAYS AND BELLES LETTRES. | Rotch, A. Lawrence. Sounding the Ocean of Air. cr. 8vo. 184 pp. (S.P.C.K.) 2/0 |
| Fitzgerald, Edward. Miscellanies. cr. 8vo. 206 pp. (Macmillan) net 2/6 Morris, William. Architecture and History, and Westminster Abbey. cr. 8vo. 50 pp | Ryder, Maxwell. Elocution and Stage Training. l. cr. 8vo. 232 pp. (T. Burleigh) net 5/Shaw, Bernard. Fabianism and the Empire. paper. 107 pp |
| FICTION. | Thomson, Clara, and E. E. Speight. The Junior Temple Reader. |
| A. M. F. On the Banks of the Seine. 1. cr. 8vo. 296 pp | cr. 8vo. 402 pp |
| Bridgman-Metcham, D. Atlantis; the Book of the Angels. roy. 8vo. | NEW EDITIONS. |
| 462 pp | Carr, J. A. Life-Work of Archbishop Benson. cr. 8vo. 273 pp |
| (Macimian, 6/5 | Caxton, William. The Golden Legend. Vols. V. and VI. cap 8vo. |
| Carrel, Frederic. The Realisation of Justus Moran. l. cr. 8vo.
310 pp | 257 pp. and 274 pp |
| Crawford, F. Marion. In the Palace of the King. cr. 8vo. 363 pp. | (H. Marshall) 1/0 |
| Cromarty, Deas. The Heart of Babylon. l. cr. 8vo. 238 pp | Gaskell, Mrs. Cranford. cap. 8vo. 263 pp |
| Crommelin, May. The Luck of a Lowland Laddie. 320 pp. cr. 8vo. | Hume, Fergus. The Silent House in Pimlico. paper. 124 pp |
| Dudeney, Mrs. Henry. Men of Marlowes. l. cr. 8vo. 288 pp | Macaulay, Lord. Essays, Vol. II., Temple Classics. cap. 8vo. |
| Ellis, Havelock. The Nineteenth Century. cr. 8vo. 166 pp | 480 pp |
| Everett, Yorick, The House of Giants. 1, cr. 8vo. 376 pp | Newman, Geo., M.P. Bacteria, I. cr. 8vo. 397 pp(Murray) 6/c
Porter, Jane. The Scottish Chiefs. dy. 8vo. 564 pp(Deat) net 5/o
The Journal of John Woolman. (New Century Edition.) cr. 8vo. |
| (Ward, Lock) 3/6
Heppenstall, R. H. The Malice of Grace Wentworth, 1, cr. 8vo. | Thomson, Mortimer. The Divine Comedy of Patriotism, cr. 8vo. |
| 320 pp | 320 pp |
| Hodder and Stoughton 6/0 Lynch, Hannah. Clare Monro. cr. 8vo. 184 pp | POETRY. |
| Marsh, Richard. A Hero of Romance. cr. 8vo. 317 pp | Abbott, G. F. Songs of Modern Greece. cr. 8vo. 307 pp |
| Merrick, Leonard. The Worldlings. 1. cr. 8vo. 342 pp(Murray) 6/0
Norway, Arthur H. Parson Peter. 1. cr. 8vo. 392 pp(Murray) 6/0
Parker, Gilbert. The Lane that had no Turning. cr. 8vo. 314 pp. | Rutter, JThe Nineteenth Century. I. cr. 8vo. 315 pp |
| Piercey, Annie M. A Japanese Maiden. cap. 8vo. 95 pp | Dixon, Charles. The Story of the Birds. cr. 8vo. 304 pp. (G. Allen) |
| Radford, Dollie. The Poet's Larder. cap. 8vo. 171 pp | Donald, R. New London Boroughs. paper. 76 pp |
| Short, R. Saronia, I. cr. 8vo. 258 pp. (Arrowsmith) 0/6 | Greenwood, Thomas. British Library Year Book, 1900-1901. cr. 8vo. 345 pp |
| Ward Lock 6/2 | Hutchinson, H. N. Living Races of Mankind. In 18 parts. Part I. 32 pp. Profusely Illustrated. (Hutchinson) net 0/1 |
| Stephens, R. N. Philip Winwood. cr. 8vo. 412 pp | Report on Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in the |
| Upward, Allen. The Wrongdoer. paper. cr. 8vo. 196 pp | U. K. 1899 (Board of Trade). 293 pp(Eyre and Spottiswoode) 1/6
Snailum, W. W. Fifteen Studies in Book-Keping. cr. 8vo. 300 pp.
(Cambridge University Press) pp. 3/ |
| Vachell, H. A. John Charity. I. cr. 8vo. 326 pp(Murray 6/0
Ward, Mrs. Humphrey. Eleanor. cr. 8vo. 504 pp(Smith, Elder 6/0
Yonge, Charlotte M. Modern Broods. I. cr. 8vo. 316 pp | Cambridge University Press) net 3/4 The Extra-Parliamentary Hansard. Vol. I. October 1800-Sept. 1000 med. 8vo. 837 pp |
| HISTORY AND TRAVEL. | RELIGIOUS. |
| Colquhoun, A. R. The Renascence of South Africa. cr. 8vo. 300 pp. | Coote, Sir A. Bible Helps for Busy Men. cr. 8vo. 123 pp. (H. Marshall) net 2/6 |
| Doyle, Dr. A. Conan. The Great Boer War. I post 8vo. With mare | Cresswell, R. H. The Liturgy of "the Apostolic Constitutions." |
| 532 Pp. Sir W. W. A History of British India. med. 8vo. 449 pp. Moore, A. W. A History of the Isla of May (Longmans) 16/0 | Granger, Frank. The Soul of a Christian. cr. 8vo. 303 pp. (Methuen) 6/6 |
| dy. 8vo. 1 cent pp. | Hitchcock, F. R. H. St. Augustine's City of God. cr. 8vo. 114 pp. (S.P.C.K.) Mead, G. R. S. Fragments of a Faith Forgotten. med. 8vo. 630 pp. |
| Whishaw, Fred. A Hunter's Log in Russia. cr. 8vo. 268 pp. (Dent) net 3/6 Worsfold, Basil. The Story of Egypt. cap. 8vo. 225 pp. (Dent) net 3/6 | Theosophical Publishing Society) net volt
Russell, R. Religion and Life. cr. 8vo. 210 pp[Longmans] net 2/6
Sincloir, Archdescop. "Unto You Young Men." cr. 8vo. 248 pp. |
| (H. Marshall) net 1/6 | (Richards, 3/6 |

LEARNING LANGUAGES BY LETTER-WRITING.

EVEN a year ago who would have supposed that to-day one of our difficulties would be the number of reports upon International Correspondence, making it difficult to give each one proper notice? On my table lie four magazines, neither of which has given less than two pages to the question. True, the journals are for October, but then each promises a continuation for November, which has not reached me at the time of writing.

"THE SCHOOL WORLD,"

Mr. Neville Ross was much struck by the ease and correctness with which boys and girls of fourteen in a Bürgerschule in North Germany read English. He comments upon the fact that in times past our own language was considered sufficient for business matters, as other nations learnt it in order to do business with us. But we no longer have the undisputed command of the markets, and the foreigner who has learnt the value of a command of languages is now pushing his trade over half the world, whilst we are only half-hearted in our efforts to do the same. From this premiss he argues upon the value of International Correspondence. It is unnecessary to give here his arguments in its favour. With regard to possible objections, this experienced teacher remarks :-"Some teachers fear the introduction of harmful and vicious ideas; but even if one admits—which I utterly refuse to do-that the mere fact of being foreign is synonymous with being vicious, surely any boy of any nationality would be incapable of writing anything harmful to a mere correspondent." Mr. Ross then speaks of the greater danger of illustrated papers, and disposes of that by the fact that all communications are sent to the school address, gives his own plans for prevention, and also for the sustenance of the scholar's interest in the exchange of letters.

"PRACTICAL TEACHER."

Some of our readers know that when M. Mieille first suggested that we should organise a plan for scholars, he at the same time secured the interest of the editor of the Practical Teacher in a seheme of exchange of letters between teachers. Consequently M. Mieille's interesting papers appear always in this journal, and in October and November deal with the International Congresses of Education in Paris. He gives a summary of the programme, comments upon the significance of such gatherings-and the spirit of enthusiasm, inquiry, courtesy -in a word teachableness-of the members, and points out the special virtues of the different systems : the selfgovernment of British secondary schools; thoroughness of German; and splendid State organisation and inspection of the French system. The collaboration of men and women teachers, as in Scotland, America, and Sweden, provoked a most lively and interesting discussion. Those interested in education who do not read French will appreciate M. Mieille's articles.

"REVUE UNIVERSITAIRE."

M. Max Leclerc, the head of the great publishing house, Armand Colin, Rue de Mézières, Paris, having instigated and in every way encouraged the Congress on Secondary Education which met in August at the Sorbonne, the report given in the journal published by him is naturally of exceeding interest, and this interest is increased by the delightful way in which M. Berenger treats his subject. I refer my readers to the October number, quoting only the vote after the discussion of International

Correspondence and M. Berenger's concluding words :-"This assembly leaves behind the noble comforting experience that during its sitting, Socialism and Conservatism have debated peacefully, liberty of thought and Catholicism have rubbed elbows. America, Asia, and Europe have exchanged experiences, and men and women have co-operated on the same footing towards the better building up of the child. The first faint outline maybe of a more beautiful future." The unanimous vote was thus recorded :- "This Congress, considering that the scheme of the Scholars' International Correspondence. undertaken by private persons and carried out under conditions proved suitable by the experience of three years, constituting a precious auxiliary not only to the acquirement of modern languages, but also to the general culture of the mind and international relations, expresses the hope that all scholastic authorities will encourage by every means the development of the plan."

REPORT OF THE GERMAN BUREAU.

Just as German education is more thorough, consecutive, and penetrating than ours, so their conception of the correspondence is more grave than with us. Hence a series of rules which I must some day give in their entirety-just mentioning here that one rule is "To prevent misunderstanding the sending of comic postcards and literature of all sorts is prohibited to the scholar, unless he has first shown the same to his teacher or parents and received their permission." Is not this rule a good one for us to follow? One of the pages contains a letter from a German schoolmaster, in which he says: "The greatest gain of the International Correspondence is this-that between two nations, which have for so long counted themselves enemies, a new bond of friendship is being formed. One can well understand that the exchange of friendly letters concerns not only the individuals themselves, but creates a gradually widening circle of influence. As an example I quote from a letter from France received by one of my boys:-"J'attendais avec impatience une lettre d'Allemagne. C'est hier soir que j'ai reçu votre lettre. On m'a remise au réfectoire pendant la souper. En voyant qu'elle venait d'Allemagne mes camarades se sont tous écriés: 'Oh! qu'il a de la chance! il a un corre-spondant allemand.'" The master comments upon this great gain, and says truly, "Who, a few years ago, would have predicted such a letter from a French boy to a German lad?"

GOOD NEWS FOR COMPETING CANDIDATES.

Alas! I have little space left; yet in my hand is a precious pamphlet to be obtained at Nutt's, in the Strand, and published by Delalain, of Paris, called "Simplification of French Syntax." Surely every scholar in France, and many in other countries, will record a vote of thanks to M. Leygues, the French Minister of Public Instruction, who proclaims such good news for scholars. For example, who that has ever had before him an examination paper containing such words as cauliflowers, capitals, passports, and vainly sought to remember where and how to put the plural, will not welcome the rule that such words in the future may be taken as one; with the plural sign at the end of the word only, or that instead of four different rules which must decide whether the four letters of the little word "gens" make a masculine or a feminine noun, we may now comfortably conclude it to be always feminine.

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ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

Art Annual.-H. VIRTUE. 28. 6d.

The Work of the War Artists in South Africa. Illustrated. A. C. R. Carter.

"The four extra plates contained in this number have been chosen to prove the high standard reached in the illustration of the war by representative black and white artists. Mr. Caton Woodville's record of work is an astonishing display of industry and gifted facility, and the fine subject, 'Their Ordeal of Fire,' is in every way worthy of his powers. In Mr. Frank Craig's 'Holly Communion on the Veldt,' the young artist has sought inspiration from the most solemn ceremony known to

men.

A return is made to the grim actuality of war in Mr. John Charlton's 'Cavalry crossing a Drift.' This well-known painter of the horse has a subject here into which he has put much of his experienced study, and in every case the trooper's mount is drawn to the life.

Our frontispiece, 'Colonel Plumer's Attempt to Relieve Mafeking,' is drawn by Mr. Frank Dadd. The drawing is alive with movement, and the figures of the troopers of the Rhodesian Horse, whether scorning or using cover, are powerfully realised."

Art Journal.-H. VIRTUE. 18. 6d. Nov.

Frontispiece: "In the Time of Peace," after R. G. Hutchison. R. Gemmell Hutchison. Illustrated. Gabriel Setoun. Some Prints in Colours. Illustrated. J. H. Slater. The Decoration of London Restaurants. Illustrated. F. Miller. The Artistic Position of Du Maurier. Illustrated. L. Lusk.

"Other men have drawn beautiful and distinguished women, but the idealisation of a gentlewoman was a feat accomplished by Du Maurier as no one else has accomplished it. Therefore, if for that alone, the study of his whole work may be justly called a polite education for one whose opportunities are few, and the dignity of this quality is reflected upon many of his other types. It is true that when he set himself to present a woman who was not a lady he succeeds partially. It was easier for Keene to draw a lady than for Du Maurier to draw one who was not, though difficult for both. The Grande Dame is, in fact, so rare that she belongs rather to Romance than to Reality, and that is why Du Maurier renders her so completely. In this he is consistent with his finest instincts, and surely it is no mean niche to have made for himself in the Temple of Fame, that he should be among the greatest of those who have rendered the gentlewomen should be among the greatest of those who have rendered the gentlewoman

Mr. Kempe's Painted Glass Windows. Illustrated. C. Quentin.

Artist.-Constable, 18, Oct.

Claude Monet. Illustrated. W. Dewhurst. Glass and Ceramic Industry at the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. W. Fred.

W. Fleu.
The National Competition, 1900. Illustrated.
Subject in English Painting. R. de La Sizeranne.
The Pencil Drawings of G. W. Collins. Illustrated.
Philip de Wispelaere, Wood-Carver, Illustrated.
W. H. Cooper's Designs for Electric Light Fittings. Illustrated.

Atlantic Monthly .- Oct.

John Ruskin as an Art Critic. C. H. Moore.

Century Magazine,-Nov.

H. C. Anderson; a New Sculptor. Illustrated. Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer.

Chautauguan .- Oct.

Masterpieces of the French Revolution. Illustrated.

Critic.-Oct.

Rossetti and the Pre-Raphaelites. Illustrated. Elizabeth L.

Caricaturists caricatured. Illustrated. Concluded. R. Hughes.

Great Thoughts .- Nov.

George Tinworth ; Interview. Illustrated. W. Durban.

Harmsworth Magazine.-Oct.

Our Doré Gallery; How the Pictures were painted. Illustrated.

Library.-Sept.

Two Notes on Art Libraries. W. H. J. Weale. King Charles I.'s Embroidered Bible. Illustrated. C. Davenport.

Magazine of Art.-Cassell. 18. 4d. Nov.

Frontispiece :- "Miss Charlotte Peirse," after Romney. Mr. William Roberts writes:—"Romney may, in fact, be still said to lead in the matter of price. The beautiful portrait of Charlotte Peirse born in 1780, married in 1797 to Inigo Freeman Thomas, of Ratton, Sussex, and died at Lisbon in 1800, painted when a young girl in white muslin fress, blue sash, and large hat, the strings of which she holds in her hands, walking in a landscape (canus of 3 in. by 47 in., is one of the most charming pictures which even Romney ever painted; and 7000 guiness, at which Mr. Martin Colnaghi acquired it, is by no means a high amount as Romneys go nowadays."

The Grands Prix for Painting at the Paris Exhibition. Illus-

trated. H. Frantz.
Lacquered Furniture at Buckingham Palace, Illustrated, F. S. Robinson.

Charles John Allen, Sculptor. Illustrated, E. R. Dibdin. Picture Sales of the Season. Illustrated. W. Roberts.

Studies by Ldward Stott; Illustrations. Gems of the Wallace Collection. Illustrated.

The National Competitions. Illustrated. Harold Nelson. Illustrated. A. F

Recent Acquisitions at the National Gallery and at the Scottish National Portrait Gallery. Illustrated.

Monthly Review .- Nov.

Some Chinese Masterpieces. Illustrated. C. J. Holmes.

New Ireland Review .- Nov.

Sandro Botticelli. W. P. Coyne.

Nineteenth Century.-Nov.

The Van Eycks. W. H. James Weale.

North American Review.-Oct.

The Picture Gallery of the Hermitage. Continued. Claude Phillips.

Northern Counties Magazine .- Oct.

Aspects of Modern Art. Sir W. Eden. Nov.

On Modern Painting. O. Sickert.

Pearson's Magazine.-Nov.

The Art of the Age. Illustrated. Continued.

Poster .- I, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND. 6d. Sept. Paris Exhibition Notes. Illustrated. C. Hiatt. Ancient Advertising. Continued. E. Wenlock.

Lettering. E. F. Strange. Richard Ranft. Illustrated.

The Salle Caillebotte at the Luxembourg. Illustrated. C. Hiatt.

Railway Magazine,-Nov.

Artistic Railway Posters. Illustrated. W. G. Gwennett,

Scribner's Magazine.-Nov.

Two Old Masters in Mexico. Illustrated. S. Baxter.

Sunday Strand,-Nov.

William Holman Hunt, Illustrated, R. de Cordova,

Temple Bar.—Nov.
Some Recollections of a Sketcher. H. F. Abell.

Westminster Review.-Nov.

The Art of the Brothers Van Eyck. Katherine W. Elwes.

Young Woman.-Nov.

A Gallery of Fair Artists. With Portraits.

In the October number of the Revue de l'Art the series of articles on Art and the Arts and Crafts at the Paris Exhibition is continued. They include Foreign Painting, Bookbinding, Ironwork, etc.

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LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

Ainslee's Magazine. - International News Co. 10 cents. Oct. Kwang Hsu and the Empress Dowager. Illustrated. I. T. Headland. The Eastward Migration of Oriental Peoples. Illustrated. F. M. Todd. Mrs. Potter Palmer. Illustrated. Caroline Kirkland.

American Catholic Quarterly Review.—Burns and Oates.
4 dols. per ann. Oct.

A Commission on the Greek Ordinal in the Seventeenth Century, Abbot F. A. Gasquet.
Lord Russell of Killowen. Rev. G. McDermott.
St. Francis of Assisi and the Religious Revival in the Thirteenth Century.
Father Cuthbert.

Some Heterodoxies and Inconsistencies of Russian Orthodoxy. Rev. R.

Parsons. The Two Kenricks; Their Early Environment. J. J. O'Shea.
Anglo-Saxonism and Catholic Progress. B. J. Clinch.
The Story of the Scottish Reformation. Dom M. Barrett.
Proposed Reformation of the Calendar by the Russian Astronomers. D.
O'Sullivan.

Virgins consecrated to God in Rome during the First Centuries. Mgr. J. A. Campbell.

The Catholic Church in Its Relation to Material Progress. Rev. R. F.

American Historical Review.-Macmillan. 3s. 6d. Oct. The English and Dutch Towns of New Netherland, A. E. McKinley. Some Political Aspects of Homestead Legislation. J. B. Sanborn. The Buford Expedition to Kansas. W. L. Fleming. The Guiana Boundary. G. L. Burr. Diary of John Harrower, 1773–1776.

Angio-American Magazine. -- 60, Wall Street, New York. 25 cents. Oct.

Roosevelt; the Representative American. G. B. Chandler.
Modern Fiction. Concluded. E. Ridley.
Quivera; the History and Legends of an Ancient American Kingdom.
Continued. E. E. Blackman.
Hawaii First. Illustrated. Dr. E. S. Goodhue.
The Canadian Royalty in the Yukon. Continued. W. H. Lynch.

Antiquary .- ELLIOT STOCK. 6d. Nov. All Souls' Day in Italy. Miss E. C. Vansittart.
Notes on St. Mary Cray Church. Illustrated. J. Russell Larkby.
Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain. Continued.
Neolithic Man; His Ideas and Their Evidences.
Fishwick's History of Preston. Illustrated.
Diary of Journeys in England, and between Ireland and England in 1761 and 1762. Continued. G. Bowles.

Architectural Review.—Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand. 1s. Oct.
Architecture of the Past in South Africa. Illustrated. A. H. Reid.
Modern House Designs. Illustrated, Beresford Pite.
The Great Mosque, Damascus. Illustrated. Continued. R. Phené

The Great Mosque, Spiers.
Spiers.
Blickling Hall and Church. Illustrated.
The Tower and Its Latest Addition. Illustrated. J. C. Paget.
Fountains, Illustrated. F. Hamilton Jackson.

Arena.—GAY AND BIRD. 25 cents. Oct.

The Antithesis of True Expansion. E. V. Long.
Imperialism: Its Strength and Weakness. Albert Heston Coggins.
Imperialism in Historic Evolution. George Warren Kenney.
Imperialism of Manhood? Joseph Dana Miller.
Militarism or Manhood? Joseph Dana Miller.
Bryan as a Soldier. C. F. Beck.
Philadelphia's Election Frauds. Clinton Rogers Woodruff.
The Futility of Anti-Trust Legislation. A. G. Wall.
The Education of Indians. Elaine Goodale Eastman.
The Artistic Impulse in Man and Woman. E. A. Randall.
The Secret of the Modern Hebrew's Immortality. Ezra S. Brudno.
Jewish Contributions to Science and the Future of the Jews. Rev. A.
Kingsley Glover. Arena.-GAY AND BIRD. 25 cents. Oct.

Argosy.—George Allen. 1s. Oct.

Letters from the North. Illustrated. Continued. Charles W. Wood.
The London of Chaucer's Time. F. Rinder.
Concerning Sussex Folk. Christina B. Knox.
Balliol College, Oxford. Illustrated. H. W. C. Davis.
Some Famous Theatrical Riots. N. Williams.

Nov. Heroines in Fiction, H. A. Spurr.
Letters from the North. Illustrated. Continued. C. W. Wood.
Erasenose College. Illustrated. Rev. I. G. Smith.
The Dictionary of National Biography. H. Ellis,
Electioneering in England. Asiatic Quarterly Review, -ORIENTAL INSTITUTE, WOKING. 58. Oct.

The Desirability of a Definite Recognition of the Religious Element in Government Education in India. R. Maconachie. The Garton Lectures on Indian and Colonial Agriculture in Edinburgh University. Prof. R. Wallace.

The Garton Lectures on Indian and Colonial Agriculture in Edinburgh University. Prof. R. Wallace.

The Chinese Imbroglio and How to get out of It. E. H. Parker.

Missionary Troubles in China. Taw Sein Ko.

The Sultan and Central Africa. S. H. Fitzjohn.

A Glimpse at the Gold Coast. H. Bindloss.

Was Abdu-R-Kahim', the Translator of Babar's Memoirs into Persian?

Continued. H. Beveridge.

British Land Policy in India (as regards Landlords). B. H. Baden-Powell.

The Cathayans. E. H. Parker.

Siamese Intercourse with China. Major G. E. Gerini.

Atlantic Monthly .- GAY AND BIRD. IS. Oct.

The Crisis in China. James B. Angell.
The Crisis in China. James B. Angell.
The Capture of a Slaver. J. Taylor Wood.
Some Old-Fashioned Doubts about New-Fashioned Education.
Finding the First Dynasty Kings., Canon H. D. Rawnsley.
Some Letters of Martineau.
The Seven Lean Years; Western Farms and Eastern Investors. Referee.
A Letter from New Zealand. John Christie.
Our Immigrants and Ourselves. Kate Holladay, Claghorn.
A Plea for American Needlecraft. Ada Sterling.
Voting by Mail. Edw. Stanwood.

Badminton Magazine. HEINEMANN IS. Nov. Some Scenes in the Highlands. Illustrated. A. I. Shand. Hunting in Brittany. Illustrated. J. L. Randall. A Day with "The King's Otter Hounds," Illustrated. W. Browne. Sportsmen in Purple. H. Macfarlane. Horses that I have known, Illustrated. R. A. Blagden. More Continental Sportsmen. D. B. Varé.

Bankers' Magazine.-WATERLOW. 18, 6d. Nov. The Report of the Post Office and the Hints It contains for Bankers. Railway Pension Funds. Loyalty among Bankers.

Bibliotheca Sacra.—Kegan Paul. 75 cents. Oct.
Competence of Imagination to serve the Truth. E. H. Johnson.
The Church at Antioch. J. M. Stifler.
Fifty Years of Baptist History. Henry Clay Vedder.
Fifty Years of Baptist History. Henry Clay Vedder.
The Title "The Son of Man." Milton G. Evans.
The Resurrection of the Lord Jesus Christ the Central Fact in Christianity.
Henry G. Weston.
Savonarola and Jesus. Rev. J. W. Buckham.
The Appeal to Reason. Rev. Joseph Evans Sagebear.
Theology in Terms of Personal Relation. Prof. Henry Churchill King.
The Future of China. G. Frederick Wright. Bibliotheca Sacra. - KEGAN PAUL. 75 cents. Oct.

Blackwood's Magazine. -BLACKWOOD. 28. 6d. Nov.

Army Reorganisation. Army Reorganisation.
An Autumn Day's Sport near Peking.
Our Soldiers. Linesman.
The Cinque Ports.
The Rival "Foreign Devils." Col. H. Knollys. The Way Operations in South Africa.

Musings without Method. Continued.

On the Move with Buller; Spitz Kop, Sept. 16.

After the Annexation. The New Parliament.

Bookman.-Hodder and Stoughton. 6d. Oct. What I think of the "Master Christian"; Symposium. Andrew Lang. With Portraits. W. Pett Ridge.

Bookman .- (America.) Dodd, Mead and Co., New York. 25 cents. Oct.

Plagiarism—Real and Apparent. Continued. Bunford Samuel. The Blumine of "Sartor Resartus." E. S. Nadal, An American Impression of the New Grub Street. Edgar Fawcett, The Bachelor in Fiction. P. Pollard.

James Lane Allen's Country. Illustrated, A. B. Maurice.

Canadian Magazine.—Ontario Publishing Co., Toronto.
25 cents. Oct. The Jason of Algoma; the Wonderful Industrial Development in New Ontario. Illustrated. Principal Grant.
The Canoe Meet of 1900. Illustrated. D. J. Howell.
The Wild Fowl of Ontario. Illustrated. Continued. C. W. Nash.
Shooting the Wilson Snipe. Illustrated. R. Gourlay.
Government Ownership of Railways. Continued. R. L. Richardson.
Parent and Teacher. Agnes Deans Cameron.

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Captain .- George Newnes. 6d. Nov.

Concerning Fireworks. Illustrated. J. A. Kay. The Chinese Public School-Boy. Illustrated. A. Collins.

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Cassell's Magazine.-Cassell. 6d. Nov. Cassell's Magazine,—Cassell, od. Nov.

The Building of a Great Telescope. Illustrated. H. J. Shepstone.
London Omnibuses. Illustrated. W. B. Robertson.
Quaint and Comic Vanes. Illustrated. R. Machray
Liners in Time of War. Illustrated. D. T. Timins.
Town and Gown Rows at Oxford. Illustrated. M. R. Roberts.

Cassier's Magazine.—33, Bedford Street, Strand. 1s. Oct.
The Paris Exhibition: Machine Tools, Cranes, Boilers and Engines. Illustrated. Joseph Horner.
Electric Cables for High-Tension Service. Illustrated. William Maver,

How to make Gold-Dredging pay. Illustrated. A. W. Robinson.
Transition to Electric Power. Alton D. Adams.
Recent American Steam-Engine Practice. Illustrated. James B. Stan-

wood.
Some Gearing for Electric Motors. Illustrated. Alfred H. Gibbings.
Water-Cooling Towers. Illustrated. J. A. Reavell.
Suction Air Chamber for Pumps. Illustrated. F. Meriam Wheeler.

Century Magazine, -MACMILLAN, 15, 4d. Nov. My Midwiner Garden, Illustrated, M. Thompson,
Our Schools for the Stage, Illustrated, B. Howard,
The Education of Sam (Dog), C. D. Warner,
A Yankee Correspondent in South Africa, Illustrated, J. Ralph,
The New York Zoological Park, Illustrated, W. T. Hornaday,
Daniel Webster, Illustrated, J. R. MacMaster,
The Problem of the Philippines, Bishop Potter.

Chambers's Journal .- 47, PATERNOSTER Row. 7d. Nov. Cuba as a Field for Emigration. Cuba as a Field for Emigration.
Legal Shreds and Patches.
The Weaving of "Turkey" Carpets in Donegal. Mary Gorges.
Bonifacio; a Quaint Town of Corsica.
Parliamentary Anecdotes of Sir William Harcourt.
A Question of Industrial Supremacy. J. Burnley.

, Chautauquan.-Chautauqua Press, Cleveland, Ohio. 20 cents. Oct.

Pioneer Women of Acadia. Illustrated. Mary Sifton Pepper.
Political Clubs during the French Revolution. J. W. Perrin.
The Rivalry of Nations. Illustrated. E. A. Start.
A Reading Journey from Gibraltar to Alexandria. Illustrated. Marie Jadwin.
The Song of Roland. F. M. Warren.
The Inner Life of Fénelon. C. M. Stuart.

Church Missionary Intelligencer, -Church Missionary Society.

Archdeacon Moule. China and its Future. Bishop Peel in East Africa. Church Missions in the Far East. Mrs. Bishop.

Church Quarterly Review .- Spottiswoode. 6s. Oct.

Recent New Testament Commentaries. Ritschlianism and Church Doctrine. Ritschlianism and Church Doctrine.
William Morvis.
Principal Caird's "Fundamental Ideas of Christianity."
The Church of England in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries.
Lecky's Map of Life.
The New Dictionary of the Bible, Vol. III,
Dr. Gasquet and the Old English Bible.
A Review of Irish History.
Some Modern Writers on the Atonement.
The Passion Play.

Classical Review .- DAVID NUTT. 18. 6d. Oct. The Platonic Letters. Continued. H. Richards.

Contemporary Review. - COLUMBUS CO. 28. 6d. Nov. The American Presidential Election. Dr. Albert Shaw. Bryanism. Sydney Brooks. Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley. Higher Elementary Schools. Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley. The Closing Exhibition. Patrick Geddes. Concerning South African Settlers. Arnold White. Virgil and the Divine Pastoral. Countess Martinengo Cesaresco. India; an Empire Adrift. Vaughan Nash. The Movement for Reform Within the Catholic Church. Fidelis. Gas Light. Ex Fumo Lucem. The Street-Trading Children of Liverpool. Thomas Burke. Steinitz and other Chess-Players. Antony Guest. The Position in Italy. Bolton King.

The Patriotic Election—and After. J. A. Spender.

Corphill Magazine.—Sauth. Elder. 15. Nov. The American Presidential Election. Dr. Albert Shaw.

Cornhill Magazine. - SMITH, ELDER. 15. Nov. Cornhill Magazine,—SMITH, ELDER. 18. Nov.

In the Early Forties. George M. Smith.
San Ildefonso. Mrs. Margaret L. Woods.
Sarsfield. R. Barry O'Brien.
Sea-Fishing Memories. F. G. Aflalo.
The Great Fur Company To-Day. Beckles Willson.
Of Some of the Causes Which led to the Siege of the Foreign Legations at Peking. Rev. Roland Allen.
Wou-San-Kwei; a Great Chinese Satrap. Demetrius C. Boulger.
French Wit in the Eighteenth Century. S. G. Tallentyre.

Cosmopolitan.-International News Co. 6d. Oct. The Organisation of the Russian Army. Illustrated. Lieut. W. C. Rivers.

Kivers.
The American Colony in Paris. Illustrated. W. G. Robinson.
The Inspection of a Railway. Illustrated. Cromwell Childe.
The African Boer. Continued. Olive Schreiner.
The U.S. Navy Fifty Years from Now. W. E. Chandler.
Some New Members of the Comédie Française. Illustrated. Emil.
Friend.

Some New Members of the Comedie Française. Illustrated. F. Friend.
Offshore Whaling in the Bay of Monterey. Illustrated. Edward Berwick.
How Indian Baskets are made. Illustrated. Helen M. Carpenter.
The Care of the Teeth. Arthur De Voe.
The Hygiene of Sleep. Dr. C. Edson.
How Honour and Justice may be taught in the Schools. E. S. Holden.

Critic.-G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK. 20 cents. Oct.

"Ralph Connor." With Portrait. One Who knows Him. Furness's Edition of Shakespeare. W. J. Rolfe. Furness's Edition of Shakespeare. W. J. Conspiracy as a Fine Art. Andrew Lang.

Dial.—315, WARRAN,
The Architecture of the Mind.
Nietzsche and His Philosophy.
Oct. 16. Dial .- 315, WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO. 10 cents. Oct 1.

A Century of American Verse.

Dublin Review .- BURNS AND OATES. 6s. Oct. Dr. Martineau on the Notes of the Church. X. Y. Z. Physical Science versus Matter and Form; a Rejoinder. Rev. C. Aherne. The Irish Church from the Danish to the Anglo-Norman Invasion. Rev. E. A. D'Alton.

Theology and Modern Thought. Rev. W. H. Kent. Scientific Speculation and the Unity of Truth. R. E. Froude.

Economic Review. - RIVINGTONS. 3s. Oct. How far is Pauperism a Necessary Element in a Civilised Community? T. How far is Pauperism a Necessary Element in a Civilised Community? T. Mackay.

Elements of the Housing Problem. Mrs. L. Fisher.

Famines in India. F. C. Channing.

Economic Theory among the Greeks and Romans. Miss E. Simey.

Gambling and Aids to Gambling. C. E. B. Russell and E. T. Campagnac
Practicable Temperance Reforms. Reformer.

How We became a Nation of Shopkeepers. Miss Alice Law.

Edinburgh Review .- Longmans. 6s. Oct.

The War in South Africa. M. Rostand and the Literary Prospects of the Drama. The Completion of Italian Unity, 1861-1871. The Works of Lord Byron. Hermann yon Helmholtz. Hermann von Helmholtz.
Municipal Trading.
The Roman Conquest of Gaul.
China and International Questions,
The Restoration Régime in Scotland.
The Sick and Wounded in South Africa.
The General Election.

Educational Review .- J. M. DENT. 18. 8d. Oct. Relation of Woman to the Trades and Professions. W. T. Harris.
The Cuban Teachers at Harvard. R. Clamp.
Transportation of Rural School Children at Public Expense. A. A. Transportation of Rural School Children at Public Ex Upham. Principals' Reports on Teachers. F. L. Soldan. The Big Red Schoolhouse. Elizabeth M. Howe. Democracy and Education in England. W. G. Field. Recent Italian Educational Literature. A. F. Chamberlain.

Educational Times. -89, FARRINGDON STREET. 6d. Nov. The Teaching of Patriotism. Dr. J. J. Findlay.

Engineering Magazine. -222, STRAND. 18. Oct. ? The World's Need of Coal and the United States Supplies. F. E. Saward. National Ideals the Prime Influence in Iron-Trade Development, H. J.

Skelton,
Mining Methods in the Connellsville Coke Region. Illustrated. F. C.
Keighley.
Electric-Power Distribution in Great Britain. W. H. Booth,
The Use of Water Powers by Direct Air Compression.
W. O. Webber.
Centralisation of the Steam-Condensing Plant. Illustrated. H. G. V.

Oldham.
Commercial Organisation of the Machine Shop. Hugo Diémer.
The Thousand-Miles Automobile Trials. Illustrated. W. W. Beaumont.

Engineering Times .- P. S. King. 6d. Oct.

The Tsar's Yacht Standart. Illustrated.
On the Use of Liquid Fuel in Locomotives. Illustrated. James Holden.
Modern Methods of Saving Labour in Gasworks. Illustrated. Continued.
C. E. Brackenbury. Their Construction and Management. Illustrated. P. R. Björling.

Pumps: Their Construction and Management. Illustrated. P. R. Björling. Paris Exhibition, 2900. Illustrated. Continued. Recent Improvements in Electro-Galvanising. Illustrated. S. Cowper-

English Historical Review .- Longmans. 5s. Oct. English historical Review.—LONGMANS, 5s. Oct.

Customs of the Western Pyrenees. A. R. Whiteway.
Colchester and the Commonwealth. J. H. Round.
The Foreign Policy of England under Walpole. Continued. B. Williams.
Nelson at Naples. Capt. A. T. Mahan.
Byzantines and Arabs in the Time of the Early Abbasids. E. W. Brooks.
Notes on the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. Sir H. H. Howorth.
The Laws of Breteuil. Continued. Miss Mary Bateson.

English Illustrated Magazine .- 198, STRAND. 6d. Nov. English Austrated magrazine.—198, STRAND. 6d. Nov. Some Extraordinary Auctions. Illustrated. G. A. Wade. In a Moorish Market. Illustrated. The Queerest Streets in England. Illustrated. W. A. G. The Myers Collection at Eton College Museum. Illustrated. W. M. Webb. Eighteenth-Century Duels, Illustrated. R. Machray.

Englishwoman's Review .- WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 18. Oct. The Closing Century; Its Losses and Its Gains, Women and the War.
Women's Congresses in Paris,

Etude.-T. PRESSER, PHILADELPHIA. 15 cents. Oct. Common Sense in Music. J. S. van Cleve.

The Reproduction of Orchestral Effects on the Pianoforte. E. R. Kroeger.

Expositor.-Hodder and Stoughton. 18. Oct. Is the "Song of Songs" a Mystical Poem? Rev. M. Kaufmann Recent Criticism of the Epistles to the Thessalonians, Pr Prof. G. G. Findlay

The Bible of the Jews. Prof. D. S. Margoliouth.

Singleness of Vision. Rev. A. T. Burbridge.

Marriage and the Divine Life; St. Paul's Apologia pro Vita Sua. Prof. W.

M. Ramsay.

"Unto the Greeks Foolishness"; a Study in Early Apologetic. Rev. David Smith.

Expository Times .- SIMPKIN, MARSHALL. 6d. Nov. What have We gained in the Sinaitic Palimpsest? Mrs. Agnes S. Lewis. The Songs of the Ascents. Rev. D. Smith. Some Internal Evidence for the Use of the Logia in the First and Third Gospels. Canon Sir J. C. Hawkins.

The Book of Jonah. Rev. T. M'William.

Feilden's Magazine,-Temple Chambers. 18. Oct. Electrical Methods of Heating as applied to the Working of Metals. Illustrated. G. W. de Tunzelmann.
Quick-Fring Guns for Field Artillery Use. Illustrated. Capt. T. G. Tulloch.
Piece-Work. Claude W. Hill.
The Central London Railway. Illustrated. Continued. W. N. Twelve-

Some Notable Exhibits at the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. Continue Some Recent Applications of the Alternate-Current Motor. Illustrated.

Fireside. -- 7, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 6d. Nov. Examinations, Examiners, and the Examined. Rev. W. Burnet. Workmen's Dwellings as They are. Illustrated. Anagrams.

Domestic Servants in Former Days

Folk Lore .- DAVID NUTT. 58. Sept. Animal Superstitions and Totemism. N. W. Thomas. The Ancient Teutonic Priesthood. H. Munro Chadwick.

Fortnightly Review .- Chapman and Hall. 2s. 6d. Nov. The Peking Legations; a National Uprising and International Episoue. Su Robert Hart.

Mr. Chamberlain. H. Whates.
England and Belgium.
Rev. Thomas Edward Brown. Rev. S. H. W. Hughes-Games.
Bryan and McKinley—the Parting of the Ways. J. Lowry Whittle.
Bryan and McKinley—the Parting of the Ways. J. Lowry Whittle.
Three Years' Progressivism at the London School Board. T. J. Macnamara,
The Downfall of Liberalism. Edward Dicey.
The Saturnalia and Kindred Festivals. Continued. J. G. Frazer.
Disillusioned Daughters. Pleasaunce Unite.
Problems and Playwrights. Zyx. The Peking Legations; a National Uprising and International Episode, Sir Problems and Playwrights. Zyx.
"The Immortal Hour"; Dramatic Poem. Fiona Macleod.

Forum.-GAY AND BIRD. 18. 6d. Oct. Forum,—GAY AND BIRD. 1s. 6d. Oct.
The Paramount Issues of the Presidential Campaign. J. P. Dolliver,
Why Cuba should be independent. Rev. C. W. Currier.
Is a Timber Famine imminent? H. Gannett.
The Lesson of the Maize Kitchen at Paris. J. S. Crawford.
The Future of China and of the Missionaries. C. Denby.
The Philosophy of Friedrich Froebel. Prof. R. Eucken.
Imperial and Colonial Preferential Trade. John Charlton.
J. The British General Election. H. W. Lucy.
A Plea for the Annexation of Cuba. A Cuban.
The Negro Problem in the South. O. W. Underwood.
The Coal Supremacy of the United States. E. S. Meade.
Education in Puerto Rico. V. S. Clark.
Oar Agreement with the Sultan of Sult. Marrion Wilcox.
The Atlantic Union. Sir Walter Besant.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—141, FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. 20 cents. Oct.
The Reproach of Russia Illustrated. Dr. N. M. Babad.
The Home of Jeanne d'Arc. Illustrated. C. Johnson.
China; a Survival of the Unfittest. Illustrated.
Admiral Phillip's Diary. Illustrated.
The Race for the Chinese Market. With Map. John Foord.
Recollections of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Illustrated. Robert E. Lee, jun.
The Estufa. Illustrated. Marion Hill. Friends' Quarterly Examiner.—54, HATTON GARDEN. 1s. 6d. William White. J. Sturge.

Recollections of Ober-Ammergau. M. Catherine Albright.
Samuel Taylor Coleridge. R. Westlake.
The Sacraments. B. Atack.
The Education of Women, Past and Present, in the Society of Friends.

Martial Sturge.

Genealogical Magazine. - Elliot Stock. 18. Nov. The Stoneleigh Peerage Case, George Morley.

The Direct Line of the Three Principal Branches of the Segesser Family.

F. J. Whitgreave.

The Arms of Todmorden; the Arms of the University Extension College,

Reading.

Royal Descents. Continued.

The Earldom of Menteith. Concluded. W. M. G. Easton.

The Stage Herald. G. A. Lee.

Gentleman's Magazine.-Chatto and Windus. 1s. Nov. The Evolution of the Stars. J. Ellard Gore.
Lacock Abbey. A. H. Diplock.
Concerning Vagabonds. M. M. Turnbull.
West Pyrenean Doctors in the Middle Ages. A. R. Whiteway. The Courtyer. H. Schütz Wilson.
Two Remnants of Paganism. F. G. Dunlop-Wallace-Goodbody
The Creeds of Tzarland. E. W. Lowry.

Geographical Journal.-Edward Stanford. 28. Oct. The Southern Cross Expedition to the Antarctic, 1899-1900. With Map. C. E. Borchgrevink.
Studies in the Anthropogeography of British New Guinea. Haddon.

Geography at the British Association, Bradford, 1900.
Political Geography and the Empire. Sir G. S. Robertson.
The Origin of Land-Forms through Crustorsion. M. M. Ogilvie Gordon.
Geological Magazine.—Dulau. 18, 6d. Oct.

Further Notes on Podophthalmous Crustaceans from Upper Cretaceous of British Columbia, etc. With Plate. Continued. H. Woodward. On a Granophyre Dyke intrusive in the Gabbo of Ardnamurchan, Scotland. Prof. K. Busz.

The Age of the Raised Beach of Southern Britain as seen in Gower. R. H. Tiddeman. The Age of the English Wealdon Series. G. W. Lamplugh.

Girl's Own Paper .- 56, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. Oct. Anne Beale, Governess and Writer; Extracts from Her Diary. Illustrated. Eccentric Flowers. Illustrated. Mrs. E. Brightwen. Site, Base, Support, and Superstructure in Building. Illustrated. H. W. Stre, Base, Support, and Superstructure.

Brewer.
The Queen's Horses and Donkeys. Illustrated. E. Jessop.
Some Singers I have met. With Portraits. A Vocalist.

Girl's Realm .- 10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 6d. Nov. The Daughters of Our Soldier Prince, Illustrated, Mrs. S. A. Tooley.
The Froebel Institute; How to be Merry and Wise. Illustrated. Christina
G. Whyte. In Doll-House Land, Illustrated, Miss Alice Corkran, How I Began, Illustrated, Mrs. L. T. Meade, Girls Who Excel in Sports, Illustrated, Kathleen Waldron.

Good Words .- ISBISTER. 6d. Nov.

Good Words.—Isbister. 6d. Nov.
Bedford County Jail; a Notable Prison. Illustrated. Lina Orman Cooper.
The Fate of the Sand-Eel. Illustrated. F. G. Aflalo.
Recollections of Bygone Days.
Oscar H. Illustrated. W. F. Harvey.
Rochester Cathedral. Illustrated. Canon Benham.
The Shrinkage of Britain. H. Macfarlane.
Professor James Dewar. With Portrait. Prof. G. G. Henderson.
Modern Inventions anticipated. Illustrated. H. G. Archer.

Great Thoughts .- 28, HUTTON STREET, FLEET STREET. 6d. Nov. Miss Marie Corelli. Barry Lambert. In the Andes and the Alps; Interview with Mr. Edward Whymper. Illustrated.

Rev. J. Robertson; Chaplain to the Highland Brigade. With Portrait, J. H. Young. Professor John Milne; Interview. With Portrait.

Harmsworth Magazine.-Harmsworth. 34d. Oct.

Our Future King at Play. Illustrated. V. C. Feesey.
Where the Government works, Illustrated. H. Howard,
Lady Farmers, Illustrated. Philip Astor.
Wonderful Water; Illustrated. Philip Astor.
Wonderful Water; Illustrated. A. Birnage.
Secret Societies. Illustrated. W. J. Wintle.
Education by Machinery; Peculiar School Tests. Illustrated. H. J.
Shenter Societies. Illustrated. W. J. Wintle.

School Boy Editors. Illustrated,

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Harper's Monthly Magazine.-45, Albemarle Street. 28.

Some Literary Memories of Cambridge. Illustrated. W. D. Howells. Alcohol Physiology and Temperance Reform. Prof. W. O. Atwater. Fruit-Growing in America. Illustrated. T. Dreiser, Love-Letters of Victor Hugo. With Portrait.

Home Magazine.—Nassau Street, New York. 20 cents. Oct. The Best Fire Department (at New York) in the World. Illustrated. Chi.f. E. F. Croker.

The Wonderful Commerce of the United States. Illustrated. O. P.

Austin.
The Most Powerful Gun in the World. Illustrated. F. Heath.
The Real Mark Hanna. With Portraits. W. M. Clemens.
Open-Air Fêtes at Bryn Mawr. Illustrated. D. Allen Willey.

Homiletic Review .- 44, FLEET STREET. 18. 3d. Oct. The Holy Spirit as essential to Effective Gospel Preaching. Rev. F. B.

The Holy Span as Mayer Mayer.

A Few Don'ts for Preachers. Principal Allan Pollok.

The Stampede into Evolution. Prof. J. B. Thomas.

The Religious Characters in "The Canterbury Tales." Prof. T. W. Hunt.

The Prophetic Office of the Christian Ministry. Rev. T. S. Wynkoop.

The Social and Political Condition of China. Sir Chichen Lorêngluh.
A Problem in Psychology. F. Lees.
The Future of Arbitration among Nations. Baron D'Estournelles de

onstant. Constant.
The Housing of the Poor. Rev. J. W. Horsley.
The Evils of Nicotine. E. A. Wüterich.
Some Antique Virtues, Rev. J. R. Byrne.
The Bubonic Plague. Dr. C. F. Craig,
Women Astronomers. J. E. Gore.
Ethical Balances.

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Ideal Review .- GAY AND BIRD. IS. 3d. Oct. Theoretical Learning. Hon, Boyd Winchester.
Gradual Development of Thought in Hindu Philosophy. Kannoo Mal.
The Making and Decaying of the Creed. Rev. Henry Frank.

Index Library.-172, EDWARD STREET, BIRMINGHAM. 215. per annum. Sept.

Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, Continued. eicester Wills. Gloucester Wills. Continued.

Indian Church Quarterly Review.—Keymer, r, Whitefriars; Street. 2 Rupees. July.
Some Early Impressions of India. Bishop Macarthur.
National Churches and Catholic Christianity. Z, T. Cops.

Priesthood, Major C. B. Mayne. Lal Behari Dey. Rev. A. S. Dyer. Immortality and Doom. Continued. Rev. J. O. Nash. International Journal of Ethics, -Sonnenschein. 28. 6d.

National Ideals; Conscious and Unconscious. Gilbert Murray. Medical Ethics. R. B. Carter. Is Commercial Integrity increasing? I. W. Morton. The Relation of Ethics to Evolution. A. W. Benn. Truth-Secking in Matters of Religion. Eliza Ritchie. The Ethics of Tolstoy and Nietzsche. Maurice Adams.

International Magazine. -A. T. H. Brower, Chicago. 10 cents. Oct.

Gruyère: a Mediæval Village. Illustrated. E. C. E.
The Rulers and Governments of Asia. E. Parsons.
The Belgian Hare. Illustrated. E. H. Glover.
The Effect of Narcotic Poisons on the Nervous System.
Imperial Régimes in Mexico. Illustrated. Continued.

Dr. B. H. Boyd.
H. M. Skinner.

Irish Ecclesiastical Record.—24, NASSAU STREET, DUBLIN. 25.

The Ethics of Patriotism. Rev. W. H. Kent. The Ethics of Patriotism. Rev. W. H. Kent.
Shakspeare's Idea of Reprobation as formulated in Lady Macbeth. J. D.
Colclough.
Sir Cahir O'Doherty's Rebellion; Its Causes and Its Consequences.
Bishop O'Doherty.
The Work of the Feis Ceoil Association. Rev. G. O'Neill.
The Office and Mass for the Dead. Rev. H. Bewerunge.

Irish Monthly .- M. H. GILL, DUBLIN. 6d. Nov.

A Dash across Europe, Concluded, C. T. Waters, The Third Century of the Passion Play at Oberammergau, Geraldine Gavan Duffy.

Jewish Quarterly Review .- MACMILLAN. 3s. 6d. Oct. Jewish quarterly Review,—MACMILLAN. 38. od. Oct.
Notes on Ben Sira, edited by M. E. N. Adler. Prof. I. Lévi.
Chinese Jews. M. N. Adler.
Fourteenth Chapter of Genesis and Recent Research. Prof. M. Jastrow, Jr.
An Ancient Bookseller's Catalogue. E. N. Adler and I. Broydé.
Why I do not go to the Synagogue. A. G. Henriques.
The Pesita to the Book of Proverbs. Dr. H. P. Chajes,
An Introduction to the Arabic Literature of the Jews. Continued. Prof.
M Stringshaider.

M. Steinschneider.

The Testament of Job and the Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs. F. C.

Kalonymos Ben Kalonymos; a Thirteenth-Century Satirist. Dr. J. Chotzner.
The Ephraim Genealogy. H. W. Hogg.
Notes on the Sefer Ha-Galuy Controversy. Prof. D. S. Margoliouth.

Journal of Education .- 3, BROADWAY, LUDGATE HILL. 6d. Nov. In Loco Parentis. H. Macan.
The Training of Teachers. M. W. Keatinge.

Journal of Geology.-LUZAC. 50 cents. Oct. The Origin of Beach Cusps, J. C. Branner,
A Contribution to the Natural History of Marl. C. A. Davis,
A Remarkable Marl Lake, C. A. Davis,
The Origin of the Débris-Covered Messas of Boulder Colorado.
W. T. Lee,
Results of Tests of Wisconsin Building Stone. Continued. E. R. Buckley.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution .- J. J. Keliher. The Knights Hospitallers and Ambulance Work in War. Major A. C.

From Enslin to Bloemfontein with the Sixth Division. Major J. E. Caunter. The Navy under Cromwell; Its Strength and Cost, 1654. Charles Dalton. New Naval Tactical Game. Capt. G. F. King-Hall.

Knowledge. -326, HIGH HOLBORN. 6d. Oct. Knowledge,—326, High Holborn. 6d. Oct.
The Smallest of the Wild Cattle. Illustrated. R. Lydekker.
The Borders of the Karst. G. A. J. Cole.
On the Respiration of Certain Dragon-Fly Nymphs. Rev. A. East.
The Metamorphosis of Herders into Tillers. Prof. A. C. Haddon.
Aurorae. E. Walter Maunder.
Dark Markings in the Solar Corona. Illustrated. W. H. Wesley.
Electric Waves. Illustrated. G. W. de Tunzelmann.,
Plants and Their Food. Illustrated. Continued. H. H. W. Pearson.
Stone Implements on the Gold Coast. Illustrated. L. W. Bristowe and
H. P. F. Marriott. Continued. H. H. W. Pearson.
The Great Felescope of Paris, 1500. Illustrated. E. Antoniadi.
The Pygmiss of the Great Forest. Illustrated. R. Lydekker.

Ladies' Home Journal,-Curtis, Philadelphia. 10 cents. Nov. The Future of the White House, Illustrated, Col. T. A. Bingham, E. Nevin; the Man Who wrote "Narcissus," Illustrated, W. S. Cather,

Lady's Realm .- HUTCHINSON. 6d. Nov.

The Duke'and Duchess of Marlborough at Blenheim Palace.

Marion Leslie.

M. Felix; a Parisian Prince of Dress. Hlustrated. Intime.

The Weddings of the Queen's Children. Illustrated. Mrs. S. A. Tooley.

Where Some Famous Woman were wood. Illustrated. G. A. Wade.

Does Love endure! Discussion. The Royal Dowagers of Europe. Illustrated.

Land Magazine.-149, STRAND. 15. Oct.] Animals in Nature and in Domestication. J. P. F. Bell.
Egypt and Its Agricultural Problems. W. C. Mackenzie.
The Use of Salt in Agriculture. X.
The Protection of Wild Birds. J. R. V. Marchant.
Inherent Capabilities. A. W. Crampton.
Wheat: New Breed against Old. H. H. Cave.
Sheep-Breeding Experiments in Yorkshire. J. R. Campbell.
Gypsum as a Fertiliser. J. E. R. S.

Leisure Hour .- 36, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. Nov. About the Less Known Land of Burns, Illustrated, B. MacGregor, Napolson I, the Alarm Bell of the Century, Illustrated, W. Stevens, The Siege of Shanghai, Illustrated, J. P. Hobson, French Invasions of the Isle of Wight, Edith E. Cuthell, The Awakening of Russia. With Map. M. A. Morrison, Posy Rings, Illustrated, Volunteers from Mutineers, With Portraits, W. Jeffery.

Library.-KEGAN PAUL. 38. Sept.; Karl Dziatzko. With Portrait.
The King's Printer at Shrewsbury, 1642-43. W. H. Allnutt.
A London Circulating Library of 1743. W. E. A. Axen.
Archbishop Parker, Collector and Author. S. W. Kershaw.
How Things are done in St. Louis Public Library. Continued. F. M.
Crunden. Some Private Presses of the Nineteenth Century. H. R. Plomer.

Library Journal,-Kegan Paul. 28. Oct. Photographs and Photoprints in Libraries. C. A. Cutter. Outline of the Literature of Libraries. F. J. Teggart. For Library Consolidation in New York City.

Library World,-4, Ave Maria Lane. 6d. Oct. Bristol Meeting of Library Association; Report.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.—Lippincott, Philadelphia. is. Oct.

The Flowers of Fall. Eben E. Rexford.
A Harvest Home in Thrums. M. E. L. Addis.
Afloat in Dixie. A. Hendricks.
Baroness Curzon of Kedleston. With Portrait. Virginia T. Peacock.

London Quarterly Review .- Charles H. Kelly, 2s. 6d. Oct.

The Union of the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church. Prof. James Orr and Prof. James Denney.
Picturesque Yorkshire. John Telford.
The Present Position of the Revised Version of the New Testament. James Hope Moulton.

Hope Moulton.
Pusey as a Devotional Writer. Frederick Platt.
Our Commercial Rivals. Urquhart A. Forbes.
Horace Bushnell. Principal S. D. F. Salmond.
Practical Idealism. Arthur Boutwood.
Friedrich Nietzsche; His Life and Teaching. Bennet Hume.

Longman's Magazine.-Longmans, 6d. Nov. Mrs. Grant of Laggan; a Lady from the Mountains. George Paston, Indian Famines. G. Bradshaw.

Ludgate.-123, FLEET STREET. 6d. November. Lecturing to the Dutch. Illustrated, I. Zangwill.
Concerning Exhibitions, With Diagrams, H. Macfarlane.
The Queen as a Playgoer, Illustrated, W. Calvert,
Berry Pomeroy Castle; a Relic of William the Conqueror. Illustrated.
C. W. Wood.
Fire! Fire! Illustrated. Austin Fryers.

McClure's Magazine.—10, Norfolk Street, Strand. 10 cents. Oct.

The Strategy of National Campaigns. Illustrated.
Sir Henry Morgan and his Buccaneers, Illustrated. C. T. Brady.
The Ancestry of the Horse. Illustrated. F. A. Lucas.
The Life of the Master. Illustrated. Continued. Rev. John Watson.
Casting a Great Lens: a New Venture in Practical Philanthropy. Illustrated.
R. S. Baker.

Some Lessons of the War. A. Conan Doyle.

Macmillan's Magazine. - MACMILLAN, IS. Nov.

Shakespeare's "Richard the Third." J. L. Etty.
The Evolution of a Wheat-Crop. H. Bindloss.
Art and the Woman. By Two Brothers.
Impressions of Klondike. C. C. Osborne. Art and the Woman. By Two Brothers.
Impressions of Klondike. C. C. Osborne.
The Settlement of South Africa.
Our Army and Its Critics. Hon. J. W. Fortescue.

Manchester Quarterly.—SHERRATT AND HUGHES, MANCHESTER. 6d. Oct.

Charles Stuart Calverley, A. W. Fox.
Shakespeare's French Critics, W. Butterworth.
Glimpses of Arab Life. S. Schofield.
The Poems of George Meredith. J. H. Brocklehurst.
The Romance of the Ritter von Staufenberg. L. Clay.
Some Recent Garden Literature. G. H. Bell.

Medical Magazine.—62, King William Street. 18. Oct.
Plague in Bombay. Concluded. Lieut.-Col. G. Waters,
The Reconstruction of the University of London. Continued. Dr. W. H.

Some Dangers of Experimental Research. J. Oldfield.

Mind .- WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 4s. Oct.

Pragmatism. W. Caldwell.
On the Conception of 'ENE'PPEIA 'AKINH∑I'A∑. F. C. S. Schiller.
The Principle of Least Action as a Psychological Principle. W. R. B. Gibson.

The Normal Self; a Suggested Formula for Evolutionary Ethics. R. R. The Psychological and Sociological Study of Art. Y. Hirn.
Some Physical Conclusions in respect to Space. Dr. S. T. Preston.

Missionary Review of the World.—44, FLEET STREET. 25 cents. Oct.

The Mysteries of God's Providence in China. Illustrated. Dr. A. T. Pierson.

Government Protection for Missionaries. Dr. J. T. Gracey, Christianity in Manchuria. Illustrated. Rev. J. Ross. Hope for the Prisoners. Mrs. M. Ballington-Booth. The Greek Church of Russia, B. Meakin.

Monist .- KEGAN PAUL. 28. 6d. Oct. The Belief in the Resurrection of Jesus and Its Permanent Significance.

The Bellet in the Resurrection of Jesus and its Permanent Significance. Prof. P. Schwartzkopff.

Lamarck's Views on the Evolution of Man, on Morals, and on the Relation of Science to Religion. Prof. A. S. Packard.

Mathematical Principles of Esthetic Forms. Illustrated. Dr. A. Emch.

The Ethics of Child Study. Dr. M. P. E. Groszmann.

The Greek Mysteries; a Preparation for Christianity. Illustrated. Dr. P.

Month.—Longmans. 1s. Oct.
Father Richard Frederick Clarke. Rev. J. Rickaby.
Fresh Light on Our Martyrs from the Valladolid Manuscript. Dom Bede John Forster; a Man of Letters of the Old School. Percy Fitzgerald.
Alma; a Suddy from Spenser. Constance Hope.
Studies on the History of Queen Mary Stuart. Continued. Rev. J. H. Pollen.

Monthly Review .- JOHN MURRAY. 28. 6d. Nov. The Empire and Militarism, On National Character, Cecil Rhodes.

The Rosary. Rev. H. Thurston.

Europe, China, and the Peace Conference. F. de Martens.
The Trans-Siberian-Manchurian Railway. With Maps. A. R. Colquhoun.
National Defence. R. Neville.
The Naval Exhibition at the Hague. Illustrated. Prof. J. K. Laughton.
Religio Laici. Rev. H. C. Beeching.
The Modern Study of Gothic Architecture. P. Waterhouse.
The Modern Study of Gothic Architecture. P. Waterhouse.

Munsey's Magazine,-Horace Marshall and Son. 6d. Oct. The Crisis in China. Illustrated. I. T. Headland. Where American Officers are made. Illustrated. Lieut. W. E. Ellis. The Ruler of the Turks. Illustrated. W. R. Bradshaw. The Adirondacks; an American Playground. Illustrated. M. Foster. Tammany Hall. Illustrated. H. Davis. Italy and Her Makers. Illustrated. W. Littleffeld.

Musical Times.-Novello. 4d. Nov. St. Michael's College, Tenbury. Illustrated. Snippets. Joseph Bennett. F. G. E. Dr. H. Walford Davies.

National Review .- EDWARD ARNOLD. 25. 6d. Nov. Reconstruction or Catastrophe. An Englishman.
The Invasion Problem, Capt. W. E. Cairnes.
Universities and National Defence. T. F. C. Huddleston.
The Japanese Navy. Rear-Adm. Fitzgerald.
The History of a Small Estate in Wales. Stanley Leighton.
American Affairs. A. Maurice Low.
Moderates and the London School Board. William C. Bridgeman.
Civil Engineering as a Profession. L. F. Vernon-Harcourt.
War Correspondents; a Suggestion for the Future. H. F. Prevost
Battersby. War Correspondents; a Suggestion 101 and Battersby. The Sacrifice of Canada. Ernest E. Williams.

New Century Review .- 434, STRAND. 6d. Oct. REW CENTURY REVIEW.—434, STRAND. 6d. Oct.
Flash Lights on the Progress of the Century, or the Scientific Horizon of 1800-1900. J. L. McCarthy.
The Sceptical Spirit of Modern Toleration. E. S. P. Haynes, Paris and Its Exhibition. One Who was There.
Conditions and Prospects of the Northern Hind. J. Dowman.
Capitalist Patriotism and Its Effects in South Africa. J. E. Ellam,
Grattan's Parliament. A. E. Drinkwater,
Australasia and Colonial Maritime Responsibility, H. H. d'Egville,
The Fruit Supply. A. J. H. Crespi.
The Garrick Club.

New England Magazine.—5, PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 25 cents. Oct.

Early Traffic on the Connecticut River. Illustrated. C. G. Burnham.
The Homes and Haunts of George Bancroft. Illustrated. A. S. Roc.
The Church on the Lenox Hilltop and round about It. Illustrated. F. Lynch.
Robert Bartlett; a Forgotten Transcendentalist. C. S. Fobes.

New Ireland Review .- Burns and Oates. 6d. Nov. Flax Culture in Ireland, Dr. T. Fitzpatrick.
Agrarian Socialism. E. Vliebergh.
The Religious Songs of Connacht. Dr. Douglas Hyde.

Nineteenth Century.-Sampson Low. 25. 6d. Nov. Cabinet Government or Departmentalism? J. A. R. Marriott,

Cabinet Government or Departmentalism? J. A. R. Marriott,
Lessons of the War:
Place the War Office in Commission. Lord Thring,
Suggestions from the Front. Lieut.-Col, Charles & Court,
Our Belated Battleships. Archibald S. Hurd.
Buddhism and Christianity in China. Prof. Max Müller.
The Lake-Dwellers. Rev. Dr. Jessopp.
Extravagance in Dress, Lady Guendolen Ramsden.
Voice-Culture. Mrs. Walter Creyke.
French Canada and the Empire. J. G. Snead Cox.
Electioneering Women; an American Appreciation. Miss Elizabeth L.
Banks.

Banks.
The Cradle of the Human Race. Samuel Waddington.
Army Manœuvres in France. H. Somers Somerset.
The Casualties of War and of Industry. F. Harcourt Hitchin.
The Vulgarising of Oberammergau. L. C. Morant,
The Gael and His Herliage. Fiona Macleod.
The Newspapers. Sir Wemyss Reid.

North American Review .- WM. HEINEMANN. 28. 6d. Oct. Bryan or McKinley? Symposium,
Buddhism, T. W. Rhys Davids,
China and Russia, J. Quincy,
James Martineau, Rev. A. W. Jackson,
The Decline of British Commerce. B. Taylor,
Misunderstood Japan, Y. Ozaki,
Catholic Citizens and Constitutional Rights. Rev. T. H. Malone.

Northern Counties Magazine.—Elliot Stock. 6d. Oct.

Elswick. Illustrated. A. C.
Bewcastle Cross. Illustrated. W. G. Collingwood,
Canon Dixon; the Last Hermit of Warkworth. Miss M. E. Coleridge.
Nov.
Elswick. Illustrated. Continued. A. C.
Canon Dixon; the Last Hermit of Warkworth. Concluded. Miss M. E.

Coleridge.
North and South. J. C. Tarver.
With the Border Hounds. Illustrated.

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Puritan.-16, PILGRIM STREET. 6d. Oct. Great Crusades in Birmingham. A. Mez. The Immensity of China. A. S. Quick.

Open Court.—Kegan Paul. 6d. Oct.
On Greek Religion and Mythology. Illustrated. Dr. Paul Carus.
The Curbing of the Spirit of Inquiry; the Conflict between Theology and Science. Carus Sterne.
Certain Aspects of the Eleusinian Problem; Primitive Rites of Purification.
Rev. C. J. Wood.

Our Day.—112, LA SALLE AVENUE, CHICAGO. Sept. J. H. Raymond; from Newsboy to Educator. E. C. Cleveland. Penny Prevident Eanks. C. Holdridge. Good and Bad Bacteria. Mrs. H. M. Plunkett. Finiand's Unhappy Plight. E. H. Crawford. Municipal vz. Private Ownership. H. T. Smith.

Palestine Exploration Fund.—38, CONDUIT STREET. 28, 6d. Oct. Report on the Excavations at Tell Sandahannah. F. J. Bliss. The Influence of the Aegean Civilisation on South Palestine. F. B. Welch. High Place and Altar at Petra. Dr. S. I. Curtiss. Reports from Galilee. Dr. G. Schumacher. The Dead Sea. Sir Charles Wilson. Sport among the Bedawin. W. E. Jennings-Bramley.

Pall Mall Magazine,—18, Charing Cross Road. 1s. Nov. Durrobin Castle, Illustrated. Lord Ronald Sutherland-Gower. Recreations of Prison. T. Hopkins. Prima-Donnas of the Past. Illustrated. G. Le Grys Norgate. How to popularise Our Army. Illustrated. Continued. Searchlight. The Master, Servants, and Hounds. Capt. A. G. Bagot.

Parents' Review.—Kegan Paul. 6d. Oct.
Browning's "Childe Roland to the Dark Tower came." W. B. Odgers.
The Early Æsthetic Culture of the Child-Mind. Irene Langridge.
Abnormal Conditions of Mind in Young Children. Dr. Helen Boyle.
Our Girls. Miss Hester P. Theedam.

Pearson's Magazine. -C. A. PEARSON. 6d. Nov. Under-Waerson's magazine, — A. Franson, Gr. 1907.
Under-Water Photography:
The Experiments of L. Boutan. Illustrated. R. H. Sherard.
The Experiments of R. W. Shufeldt. Illustrated. H. J. Shepstone.
Mud Baths. Illustrated. Mary Fermor.
In the Days of Duelling. Illustrated. T. Morton,
Pointers from a Porcupine Qzill. Illustrated. W. D. Hulbert.
The Way of a Waterspout, Illustrated. E. Harfield.
The Home-Coming of the Nakannies. Illustrated. W. A. Fraser.
Whalebacks. Illustrated. W. Fawcett.

Physical Review .- MACMILLAN. go cents. Oct.

The Effect of Temperature, of Colloidal Ferric Hydrate, and of a Magnetic Field on the Hydrolysis of Ferric Chloride. H. M. Goodwin and Frederick W. Grover.

Preliminary Note on the Efficiency of the Acetylene Flame. Edward L. Nichols. The Development of Kathode Rays by Ultra Violet Light. E. Merritt and Oscar M. Stewart.

A New Method of Measuring the Resistance of a Galvanometer. Wm. S. The Verification of Boyle's Law. N. H. Williams.

Political Science Quarterly,—Oxford University Press. 3s. 6d. Sept.

The American Constitution and New Territory, Prof. J. W. Burgess. Maritime Law in the Spanish War. Prof. J. B. Moore. Council versus Mayor, Prof. E. D. Durand. Direct Tax:s under the Constitution, Continued. Prof. C. J. Bullock. Women's Wages, M. B. Hammond. The Currency Act of March 14, 1300. Prof. J. F. Johnson.

Positivist Review.-Wm. Reeves. 3d. Oct. After the Khaki Election. F. Harrison. What the Imperialists mean by Imperialism. G. Murray. Bleeding India. A. H. Haggard.

Practical Teacher.—33, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. Nov. Geography in Elementary Schools, T. G. Rooper. Miss Jenny Andréen; a Practical Teacher of Industrial Art. Illustrated.

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—MacCalla and Co., Philadeliphia. 80 cents. Oct.
Religion and National Life. H. M. Scott.
The Historicity of Ezra. J. O. Boyd.
The Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa. J. I. Marais.
The Inscriptions of the Psalms. C. Martin.

Public Health .- 129, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE. IS. Oct. Plague at Sydney. Dr. J. A. Thompson, Septic Sore-Throat apparently caused by Infected Milk. Dr. J. K. Warry.

Public School Magazine .- 131, TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 6d. Oct. Repton School. Illustrated. F. C. Hipkins. The Schools in Camp. Illustrated. F. E. Bray. Reading School. Illustrated. Pablic Schools and National Defence.

Quarterly Review .- John Murray. 6s. Oct.

Malaria and the Mosquito. Illustrated. Charles Lamb. Morocco, Past and Present.
Recent Political Theory and Practice. Recent Political Aneory and Fractice.
Elizabethan Sport.
Longinus and the Treatise on the Sublime.
The Novels of M. Anatole France.
Early Scottish History.
The Coming Presidential Election.
Federation in South Africa.
English Patriotic Poetry.
The Chines Crisis. The Chinese Crisis.
The General Election.

Quiver.-CASSELL. 6d. Nov. Missionary Martyrs of the Nineteenth Century. Illustrated. Rev. A. R. Buckland. Christ, the Teacher. Illustrated. Bishop Boyd Carpenter.
Built by Books. Illustrated. G. A. Wade.
Things That happened on a Sunday. Illustrated. Rev. H. B. Freeman.
Ira D. Sankey; a Master of Song: Interview. Illustrated. F. M. Holmes.

Railway Magazine .- 30, FETTER LANE, 6d. Oct. Temple Meads Railway Station, Bristol. Illustrated. R. H. Cocks. The Great Central Railway; the New Competitor. Illustrated. W. J. The Great Central Railway; the New Competitor. Illustrated. W. J. Scott.
Scott.
Electric Signal Locks. Illustrated. E. M. Floyd.
The Clogher Valley (Light) Railway. Illustrated. E. Hurst.
The Mount Pilatus Railway. Illustrated. R. L. Pearse.
The Basingstoke and Alton Light Railway. Illustrated. Arthur Kelly.
Why Queensland adopted the 3 ft. 6 in. Gauge. Illustrated. Rebus.
The American and Canadian Exhibits at the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated.
Continued. D. T. Timins.
What a Bank Holiday means to London Railways. Illustrated. G. A.
Wade.

The Cape of Good Hope Government Railways.

The Cape of Good Hop2 Government Railways.

Nov.
Carlisle Citadel Station. Illustrated. H. V. French.
The Midland Scotch Express. Illustrated. W. H. Bracewell.
The Longest British Railway Tunnels. Illustrated. G. A. Wade.
The Port Talbot Railway. Illustrated. J. Rees.
A Pligrims Railway in Canada. Illustrated. J. Fairman.
How to Obviate the Cannon Street Complications. H. C. Cooke.
The Inception of the Broad Gauge. Illustrated. H. Rake.
Railway Exhibits at the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. D. T. Timins.
How Fog Signals are Made. Illustrated. G. Stoker.
The Waterford, Limerick and Western Railway. Illustrated. W. Beddoes.

Reliquary,-Bennose. 2s. 6d. Oct. The Old and New Churches of St. Michael, Barton-le-Street. Illustrated.
J. C. Cox.
An Early Christian Chancel at Rosciolo, Italy. Illustrated. Leader Scott.
On Bells, Illustrated, R. Quick.
Bronze Bowl found at Needham Market, Suffolk. Illustrated. J. R. Allen.

Review of Reviews.—(AMERICA.) 13, ASTOR PLACE, New YORK. 25 cents. Nov.

Trusts in England. Robert Donald.
The American Negro at Paris. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois.
The Political Beginnings in Porto Rico. Prof. J. H. Finley.
The Hall of Fame at New York. Illustrated. Chancellor H. M. Mac-Cracken. The Management of the Democratic Campaign. Illustrated. W. J. At How the Republican National Committee works for Votes. Illustrated.

Review of Reviews.—(Australasia). Queen Street, Melbourne, 9d. Sept.
Why the Englishman succeeds. Continued. Dr. W. H. Fitchett.
The Fighting of the Month in China and South Africa.
The Revolt against the Palsface. Illustrated.
The War in South Africa; Side-Lights on the Battlefield.
The Great Queensland Winter Pleasure Trip. Illustrated. Rev. J. Berry.

Royal Magazine.-C. A. PEARSON. 4d. Nov. The Art of the Camera, Illustrated, R. Grey.
Fighting the Plaque in India, Illustrated, C. Lipsett.
The Private Life of Lord Roberts, Illustrated, R. Maingay,
Four-Footed Patients and Their Doctors, Illustrated, A. Maude and
E. M. Baker.
An Artist in Smoke and Sand, Illustrated, H. J. Holmes,
Paint, Pay, and Promotion in the Navy, Illustrated, A. S. Hurd,
When an Army Encamps, Illustrated, H. Grainger,
Tangier; a City of Queer Contrasts, Illustrated, G. Rhodes,

Saint George.-Elliot Stock. 15. Oct. An Apology for St. Paul's Cathedral. Canon H. Scott Holland. Thoughts on a Recent Visit to Tolstoy. J. C. Kenworthy. The Moralization of Money-Lending. H. C. Devine. Ruskiniana; Unpublished Letters.

St. Nicholas. -- MACMILLAN. IS. Nov. Children and Courtesy Four Hundred Years Ago. Illustrated. Mrs. Elizabeth R, Pennell.

School Board Gazette. - BEMROSE. IS. Oct. The Administration by the Board of Education of the Minute establishing Higher Elementary Schools. Lord Reay's Annual Address.
Central Higher Grade School, Manchester. Illustrated.

School World .- MACMILLAN. 6d. Nov. The Training of Probationers in Secondary Schools. F. J. R. Hendy Historical Novels and Their Uses in Teaching. Continued. C. S. Fearen-

The Law relating to the Teachers' Tenure of Office. Continued. T. A. Organ.

Scottish Geographical Magazine. - Edward Stanford. 18. 6d.

Address to the Geographical Section of the British Association, 1900. Sir George S. Robertson.

The Geographical Section of the Meeting of the British Association at Bradford.

Madagascar; the Land of Parrots, Concluded. Capt. P. Oliver.

Scribner's Magazine. - Sampson Low. 15. Nov. The Great Siberian Railway. Illustrated. H. Norman.
The Cross Streets of New York. Illustrated. J. L. Williams,
A Camera at the Fair. Illustrated. D. L. Elmendorf.
The Landscape Features of the Paris Exposition. Illustrated. S. Parsons.

Strand Magazine. -- George Newnes. 6d. Nov. The First Moon—Photographs taken with the Great Paris Telescope. Illustrated. F. Deloncle. tratted. F. Deloncie.
Truffle-Hunting with Pigs and Dogs. Illustrated. M. D. Griffith.
The Evolution of Our Map. Illustrated. B, Wilson.
The Arctic Expedition of the Duke of Abruzzi. Illustrated. Dr. O. Malagodi, Lord Chief Justice Romer. Illustrated. R. de Cordova. The Modern Russian Officer. Illustrated. • A. Anderson.

Sunday at Home .- 56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. Nov. Rev. W. Carlife and the Church Army. Illustrated.
Missions and War in China. Illustrated. Rev. J. Ross.
Sir Arthur Cotton and His Work for India. With Portrait. Florence Anne Fulcher. George Holland; an Apostle of the East-End. With Portrait. G. H.

Sunday Magazine.-ISBISTER. 6d. Nov. The Religious Element in the Poets: Continued. Bishop Boyd Carpenter. Bells; Lin-Lan-Lone. Illustrated. F. J. Crowest. Rev. John M. Bacon, Balloonist. Illustrated. C. Middleton. Nature's Kindergarten. Florence MacCunn.
The Exiles of Acadia. Illustrated. Emily P. Weaver.

Sunday Strand,-George Newnes. 6d. Nov. Sunday Strand.—George Newns. 6d. Nov.
Some Notable Hymn Writers. Illustrated. F. A. Jones.
The Church of the Sacred Heart, Paris; a Nation's Repentance. Illustrated. Ada Cone.
Bishop Perowne. Illustrated. Edith Pitcairn.
The Life of Jesus Christ. Illustrated. Continued. Ian Maclaren.
Chinese Boxers and the Missionary. Illustrated. Rev. H. Rees.
Padre Robertson. Illustrated. H. C. Shelley.
The Smiling Gods of Japan. Illustrated. A. E. Manning Foster.

Temple Bar.-MACMILLAN. IS. Nov. Hon. Mrs. Norton; the Real "Diana of the Crossways." J. Fyvie. Heine as an Impressionist. E. B. Shuldham. Winter in a Great Wood. G. A. B. Dewar.

Temple Magazine. - Horace Marshall. 6d. Nov. Albert Edward, Millonaire; the Prince of Wales and His Money. A. Mee. The Royal Caledonians. Illustrated. Katherine Carson. Model Villages. Illustrated. G. A. Wade. The Mission to Lepers in India and the Far East. Illustrated. S. Stapleton. Mont. St. Michel; the Palace of the Angels. Illustrated. J. A. Humestohel; Some Famous Lady Farmers. Illustrated. Mrs. D. A. Fletcher.

Theosophical Review .- 3, LANGHAM PLACE. 18. Oct. Theosophical Review.—3, JANGHAM PLACE. 18. Oct.
On Pre-Existence. V. Rydberg.
A Child's Tragedy. Eremita.
Indian Hymnology. A Hindu Student.
Counsels of Perfection. Miss Hardcastle.
The Secret of Evolution. Mrs. Annie Besant.
Society and Solitude as Means for Training Character.
The Reasonableness of Reincarnation. W. G. John.
Druidw. Anulets and Other Symbols. Mrs. Hooper. The Wise Men of the Chilkats. H. H. P.

Travel.—Horace Marshall. 3d. Oct.
Baghchiserai and Its Environs. Illustrated. Dr. H. Lansdell.
San Gemignano and Early Tuscan Art. Illustrated. Rev. H. T. Knight.
The New Year in the High Alps. Illustrated. W. J. Dawson.

United Service Magazine.-W. CLOWES. 28. Nov. Notes on the Evolution of Cavalry. Continued. Lieut.-Col. F. N. Mande. Frederick the Great. Continued. William O'Connor Morris. Our Own Mandarins. T. Miller Maguire. The Peace Constitution of the Volunteer Force. Lieut.-Col. Rustace Balfour. Baltour.
Some Remarks on This Year's Special Training of the Volunteers.
Mounted Infantry. Major R. H. Carr-Ellison.
The Artillery in Colenso. Capt. C. Holmes-Wilson.
Notes on Artillery Fire. Regimental Officer.
The Art of War before and after the Renaissance Period. Henry Ellica.
Malden. Field Engineering for Home Defence. Continued. Capt. R. F. Sorsbie.

Universal Magazine. - HORACE MARSHALL. 6d. Nov .. The Earl of Hopetoun. Illustrated. Australian. Peeps into Women's Clubs. Illustrated. Mrs. L. Bingen. Picturesque Travancore. Illustrated. A Travancorean. Caylon; Grett Britain's Paradise. Nellie Bruton. Italian Anarchists. Illustrated. G. M. Fiamingo. Bridal Crowns. Illustrated. G. Norge.

Werner's Magazine. -43, East 19TH STREBT, NEW YORK:

Stuttering. H. G. Haun. Practical Vocal Physiology. Illustrated. C. Lunn. Goethe. Illustrated. Stanley Schell.

Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.—CHARLES KELLY. 6d. Oct. Toledo; the City of the Seven Hills. Illustrated. F. G. Smith.
The Subjects of the Sultan. Illustrated. Continued. Miss Lucy M. F. Garnett. Charles Wesley M'Cullagh. Wesley and Alfred Tennyson. Illustrated. Continued. Some Aspects of Settlement Life. Illustrated. Continued. W. H. Hunt. Chaucer, H. E. Bannard,

Westminster Review.-F. WARNE. 26. 6d. Nov. China; a Plea for Justice. A. Edmund Spender. Tariff Information. Tarifi Information.

Imperialism in extremis, alias Shabby Imperialism. J. M. K. Administrative Reform. W. E. Snell.

Philanthropy exrsus Legislation. A. Ogilvie.

Churchmen in the Liberal Party. H. C. Garrod.

Napoleon in the Near East. W. Miller.

The Actor's Value. A. Laidlaw.

Khakimania: Its Effects upon Our Dress. R. Shuddick.

The Plays of Hermann Sudermann. Dora M. Jones.

Wagner and Legends of the Grail. Jennette Pryce.

Friendship between the Sexes. L. K. Stibbard.

Wide World Magazine. - George Newnes. 6d. Nov. What a Foreigner saw in China, Illustrated, W. H. Rees,
Alligator-Hunting in Florida, Illustrated, A. Maude,
A Church on Wheels, Illustrated, A. Inkersley,
Where Dogs are used as Policemen, Illustrated, J. E. Whitby,
The Great Festival of Jeyasu at Nikko, Illustrated, Yei Theodom The Greatouriou Ozaki,
A Religious Fair in Burma. Illustrated. M. C. Conway-Poole.
Cloud-Bursts in Arizona. Illustrated. J. J. E. Lindberg.
How the Mecca Pilgrimage is conducted. Illustrated. A. E. Wort.
Life in Mendiland. Illustrated, T. E. L. Alldridge.,
The Sugar Cane Industry in Natal. J. Cassidy.

Windsor Magazine.-WARD, LOCK. 6d. Nov.. Tennis. Illustrated. E. H. Mills.
Dogs of War. Illustrated. Irving Montagu.
The Value of a Vote. Illustrated. H. Morgan-Browne.
America and the World's Wheat Supply. Illustrated. R. S. Baker:
The Salvation Army as a Social Force. Illustrated. F. A. McKenzis.

Woman at Home .- Hodder and Stoughton. 6d. Nov. How to shop economically in Paris. Illustrated. Marie A. Belloc. Lord Roberts's Career in India. Illustrated. An Officer.

Womanhood.—5, AGAR STREET, STRAND. 6d. Nov. Furniture of the Celestials. Illustrated. Mary Ryan, Emigration for Women. Evelyn Wills.

World's Work.—Doubleday, Page and Co., New York-25 cents. Nov.

The Powers' Stakes in China.

Rome as a Political Bogey. W. S. Davis.

A Revolution in Nature-Pictures. Illustrated. A. R. Dugmore.
The Place of the United States among the Nations.
New Culture for New Conditions. M. H. Liddell.
Our Growth as a World-Power. F. Emory.
The Cost of National Campaigns.
A Day's Work of an Arctic Hunter. Illustrated. A. J. Stone.
The Riches of a Rural State. Illustrated. W. R. Lighton.

Young Man .- HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. Nov. Leaders of Thought and Action in Australia. Illustrated.
Men and Manners in Parliament. Illustrated.
The Romance of an Ocean Liner.
Principal Rainy; a Great Scottish Church Leader. With Portrait. Johns

Young Woman .- Horace Marshall. 3d. Nov. What It means to be a Chinese Woman. Illustrated, Miss Ada Crossley; Interview. Illustrated.

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Alte und Neue Welt,—Benziger and Co., Einstedeln. 50 Pf. Oct.
Paris and the Exhibition. Illustrated, G. Baumberger.
Luis Coloma, With Portrait. Ola Hansson.
China. Illustrated. G. M. Stenz.
Rome in the Jublic Year. Illustrated. Eremos.
King Humbert. Illustrated. A. B.

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Daheim.-Velhagen und Klasing, Leipzig, 20 Pf. Oct. 6.

Friedrich August von Kaulbach, Illustrated, Dr. A. Rosenberg,
Oct. 13.

The New Bavarian National Museum at Munich, Illustrated, F. von

Count von Moltke. Illustrated. W. von Bremen.

Oct. 27.

Gabriel Seidl. With Portrait.
Prince Hohanlohe and Schloss Werki. Illustrated. E. Zabel.
Fire, Accident, and Burglary Insurance. O. Klaussmann.

Deutscher Hausschatz .- F. Pustet, Regensburg. 40 Pf. Heft 18. Michael Denis. With Portrait.

Michael Denis. With Portrait.
Salt. A. J. Cüppers.
The Libraria of the Dome at Siena. Illustrated. G. von Graevenitz.
The St. Ottlia Mission Institution in Bayaria. Illustrated. Dr. L. Steuert.
Johannes Schrott. With Portrait. J. H.
Deutsche Rundschau.—Gebrüder Paetei., Berlin. 6 Mks. per qr.

Berlin in October-November, 1806; Diary of a Diplomatist.
Lafeadis Hearn on the Folk-Lore, etc., of Japan. M. von Brandt.
Psychology in the Healing Art. O. Binswanger.
Marie von Ebner-Eschenbach and Louise von Français. A. Bettelheim.
The Characteristics of the Chiuese. Lady Blennerhassett.

Deutsche Worte, —LANGEGASSE, 15, VIENNA VIII./1. 1 Kr. August-Sept.

Æqual Electoral Rights. A. Friedrich.
Prostitution and Marriage. Statistician and Frau T. Schlesinger-Eckstein.
Gartenlaube.—Ernst Keit's Nache, Leitzig. 50 Pf. Heft 11.

Reform of Women's Dress. Prof. Eulenburg.
Sailory' Homes. Vice-Adm. R. Werner.
Count von Moltke. Illustrated. E. Montanus.
The Paris Exhibition. Illustrated, Continued. J. C. Heer.
Ex-Libris. Illustrated. K. Rosner.
Gesellschaft.—E. Pierson, Dresden. 75 Pf. Oct. 1.

Haeckel's World-Problem. R. Steiner. Adolf Bartels. S. Lublinski,

Oct. 15.
Social Democratic Tariff Debates, G. Bernhard.
Adolf Bartels. Continued. S. Lublinski.
Grenzboten.—F. W. Grunow, Leipzig. 1 Mk. Oct. 4.

Does Germany need a Colonial Army? The School in Posen. Goethe and the Goethebund.

A Journey from London to Boulogne in 1763.

American Imperial Politics.

Oct. 18. The Significance of the Chinese Campaign for Germany. Politics of Self-Government.

Politics of Self-Government. Gobineau on Classical Antiquity. Oct. 25.

Corn Duties and Commercial Treaties. Kunstgewerbeblatt.-E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 1 Mk. Oct. Baden Art at the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated.

Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land.—E. Ungleich, Leipzig. 1 Mk. 25 Pf. Oct.

Moltke. U. von Hassell.

Russia and England in Asia at the beginning of the Twentieth Century.

Continued. C. von Zepelin.

Burial and Cremation. Dr. A. Freybe.

German Missions in the Protectorates. U. von Hassell.

The Woman Movement. Pfarrer Boockh,

Travel Reminiscences. R. O. von Natzner.

Neue Deutsche Rundschau.—S. Fischer, Berlin. 1 Mk. 50 Pf.

The Problem of Love. L. A. Salomé.
The Correspondence of Liszt and Fürstin Wittgenstein. Continued. A. von Art. F. Serraes.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—18, King William Street, Strand.
20s. be: annum. Oct.
The French Revolution and the Jewish Question. J. Hocart.
The Boers of South Africa and Their History. Continued. J. Villarais.
The Paris Exhibition. Concluded. H. de Varigny.
Dramatic Music in Russia. M. Delines.

Correspondant .- 31, Rue Saint-Guillaume, Paris. 2 frs. 50 c.

Oct. 10.

The Right of Association before the National Assembly in 1871. C. de Lacombe.

A Moral Awakening. P. Allard.

Neue Zeit .- J. H. W. DIETZ, STUTTGART. 25 Pf. Oct. 6. Letter from Bakunin to Marx.
Protection of Workmen. K. Kautsky.
The English Elections. J. Brockle.

Oct. 13.

The Socialist Congresses and the Socialistic Minister. K. Kautsky.

Nord und Süd .- SCHLESISCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, BRESLAU. 2 Mks.

Clara Tschudi. With Portrait. A. Kohut. Moltke. A. Semerau. Friedrich, Nietzsche as Theologian and Antichrist. F. von Oppeln-

Bronjkowski.
Schubart and His Daughter Julia. R. Krauss.
John Ruskin. A. Wilmersdoerffer.
Albert Roffhack. Hans Lindau.

Stein der Weisen.-A. HARTLEBEN, VIENNA. 50 Pf. Heft 2-

Chinese Writing, F. Paris Exhibition. Illustrated, E. Pendl. Cremona Violins. Illustrated, J. Gebeschus. Heft 8.

Dreams. Dr. C. Schmidt. Posters. M. Richter.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart.
1 Mk. Heft 3.

The Armea Valley. Illustrated. W. Hörstel.
The Paris Exhibition. Continued. Illustrated. Dr. S. Epstein.
Felix Vallotten. Illustrated. F. von Ostini.
Count von Moltke. Illustrated. J. Scheibert.

Die Zeit .- GUNTHERGASSE z, VIENNA IX./3. 50 Pf. Oct. 6. England and Germany, Prof. G. Kaufmann. Commercial Education and Social Politics. M. Richter. The New Bayarian National Museum. W. Kirchbach. From Paris to Madrid. R. Muther.

The Political Position of the Queen of England. W. F. Brand.
Proportional Representation. Dr. J. Landmann.
The Mythology of Buddhism in Thibet and Mongolia. E. Schlagintweit.
Madrid. R. Muther.

Oct. 20.
Shady Sides of French Colonial Policy. F. Vogt.
The Election in England. F. W. Hirst.
Malke. Amiron. Moltke. Armiger.

Oct. 27.

The Fourth German Chancellor. H. von Gerlach.
The Vatican, Austria-Hungary, and the Slavs. Roman Clerical.

Zeitschrift für Blidende Kunst,—E. A. Seemann, Berlim.

46 Mks. per ann. Oct.

Friedrich Kallmorgen. Illustrated. M. Dressler.
C. Moest's Statue of the Empress Augusta. Illustrated. H. Grimm,
Otto Wagner. Illustrated. L. Hevesi.
Albrecht Dürer's "St. Hieronymus." Illustrated. M. G. Zimmermann.

Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde,—Velhagen und Klasing, Leipzig.
24 Mks. per ann. Oct.

The History of German Caricature to the Time of Napoleon, Illustrated, G. Hermann.
John Bellingham Inglis. O. von Schleinitz.
Writings on the Gutenberg Celebration. F. von Zobeltitz.

Zeitschrift der Internationalen Musikgesellschaft.—Breitkoff und Haertel, Leifzig. 10 Mks. per ann. Oct.

Concerts in Russia. N. Findeisen. Music in Stockholm. A. Lindgren.

Zukunft.-FRIEDRICHSTR. 10, BERLIN. 50 Pf. Oct. 6.

Paris Impressions. H. van de Velde, Nietzsche and His Work. A. Riehl.

Oct. 13... German Religion? K. Jentsch. Art and the Lex Heinze. Leo Berg.

Oct. 20.

The Turks. H. Gelzer. Oct. 27.

Primitive Remedies. C. Lombroso. Ruskin's Sentimental Science. S. Saenger.

At Pekin. H. Delorme.
The Catholic International Scientific Congress at Munich. P. Pisani.
The Touat and the Occupation of Southern Algeria.
Pere Chocarne and Lacordaire. L. de Lanzac de Laborie.
The Arms of Paris. C. de La Roncière.
The International Railway Congress at Paris. H. de Cardonné.

The Condemnation of the Republican Régime. P. L. Target.
The Abbé de Rancé and James II. of England. F. M. L. Serrant.
The Reorganisation of St. Cyr. G. Bourelly.
The International Congress on Sunday Rest. F. Gibon.

John

Humanité Nouvelle.-15, Rue des Sainte-Pères, Paris. 1 fr. 50 c. Oct.

The Apologists of Crime. C. Detré.
The Evolution of the Russian Novel. P. Boborykine.
The Boxers and Secret Societies in China. A. de Pourvourville.
The Extension of the Mental Horizon. J. Novicow.
The Immateriality of the Soul. L. de Potter.

Journal des Economistes.—14. Rue Richelieu, Baris. 3 frs. 50 c. Oct.

The Parliamentary Work of the Chamber of Deputies, 1899-1900. A Liesse. Profit-Sharing. G. de Nouvion.
The Evolution of Collectivism.

Ménestrel .- 2 bis, Rue Vivienne, Paris. 30 c. Oct. Margaret in Goethe's "Faust." Continued. A. Boutarel. Mercure de France .-- 15, RUE DE L'ECHAUDÉ-SAINT-GERMAIN, PARIS.

Albert Samain. Nietzsche. H. Albert. Fragonard and the Prix de Rome, V. Josz. -

Monde Moderne .- 5, Rue St. Benoît, Paris. 1 f. 50 c. Oct. Insectivorous Plants, Illustrated, F. Faideau. Eylau. Illustrated. Lieut. L. The Manufacture of Boots at Fixed Prices. Illustrated. P. Calmettes. Guatemala. Illustrated.
On a Canal Boat. Illustrated. G. Tomel.
Montserrat. Illustrated. E. Richet.
The Foreign Colonies at the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. L. de Caster.

Nouvelle Revue.—18, King William Street, Strand.
55 frs. per annum. Oct. x.

Spiritualism and Materialism. C. Saint-Saens. The Chinese Drama. L. Charpentier. Political Reforms in Algeria. A. Castéran. Paul Verlaine. L. Claretie. Woman according to Nietzsche. G. Grappe. Louis XVII. in Canada. G. D'Orcet. Oct. 15. The South African War. Capt. Gilbert. Russian Philanthropy at the Exhibition. A. Raffal The King of Rome's Grandfather. H. Beauquier. Modern British Drama. C. Hastings. A. Raffalovitch.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.-23, BOULEVARD POISSONNIÈRE, PARIS. 2 frs. 50 c. Sept.

The End of Socialism. P. Denis.
The Dutch Pavilion at the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. M. L. de Rule.
Urbain Rattazzi. Continued. Mdme. U. Rattazzi. Oct.

The Chinese People, P. Siefert.
The Duchesse de Chevreuse. J. Turquan,
Urbain Rattazzi. Continued. Mdme. U. Rattazzi.

Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales,—16, Rue Cassette, Paris. 10 frs. per ann. Oct. 1.

Bordeaux and French Colonisation. H. Lorin.
Asiatic Russia at the Paris Exhibition. P. Labbé.
The Hostains-d'Ollone Mission in West Africa. With Map. Oct. 15.

The Austro-Hungarian Problem. Continued. W. Beaumont. The French Colonies at the Paris Exhibition. A. Bernard.

Réforme Sociale.-54, Rue de Seine, Paris. 1 fr. Oct. 1. Friendly Societies in England in the Eighteenth Century. Continued. L. Home Industries in Belgium. A. Julin.

The Future of Industrial Colonisation in New Caledonia. M. Feillet.

The Social Condition of Chili. C. Subercaseaux.
The Financial Crisis in the Russian Capitals. G. Afanassiev.
Insurance against Death, Old Age, and Sickness. L. Fontaine.

Revue de l'Art .- 28, Rue du Mont-Thabor, Paris. 7 frs. 30 c. Oct.

Foreign Art at the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. G. Lafenestre.
Engravings on Precious Stones at the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. E.
Babelon. Baceton.
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Revue Blanche.-23, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris. 1 fr.

Chinese Songs. L. Charpentier. The Practical Means of Socialism. E. Fournière. Oct. 15.

The Christian Martyrs. A. Dennery.
Sada Yacco and Loie Fuller. C. Manclair.
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The Assassination of King Humbert. Count Tolstoy.

Revue Bleue,-FISHER UNWIN. 6d. Oct. 6.1

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The English Elections. A. Moireau. Michelet and Quinet. E. Faguet. Emile Verhaeren. A. Beaunier. Socialistic Unity. L. de Seilhac. Oct. 20.

The War in S. Africa. M. van Broekhuisen. Agrippa d'Aubigné and Victor Hugo. Paul Stapfer. The Presidential Election in America. A. Moireau.

Oct. 27. Kate Field. Mme. Jeanne Mairet. The War in S. Africa, Concluded, M. van Broekhuisen.

Revue Chrétienne.-II, AVENUE DE L'OBSERVATOIRE, PARIS. 6 frs. per ann. Oct. 1. The Progress of Atheism and the Responsibility of Christians. J. E. Néel. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo. E. Robert.

Revue des Deux Mondes.-18, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND. 62 frs. per annum. Oct. r.

The Priesthood, E. Lamy The Priesthood. E. Lamy.
An American Presidential Campaign. J. P. des Noyers
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Ancient Engines of War at the Exhibition, M. Maindron.
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English Social Settlements and Working Men's Colleges. A. Filon. Experimental Astronomy at Meudon. R. Radau. Patriotism and Humanitarianism, 1870-1871. G. Goyau. Art at the Exhibition. R. de La Sizeranne. Calvin's Literary Achievements. F. Brunetière. Organised Democracy and Real Parliamentaryism. C. Benoist.

Revue d'Economie Politique.—22, RUE SOUFFLOT, PARIS.
20 frs. per ann. Aug.-Sept.
Primary Education in France. E. Villey.
German Science and German Conscience. M. Lair.
The Society of Production and Consumption of Birseck in Switzerland. Dr. V. Totomiantz.

The Great Divisions of Economic Science. A. Girault.

Revue Encyclopédique.-18, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND. 7s. per qr. Oct. 6.
The Meat Industry. Illustrated. G. Martin.
The United States of Colombia. Illustrated. A. Lefort.

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Decorative Art at the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. G. Mourey.

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The Wine Industry. Illustrated. G. Martin.
Criminology. M. Yvernés.
Tunis. Illustrated. G. Loth. Oct. 27.

Pasteur as a Darwinist. F. Le Dantec. The Ports of Tunis. Illustrated. P. Laurencin.

Revue Française de l'Étranger et des Colonies.—)2 Rue de LA Victoire, Paris. 2 frs. Oct.

The Portuguese Colonies at the Paris Exhibition. J. Joûbert. The Siegs of Coomassie. L. J.

Revue Générale. -- 16, Rue Treurenberg, Brussels. 12 frs. per annum. Oct.

The Programmes of the Belgian Parties, C. Woeste, Relief Works in France. L. Banneux. The Plural Vote. L. Dupriez.
Belgium and the Paris Exhibition. F, Bournand.

Revue pour les Jeunes Filles.—5, Rue de Mézières, Paris. x fr. 50 c. Oct. 5. H. G. Wells. M. Tinayre.

Oct. 20. A Visit to Elba. Mdme. de Harrasowsky. The Paris Exhibition. A. Latouche.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—76, Rue des Saints-Pères, Paris-z fr. 50 c. Oct z.

France and China. Concluded. H. J. Leroy. Jean Louis Gouttes. L. Robert, Lamennais. Concluded. A. Roussel, St. Theresa. C. Thiébauld. A French Missionary in China. Dom Chamard.

Oct. 15. Jean Louis Gouttes. Continued. L. Robert. A French Missionary in China. Continued. Dom Chamard. Egyptian Mythology. Abbé V. Ermoni. Pierre Bonhomme. J. B. J. Ayrolles. On Heredity. C. Mondain. With A Cer Nietz

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Revue de Paris.—Asher, 23, Bedford Street, Strand. 60 frs. per annum. Oct.

Yunnan. A. François.
With the Boer Army. A. Lynch.
A Century of Art. M. Hamel.
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Revue Politique et Parlementaire .- 5, Rue de Mézières, Paris. 3 frs. Oct. 10.

Spain's Foreign Finance and the Convenio Project. G. Manchez.
The Parlement de Paris under Louis XVI. Continued. E. Glasson,
The Rôle of the President of the French Republic in the Sanction of
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The Budget in England. V. Marcé.
Councils of War in Times of Peacs. R. Guyon.

Revue des Revues .- 12, Avenue de L'Opéra, Paris. 1 fr. Oct. 1. Pagan Brittany. Illustrated. A. de Croze. Hypnotism as a Cure. Illustrated. Jules Bois. The Chiness Lie. Count L. Tolstoy. Kruger at Home. Illustrated. Alfred Stead. The Psychology of Invention. G. Caye. Oct. 15.

Oct. 15.
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Georges Rochegrosse and Historical Painting. Illustrated. C. Mauclair.
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The Literary Movement in Belgium. E. Gilbert.

Revue Scientifique,-FISHER UNWIN. 6d. Oct. 6.

The Progress of Biology. W. Turner.
A Case of Musical Precocity. C. Richet.
Astronomy, and the Record of the Movements of the Earth's Crust. J.
Péroche.

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Revue Socialiste .- 27, Rue de Richelieu, Paris. 1 fr. 50 c. Oct. The Juridical Aspects of Socialism. G. Sorel.
The Uerman Social sts and the Agrarian Question. E. Milhaud.
The Congresses of 1200. G. Rouanet.
The Congress of Italian Socialists. G. Pinardi.

Revue Univarsitaire .- 5, Rue de Mézières, Paris. 10 frs. per ann. Oct.

The Aggregation of Letters,
The International Congress of Secondary Education at the Paris Exhibition. H. Bérenger.
The Congress of Teachers in Secondary Schools. Prof. P. Malapert.

Revue de l'Université de Bruxelles.—4. Rue du Frontispice, Brussels. 1 fr. 50 c. Oct. General Education and the Formation of Modern Spirit. A. Prins.

Criminal Lunatic Asylums, Dr. P. Heger. The Study of the Classics. D. de Moor.

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The Peerage of the Restoration. Laurentie.
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The Problem of Association. Magny.
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The Book of Esther. Continued. Baronne de Fontmagne.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

Civiltà Cattolica.-VIA DI RIPETTA 246, ROME. 25 frs. per annum. Oct 6.

The Roman Plebiscite of the Holy Year Cardinal Sporza Pallavicino and the Republic of Venice. The Participation of the Manchu Dynasty in the Recent Massacres.

Oct. 16.

The Elementary Schools at the Mercy of the State, The Stele in the Forum and its Inscriptions. Continued. The Conclusion of the Concordat, Diary of the Holy Year.

Cosmos Catholicus.-VIA STA. CHIARA 20, ROME. 30 frs. per annum.

The Cathedral of Djakoro and the Mission of the Slav Race. Padre Indinin, Mgr. Strossmayer. With Portrait. Count C. Voinovitch di Quarenghi. The Great St. Be.nard. Illustrated. J. Beyssac. Travels in Al. ania. Continued. Marquis MacSwiney. The Lacus Yuturna recently discovered in the Forum. Prof. O. Marucchi. Ancient and Modern Music., A. G. Corrieri. The Hauran. Illustrated. Père Lammeus.

Flegrea. - PIAZZETTA MONDRAGONE, NAPLES. Sept 20. German Troubadours in Italy. P. Savy-Lopez. The Hatred of Foreigners in China. G. Gabrieli.

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Nuova Antologia. - VIA S. VITALE 7, ROME. 46 frs. per annum.

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Education in Secondary Schools. N. Gallo. The Philosophy of F. G. Nietzsche. Prof. Bazellotti.

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Italian Savings Banks. P. Manassei.
Polar Expeditions, E. Oberli,
The Foreign Policy of France; Cairo or Strasburg? G. Amadori.

Riforma Sociale.-Turin. Sept. 15.

The Task of Sociology. Prof. A. Loria.
The Hedonistic Theory of Value. A. Graziadei.
Commerce with China. A. Sylos.

Oct. 15.
Trusts in the United States. Prof. F. Flora.

Rivista Internazionale.-Via Torre Argentina 76, Rome. Sept. The Social Origin of Crime. Dr. R. Spina.

The Jubiles of 1300 and the Inspiration of the Divine Comedy. F. Ermini.

Rivista Politica e Letteraria.—Via Marco Minghetti 3, Rome.

An Ideal Wall in China. XXX.
Frederic Nietzsche, P. Orano.
The Chinese Theatre. G. Sinimberghi.
A Second Confucius. G. Natali.

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Victor Emanuel III. and the Royal Prerogatives. A. Chialvo.
Shelley's "Cenci." A. J. Rusconi.
Art and Democracy. A. Beltramelli.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

Elsevier's Geillustreerd Maandschrift,—Luzac and Co., 46, Great Russell Street. 15. 8d. Oct.
Minca Bosch Reitz; a Dutch Sculptor. Illustrated. C. W. H. Verster.
The Marine Exhibition at The Hague. Illustrated. J. E. Heeres,
Navigable Air-Ships. Illustrated. Dr. Bleekrode.

De Gids.-Luzac. 38. Oct.

Facts and Fancies about the Dutch Indies. C. Th. van Deventer. Nietzsche; a Problem. Dr. Byvanck. Equal Representation of the People at Elections. Prof. Molengraaf.

Vragen des Tijds.-Luzac. 15. 6d. Oct. Provincial Decentralisation in the Dutch Indian Possessions. P. H. van der Kemp.

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Greek for Jurists. C. A. Wienecke.

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THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE MAGAZINES.

Ciudad de Dios .- Real Monasterio Del Escorial, Madrid. Oct. 5. 20 pesetas per annum.

Recollections of a Prisoner in the Philippines. P. Jose de Prada. Faith and Medical Sciences. Z. M. Nunez. Faith and Medical Sciences. Z. M. The Solar Eclipse. A. R. de Prada.

España Moderna.—Cuesta de Santo Domingo 16, Madrid. 40 pesetas per annum.

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The Journey of the Spanish Mission to the Sultan of Morocco. Rafael Mitjana. The Course of Events in Spanish-America. Iob.

Revista Contemporanea.—Calle de Pizarro 17, Madrid. 2 pesetas. Sept. 30. Neurasthenia in Statesmen. Dr. Calatraveno.

The Official Teaching of Philosophy in Spain. J. E. Lledo. The Disarmament of Europe and the Prospects of General Peace. L. M.

Oct. 15.

Friedrich Nietzsche. Juan Fastanrath. Labour and Its Organisation. Manuel Gil Maestre. In Favour of the Contention that We are Now in the Twentieth Century. P. P. Blanco. Some Musings on the Plaza de Toros, Antonio Frates.

Revista Portugueza.—Rua Nova do Almada 74, Lisbon. 15 frs.

The Commerce of Guinea during the Past Decade. H. de C. The Portuguese Merchant Marine. A. Ramos da Costa. African Products for the Lisbon Market. The Island of St. Thomas. Gabriel Pereira.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Kringsjaa.-Olaf Norli, Christiania. 2 kr. per quarter. Sept. 30. Solar Heat. S. A. Ramsvig.

The Socialist Millerand as Minister of Commerce. J. D.

Oct. 15.

The Treasures of Dr. Sandvig of Lillehammer. Illustrated. Chr. Brinchmann.

The Autumn Bird-Flight. S. A. Ramsvig. The Works of Sören Kirkegaard. With Portrait.

Tilskueren .- Ernst Bojesen, Copenhagen. 12 kr. per annum. Oct. The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, Jul. Wulff. The Danish Court in 1770, Aage Friis. The Danish Court in 1770. Aage Friis.

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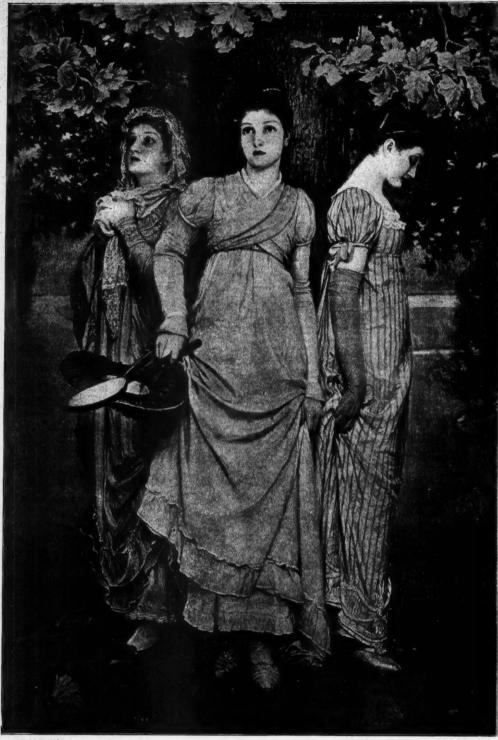
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A SUMMER SHOWER.

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Dec. 1, 1900.

A Rainbow

The old Century is nearing its end. Its sun is setting in blood. But in the midst of the lurid smoke-clouds of war there may be discerned dimly

visible amid the gloom the rainbow of hope. That which all the preaching of all the apostles of peace could not achieve has been accomplished by the heroic sacrifices which the Boers have made and are making in the cause of liberty and independence. Thanks to them "L'Arbitrage, L'Arbitrage" has become the popular rallying cry of the Continental peoples. When the Hague Conference closed, its most earnest members declared that they would have laboured in vain and spent their strength for nought and in vain unless something was done to bring home to the knowledge of the nations the significance and the importance of the Arbitration Convention. They contemplated but the propagandism of the platform, the pulpit and the press, supplemented mayhap by the pictures of the magic lantern and the kinematograph. But the Unseen, whom our forefathers described as God, the Ruler and Governor of the World, and whom pagans ancient and modern would describe as the Fates or the Destinies, willed otherwise. For their ways are not as our ways, and often when they cause our little plans to miscarry it is because they have their own method of arriving at the goal. Scheming to cross the sea in a row-boat, we despair when our fragile craft founders in the surge. But looking up we see that the wave which seemed so fatal to our hopes was but the swell made by the screw of the huge steamship sent to carry us more swiftly to our destination.

"He Maketh the Wrath of Man

The war in South Africa, that concentrated sum of all the stupidities, to Praise Him." upset the programme for the propaganda of peace. It seemed fatal

to the hope of popularising arbitration. To the unthinking the war seemed to brand the Conference as a failure, and to hopelessly prejudice any attempt to explain to the masses the hope for the future that lay wrapped up in the Convention of Arbitration. But this war has not only furnished mankind with the most conspicuous and irresistible of object lessons as to the ruinous cost, the excessive prolongation and practical uselessness of modern war,

but it has quite unexpectedly created the most eloquent and the best equipped propagandists of arbitration, and launched them upon their apostolate in Europe at the psychological moment, under circumstances of all others most calculated to open every ear to their words. Of all the unexpected devices of the Destinies, who could have imagined that in the forge of the South African war they were fashioning an instrument by which they intended to popularise arbitration throughout Europe? President Kruger's mission reveals the result. heroic valour and the unparalleled sacrifices of the farmers of the veldt have aroused the enthusiasm and commanded the admiration of the world. The central figure in that great tragedy, whose episodes recall even to Englishmen the glories of Thermopylee and of Sempach, is the cynosure of every eye. To him Admiration, sympathy, the every ear is turned. passionate indignation which is roused in the heart of man at the spectacle of a gigantic Ahab endeavouring to slay a friendless Naboth order to seize his vineyard, secure for President Kruger an eager and respectful audience throughout the Continent. The roar of the Long Toms and the rattle of the Mauser emphasise his words. Could the wildest imagination in its moods of optimism have conceived any apostle better qualified to interest the masses of the Continent in the work of the Hague Conference?

Mission.

As the Colosseum became the gigantic President Kruger's advertising board of the Christian religion, so this war in South Africa is the screen upon which is thrown.

in blood-red light, a world-wide advertisement of the Hague Convention. In time of peace public attention needs to be flogged with scorpions to rouse it to pay even the most languid attention to arbitration and the rules of war. But with Hell let loose, and the flames of Tophet blazing skyward from every Boer farmstead fired by the British torch, there is no difficulty in obtaining a hearing for President Kruger when, in a voice that reverberates throughout a continent, he declares that in the provisions of the Hague Convention lies the only hope for international action in the cause of peace. A thousand eloquent sermons, a thousand thrilling orations, a million effective pamphlets would have done little to turn the eyes of mankind to this new hope of the world compared



Mr. Kruger arriving at Marseilles.

with what has been effected by the mission of Paul Kruger. For everywhere and always the old President has but one word to say. He pleads for Arbitration. The war was forced upon him by the scornful refusal of the British Government to arbitrate the dispute; and now that the war has been raging for fifteen months, he comes to the capitals of Europe to remind the nations of their solemn declarations at The Hague, and to invoke their friendly intervention, sanctioned by the Convention of Arbitration, on behalf of his sorely tried but indomitable nation.

"Cui bono?" the sceptic will say. Commis Voyageur "What's the use of advertising the for the Hague Convention. existence of the Hague Convention when nothing can come of it, or of exciting hopes doomed only to disappointment?" To which the reply is that although it would undoubtedly be better if the appeal to the Hague Convention were immediately followed by cessation of the war, it will still be a distinct gain to wake up the mind of the great public to the existence of the Hague Convention, even although the policy of Germany should render it of none effect. In some ways there is reason to believe that the immediate thwarting of the popular demand will tend to intensify the popular belief in the value of the boon which it All the misery and loss and evil resulting from this war will be set down, and rightly

set down, to the refusal to settle the trouble by Arbitration. great gain is that the most conspicuous, and in the popular estimation everywhere outside the British Empire, the most heroic, figure on the world's stage in the closing year of the nineteenth century proclaims aloud that if his appeal to the Hague Convention had been heard last year there would have been no war, and that if the signatories of that Convention would but use their friendly offices even now the threatened extinction of his nationality would be averted. Hence on his authority and in reliance upon his evident sincerity the millions of Europe will realise as they never did before that the Hague Convention is a sacred ark of the covenant filled with unspeakable blessings for mankind. Who could have hoped for so blessed a

result from this appalling crime in South Africa as the despatch of President Kruger as a commis voyageur for Arbitration through the cities of the Continent?

President Kruger arrived at Marseilles

President Kruger's on Thursday, November 22nd, and
Reception. met with the most enthusiastic
reception which has been accorded

to any foreigner in France in the memory of living man. Mr. Michael Davitt, who was present on the occasion, assures me that in his long and varied experience of enthusiastic receptions he never saw anything approaching to the spontaneity and the displayed when the great southern seaport of France rose to welcome him who, more than any living man, incarnated to them the great ideals of liberty, independence, and patriotism. Of course the Jingoes curl their lips in scorn, and are quite positive that all mankind outside these islands are utterly mistaken. But even they have been compelled to recognise the overwhelming demonstrations of popular enthusiasm with which the President has been hailed not only at Marseilles, but at every other station on his route through Europe. They cannot deny that the opinion of the civilised world is dead against us, and that President Kruger, despite all his shortcomings, has become a world-wide hero who, in the affection and admiration of the

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But Kruger is much more than Garibaldi. Garibaldi, at his best, was always looked at askance by the governing classes. President Kruger's

reception in France showed that from the President down to the gamins the whole nation thrilled responsive to his appeals. The story of Mr. Kruger's twelve months' War of Independence had prepared the ground, and the dignified bearing, the reserve, the genuine conviction and exalted eloquence with which he responded to their assurances of sympathy, intensified the general impression to an extraordinary extent. In his tour through France, it may be said of Mr. Kruger as was said of our own Charles Stuart when mounting the scaffold: "he nothing common did or mean, upon that memorable scene." It was a great ordeal, and President Kruger came through with unexpected success, and in justice it may be said that the French people excelled themselves in the combination of admiring enthusiasm and of scrupulous reserve. The demonstrations in favour of Mr. Kruger passed off without either word or deed calculated to strain the relations between England and France. That was in itself no mean achievement, and one on which the whole French nation, from the highest to the lowest, deserve to be heartily congratulated.

When President Kruger left Paris on

The Kaiser's

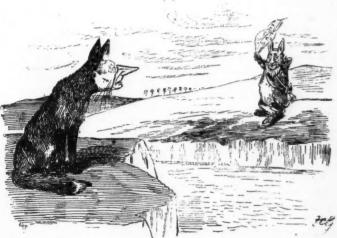
a somewhat impul-White Feather, Sive journey to Berlin, the same

demonstrations of enthusiasm followed him at every station, both in Belgium and in Germany. The fact that William II. for once showed the white feather, and feared to face the old President, alleging a previous engagement, in no way damped the popular enthusiasm in Germany: The Kaiser has gone a-hunting, and from that important avocation he could not snatch a moment, even to receive the President to whom he despatched his famous telegram after the Jameson Raid. This combination of discourtesy and cowardice-for, after all, if he had decided that nothing could be done, a brave man would have seen the President, and told him face to face

that he refused to help him-has not raised the Kaiser in the opinion either of his subjects or of the rest of Europe. It is the first time he has ever shown a lack of that moral courage which has always distinguished the House of Hohenzollern. Being thus rebuffed by his former correspondent, President Kruger has turned his face towards Holland, where he will be received by the Dutch as the hero of their race. But it does not really matter to what part of Europe the old President turns his steps—the whole population, rich and poor, aristocrat and democrat, rises to its feet, doffs its hat, and salutes in him the heroic champion of the great popular ideals of the century. Our Jingoes may not relish this, they may sneer at it, and even profess to like it, but in his heart of hearts there is no man amongst us who does not recognise in this spontaneous and universal acclamation of President Kruger by all the nations of Europe the most emphatic condemnation of English policy that has ever been recorded by the democracy of Europe.

President Kruger has appealed to the Hague Convention not for arbi-Why not Mediate? tration, but for mediation. Mediation during war-time is expressly

suggested in the first section of the Arbitration Convention as a means of obtaining peace. It is affirmed that the offer of such mediation "shall not be regarded as an unfriendly act." It is understood that France and Russia would be only too glad to



Westminster Gazette]

Brer Rabbit Turns up Again.

[London.

Bimeby Brer Fox hear somebody making er monstus fuss, en way cross the yuther side er de creek he see Brer Rabbit skippin' des ez lively ez a cricket, en twistin' his mustans i en wavin' his hankycher. Den Brer Fox feel like he bin swop off mighty bad.



Westminster Gazette.]

Mr. Chamberlain and Moses.

"Good heavens! Can that be Kruger?"

[Mr. Chamberlain, with his wife and son, yesterday morning visited the churches of St. John Lateran, Santa Maria Maggiore, and San Pietro in Vincoli, where he stayed for some time admiring the celebrated statue of Moses by Michael Angelo.—The Times, November 20th, 1900.]

offer their mediation if Germany would consent to take part in this effort to bring the war to a close. The Kaiser, however, having succeeded in developing a blood feud in South Africa between the two races whose union might threaten the safety of German colonies, is not yet convinced that German interests demand a change in his attitude. It is open to any Power to offer mediation, but if a mediation were offered by all the Powers, it would be difficult for England to treat the appeal with disregard. But with Germany in her present mood there is no hope of this. It remains, therefore, to be discussed whether the small Powers might not make a collective remonstrance and suggestion. Such a remonstrance, coupled with a suggestion for mediation in the interests of peace, if emanating from the small Powers, need not be regarded by this country as partaking of the nature of menace. Undoubtedly, if the great Powers united in proffering mediation, English pride would revolt against it. If Holland, Belgium, the Scandinavian States, and the other small Powers were to remonstrate against the extinction of a nationality as the penalty of conquest, and offer their services to put a term to the war which is costing us so dear, Lord Salisbury might reject the offer, but the experiment

is worth while trying. The small nations are most interested in this matter. Equally with the great Powers, they have signed the Hague Convention. They have as much right to speak on behalf of nationality and independence as the great empires, if not somewhat more; and national feeling runs so high in Holland and Belgium that it is possible some such representation may be made. If so it would bring out more clearly than ever the extent to which England, under the present Government, has forfeited her old position as leader and champion of the smaller nationalities of Europe.

While President Kruger is receiving The War which the homage which mankind is slow to pay to any but those rare souls who emerge but once or twice in the

century to defend the aspirations and offer themselves a living sacrifice for the cherished ideals of the race, the ubiquitous De Wet has carried the war into the enemy's camp by suddenly reappearing upon the extreme southern border of the Orange Free State. Almost the last despatch which Lord Roberts sent home before leaving the seat of war was to admit another of those humiliating defeats which have done so much to destroy British prestige. A force of 451 men and two guns was defeated and captured by De Wet at Dewetsdorp, after a fight in which only fourteen had been killed and about fifty wounded. It was recorded as a great achievement that some of our generals had headed De Wet off from invading the Cape Colony, where the Afrikander feeling is red-hot with indignation at the stories, universally circulated and as universally believed, concerning the atrocities alleged to have been committed by our troops upon the women in the Transvaal. Personally I do not think there is any evidence to justify the popular Afrikander belief that the Dutch women have been subjected to the worst outrage at the hands of our soldiers. I was very glad to learn that the investigation on the spot in Natal has led to a disproof of a specific charge made concerning the alleged violation of the women of the Besters' household. When this charge was brought before the world in Parliament, Ministers refused to investigate it, with the result that it continued to pass current. Fortunately a bishop in Natal showed more regard for the reputation of the British Army than the Ministers at home, and he obtained and published an explicit refutation of the calumny from the father-in-law of Mr. Bester. But while there is no evidence as to the violation of Dutch women by the troops, and much evidence as to the good behaviour of the latter, there

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is too much reason to fear that the women left most penniless, without arms, in the midst of the Kaffir great population, have suffered horrible wrongs, the telling ntion. of which has almost goaded the Cape Colonists into alf of revolt. Matters have come to a pretty pitch when a ires, if Cape Member of Parliament can write a letter o high imploring the Queen to kill the women outright, to e such save them from ng out gland,

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The inexpiable wrong, the unutterable shame That turns the coward's heart to steel, the sluggard's blood to flame.

It is evident that, although we have The still nearly 200,000 men in South Humanity of Africa, we are still as far as ever from Lord Roberts. being in effective occupation of the territories we have annexed on paper. In sheer desperation we are proceeding to devastate the country. Whole districts are being laid waste by fire; and not being able to capture or kill the Boers, we are making prisoners of their women and children. And this is done by the direct orders of Lord Roberts, who is returning from Africa, leaving behind him one of the greatest failures which have ever been associated with the British arms. Lord Roberts, they say, was a humane man. So was Robespierre. Colonel Hanna has reminded us that, in Afghanistan, Lord Roberts was the only general who violated the usages of civilised war in punishing the innocent when he was unable to reach the guilty. He has carried out the same principle in South Africa, with disastrous results.

Lord Brougham, on a famous occasion, was said to have circulated a The Tsar's Illness report of his death, in order that he ight read the obituary notices which

promptly appeared next day in all the papers. The Emperor of Russia has had a somewhat similar advantage last month, thanks to an attack of typhoid fever, which compelled Europe to contemplate the possibility of his disappearance. Not until then did Europe adequately realise how much it owes to Nicholas II. The practice of ordering prayers in churches for specific objects has gone out of fashion, partly from the growing scepticism of the age and partly because it is seldom that Christendom is sufficiently earnest about any one subject, save the attainment of material comfort, to pray about it. however, the general sentiment had found expression in the old channels, there is not a church in Christendom-Greek, Roman, or Protestantwhich would not have put up prayers for the recovery of the Emperor of Russia. The mere thought that his malady might have a fatal issue was a nightmare

to the Cabinets of Europe. Fortunately his illness ran a regular course, and he is now convalescent. When he is well enough to cast his eve over the comments of the Press of the world, he would be more than human if he were not to experience a certain complacent pride in seeing how universally mankind recognised his worth, and his value to the

After the mission of President Kruger Count von Bülow's and the illness of the Emperor, the chief Continental event has been the debut of Count von Bülow. The

new German Chancellor made his first appearance in his new office at the opening of the Reichstag, and has had a most favourable reception. The Reichstag was inclined to be irritable, on the ground that the Emperor had taken action in China without consulting the representatives of the German people. as he was bound by the Constitution to have done. Count von Bülow, remembering the proverb about the soft answer which turneth away wrath, apologised for the infraction of the Constitution, and even asked for a bill of indemnity from the offended deputies. It is so unusual for a German Chancellor to apologise or to ask for indemnities that the Reichstag forgave him on the spot, and he gained more in a moment by conciliation than he could have done by a month of bullying. He also did his best to defend and explain away the astonishing speeches of the Kaiser. The "No Quarter" speech was tacitly admitted to be indefensible, but it was excused on the ground that the Kaiser was suffering from the ungovernable emotion occasioned by the news of the killing of his Ambassador and the report that the whole of the Legations had been massacred. dealing with his various assailants the Count displayed the cheery good-humour and the straightforward candour which have distinguished him in diplomacy. and which proved equally successful in Parliament. But with all his skill he could not remove the disagreeable impression that the German troops in China have been carrying out but too faithfully the counsel given by the Kaiser in his Attila The German War Minister, who was speech. subjected to a very salutary dressing down by Herr Bebel, informed the Reichstag that if the Chinese were being massacred, it was a punishment for the crimes and for the atrocities committed by the Huns upon Europe several centuries ago! Since the French Revolutionists set out to punish the Pope for Cæsar's crimes, nothing quite so ridiculous has been heard in our time. There were the usual declarations as to the

humanity of 'he German soldier, the usual appeals to patriotic sentim nt, and all the rest of the dust which is thrown in the eyes of those who are calling attention to outrages which will not bear investigation. Despite all their questioning, neither Herr Bebel nor any of the other deputies could extort from the Government any explicit answer to their challenge to produce the orders given to the German soldiers in China by the commanding officer.

The Situation The negation although and R

Affairs in China are still dragging on. The negotiations make little progress, although it is very clear that America and Russia have taken the very

sensible line of refusing to be dragged at the heels of Germany in pursuing a policy of vengeance. They object to demanding the execution of the Ministers as a condition precedent to the re-establishment of peaceful relations; they object to the levying of a huge indemnity, the attempt to collect which would intensify popular irritation against the foreigner, and they refuse to pursue the Empress to Singan. It would seem as if Lord Salisbury had tied himself up with Germany in this business, which is much to be regretted. Count von Bülow in his explanation to the Reichstag of the Anglo-German agreement, made it out to be a great victory for Germany, as it secured her equal rights in the Yangtse Valley with Great Britain. Our natural ally in China is Russia, not Germany; and it is at least satisfactory that the larger half of the Englishspeaking race has recognised that fact, and is acting upon it in a sensible, business-like fashion,

Looting Pekin.

The news which arrives by every mail from China is calculated to make Europeans hang their heads for shame. Universal loot seems to

be the rule in Pekin. The representatives of the great Powers which at The Hague solemnly forbade the seizure of private property, have looted the capital of China, a country with which they are not technically at war. They have done this in the most cold-blooded manner possible, and the sales of looted property take place every day, except Sunday, in the presence of the British Ambassador and British Generals. The other nations are equally busy. We have flung aside the garb of civilisation, and are acting like our piratical ancestors in the days of the Vikings. Civilisation is but skin-deep, and the restraints which conscience endeavours to place upon the human brute have snapped under the strain of events in China. And yet, although we have seized their capital, looted their palaces, and driven their Emperor and Empress and the whole

Court to seek refuge in a distant city, there are still people who consider that we have not executed sufficient vengeance for the mutiny of the Boxers and the killing of an Ambassador!

Massacre in Manchuria. But looting is by no means the only crime in which the Western world appears to be indulging in China, Military operations conducted against

populations which refuse to be made to fight seem to be the order of the day round about Pekin. Prisoners are first ill-treated and then shot; women are given up to outrage; and every kind of horror prevails in the territory cursed by the presence of the European troops. From the Amur in Manchuria come melancholy stories of the massacre of the Chinese by the Russians, who at first appear to have been panic. stricken lest they should be kept out by the Chinese. All men, when confronted with the alternative to kill or be killed, prefer to kill; and the Russians, alarmed by the Chinese rising, appear to have killed some thousands of Yellow men. The greatest destruction of life seems to have taken place at Blagovestchenk, where the most astonishing stories have been current as to the cold-blooded fashion in which some thousands of Chinese were slaughtered by the Cossacks. These stories appear to have been greatly exaggerated. What happened, so far as can be ascertained from the conflicting accounts, was that a body of some 6,000 Chinese, whose presence in Blagovestchenk was regarded as a peril to the Russians, who had only a handful of soldiers to defend them, were ordered to cross the river. They were put on board rafts, some of which were overcrowded, and sank in the stream. The Chinese on the other bank, thinking that it was a hostile force advancing to attack, opened fire upon the unfortunate fugitives, so what with the river and the bullets of their own countrymen, the destruction of life was very great.

Russia's Opportunity. From the correspondent of the *Novoe Vremya* it would seem that the Russian soldiers killed out the Chinese inhabitants in several other

villages. These stories may be exaggerated, or they may be false; but in any case they call for prompt investigation, and should it appear that the troops have got out of hand, it may be expected that stern punishment will be exacted for their misdeeds. Not only would such a course be demanded by humanity, but the Russian Government would be singularly blind to its own interests not to afford the other nations an example, especially England and Germany, which at present have very much need of it, of the severity

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At home the month has been chiefly devoted to a chorus of lamentation on

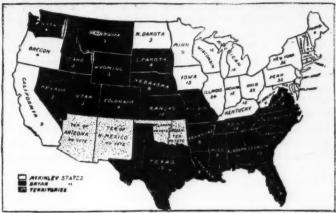
the part of Conservative Unionists over the reconstituted Cabinet. Liberals as a rule have said little, but we have only to turn to the chronique in the National Review to see how bitterly disappointed have been the hopes of those who imagined that Lord Salisbury would profit by his victory in order to put his Cabinet upon a business-It is complained like footing. that, instead of diminishing its numbers, he has added a new Minister to the Cabinet, and so brought its total to twenty. Mr. Bryce says, it is now almost as large as a public meeting. Such a body is obviously a very different governing committee from all previous Cabinets of the Queen's reign. We are now witnessing a new evolution of Government by Cabinet. The large outside Cabinet is merely a deliberative to which are submitted confidentially the decisions of the inner Cabinet or executive before they are published to the world. The

inner Cabinet sits in the larger Cabinet, but as an executive it is distinct. The real Cabinet consists of Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Lansdowne, with the possible addition of the Duke of Devonshire.

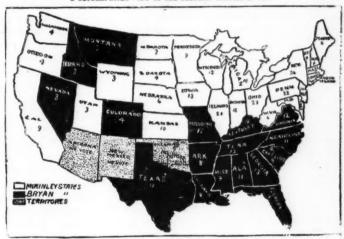
"The Hotel Cecil."

Another topic which has been much discussed has been the preponderating representation accorded to members of the house of Cecil in

the new Administration. Lord Salisbury is Prime Minister; one nephew is Leader of the House of Commons, and First Lord of the Treasury; another nephew is President of the Board of Trade; a son-in-law is the First Lord of the Admiralty; and his son, Lord Cranborne, has been appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the



A GEOGRAPHICAL TIEW OF THE ELECTION RESULTS IN 1920.



The Presidential Election in America,

most important post outside the Cabinet. No one denies the influence of heredity, and everyone is willing to admit that Lord Salisbury's family is the most distinguished in Great Britain; but men are asking anxiously whether one family can be so pre-eminently distinguished that one-fifth of the Cabinet must be chosen from its ranks, while all the other families in the Kingdom must share sixteen seats between them, On the other hand, it is contended that Lord Salisbury is not justified in penalising his relatives merely because of their relationship to him. The country has a right to the services of distinguished men, even although they should be handicapped by being related by blood or marriage to the Prime Minister of the day. This, no doubt, is true, and there is therefore not very much substance in the growl at the promotion of Mr. Gerald Balfour, who has deserved much better of his country for his services as Irish Secretary than is generally recognised, at any rate by his own party.

The other scandal, which is much The more serious, is that connected with Contracts the name of Mr. Chamberlain. The Mr. Chamberlain. Morning Leader, in a series of articles published during the election, astonished everyone by demonstrating that if the law had been as strict concerning the holding of office in the Imperial Administration as it is under the Municipal Corporations Act, Mr. Chamberlain would be disqualified for life from taking part in public affairs. He, being a Minister of the Crown, is directly and indirectly interested as shareholder in various trading corporations which make their profits chiefly by Government contracts; and it is not merely Mr. Chamberlain himself who is thus implicated, but nearly every member of his family is also on the share list. There is no necessity for going into the details of these transactions. Mr. Punch summed them up when he said: "The more the Empire expands, the more Mr. Chamberlain contracts." No one imputes to Mr. Chamberlain any corruption; but there is no doubt that he failed to live up to the standard of Cæsar's wife which he himself, in the debate that took place upon Lord Rosmead's appointment to the High Commissionership of South Africa, laid down as obligatory upon all Lord Rosmead resigned his connection with financial corporations before he accepted his appointment; but even this did not satisfy Mr. Chamberlain. He thought that the taint might still cling to him. How much worse is it, then, when we find Mr. Chamberlain himself, or other members of his family, being large shareholders in corporations executing Government work? Mr. Chamberlain for a time kept silence under those attacks, but last month he wrote a letter in which he made matters rather worse for himself than before. The effect abroad is very bad, for the general impression was cleverly hit off by Caran d'Ache in a cartoon in which he represented Tommy Atkins in full uniform, every article of which, as well as every weapon in his possession, bore a tag professing to show that it was supplied by some one or other of the Chamberlain family!

The Policy Irish Party.

Mr. T. W. Russell, who has the Protestant farmers of Ulster at his back, has shaken the dust off his feet against the Government because they are not prepared to carry out his great compulsory

scheme for the buying out of the Irish landlords, This is but one sign among others of the coming trouble in Ireland. Mr. George Wyndham, who was appointed Chief Secretary without a seat in the Cabinet, will probably be more in evidence next session than any other member of the Ministry. Unfortunately, however, for the Irish cause, the Nationalist majority appears to have decided to begin its operations by a culpable blunder. Before it was announced that Parliament would meet on the 3rd December they had summoned a National Convention in Dublin for the purpose of expelling Mr. Healy from the ranks of the Parliamentary Party. When the announcement was made that Parliament would be summoned, the leaders of the Parliamentary Party decided to go on with the Convention, and refused to come to Westminster. This, they imagined, would enable them to display their indifference to their duties in the Imperial Parliament, their contempt for the predominant partner, their protest against the Boer War, and their determination to make short work of Mr. Healy. In reality, no policy could be more directly calculated to defeat its end. If it is carried out, Mr. Healy will be the only Irish Nationalist in the House of Commons. His will be the only voice raised on behalf of Ireland, protesting against the increase of taxation necessitated by the South African War; he will be, for the time being, the Member for Ireland, the man who alone expresses the Nationalist feeling on a subject which is much nearer to the Irish heart at this moment than the reform of the Land Laws, Mr. Healy, therefore, will regain at a bound everything that he lost at the General Election. They may root him out of the Parliamentary Party in Dublin, but he will have established himself much more firmly as an indispensable member for Ireland than he has ever been before.

The Desertion of the Boers.

That, however, is a matter of Irish politics, which they can manage or mismanage, according to their own wisdom or unwisdom. But outsiders

have a right to speak when, for the sake of a personal partisan advantage, they deliberately abandon a position of trust at a time of crisis. England is doing in South Africa exactly what she did in Ireland in 1798, and there are many who clamour that she should proceed further, and do in the Transvaal what she did in Ireland in the days of Elizabeth. A policy of devastation aiming at the extermination of a people by means of famine is being demanded by the enemies of the Boers. The Irish, with that fellowonly who in th It w as t wer whi out

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the lowfeeling which makes men wondrous kind, are the only four score people in the House of Commons who can be depended upon to enter a solemn protest in the name of humanity against this horrible crime. It would be indeed a bad omen if, at such a moment as this, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Redmond, and Mr. O'Brien were to sell the pass, even to get Mr. Healy's scalp, which, as the result of such treason, will be further out of their reach than ever.

the Guildhall.

The only important political utterance Lord Salisbury of November was the speech made by Lord Salisbury at the Guildhall. It was a bad speech, betraying a total

lack of appreciation of the greater issues which lie before his Cabinet. It must have been with a sardonic smile that he ventured to speak concerning the "glories" of the South African campaign. But he knew his public, and had no fear that they would discern the irony with which he spoke. With the "glories" of the campaign he coupled the great demonstrations of enthusiasm with which the populace in London had welcomed back the C.I.V.'s. The two go very well together, but Lord Salisbury displayed some hardihood in referring thus complacently to an orgy which had scandalised even the elect who sit in the Conservative editorial chairs. He gave us no light as to the future either in South Africa or in China, probably because the light was not in him, and when the light that is in him is darkness, how great is that darkness!

The Premier Lord Wolseley.

As to coming legislation, Lord Salisbury said nothing; but he showed unmistakably a tendency to deprecate any radical dealing

with the Army. He winced a little under Lord Wolseley's recent hint as to the extent to which the Army had not been adequately supplied with guns and munitions of war by the refusal of the Cabinet to listen to his representations. This is a vein which may be worked with advantage, and Lord Salisbury hinted that if Lord Wolseley did not mind what he was about, revelation was a game at which politicians could play as well as soldiers. It is rumoured that Lord Wolseley intends to make a speech in the House of Lords, in which he will draw aside the veil which conceals the unedifying wrangles which have gone on at the War Office, and that in reply Lord Salisbury will remind Lord Wolseley that, however wise he may have been as to the need for more guns, no one could have been more utterly mistaken in his estimate of the forces requisite to overcome the resistance of the Boers than the Commander-in-Chief. The story goes that Lord Wolseley would not even believe the reports

of his own Intelligence Department, and confidently anticipated that Buller's seventy thousand men would be sufficient to finish the campaign.

all round!

But Lord Salisbury did more than hold up a warning finger at Lord Wolseley. He indicated an unmistakable disinclination to permit any

investigation into the maladministration and mismanagement which have characterised our South African campaign. He is all for letting bygones be bygones, and for passing a sponge over the slate. We went into the war in order to wipe something off the slate, and now it would seem, when we come out of the war, another slate is to be wiped clean, lest British prestige and the reputations of various British Ministers should suffer. All this is not a very hopeful look-out for those who clamour for the return of a strong majority in order that the Government might deal vigorously with Army Reform. Having got his strong majority, Lord Salisbury evidently intends to use it in order to hush things up and to muddle on just in the same way as we have been doing in the past.

In strong contrast to the political Lord Rosebery's speech of Lord Salisbury at the Guildhall is the inaugural address of Lord Rosebery to the students of

Glasgow University on the occasion of his installation as Lord Rector. Lord Rosebery has seldom spoken better, and the concluding passage reached a height of fervid and majestic eloquence upon which he has never before ventured, and of which no other living Briton is capable. Speaking of the Empire, he said :-

How marvellous it all is! Built not by saints and angels, but the work of men's hands; cen ented with men's honest blood and with a world of tears, welded by the best brains of centuries past; not without the taint and reproach incidental to all human work, but constructed on the whole with pure and splendid purpose. Human, and yet not wholly human-for the most heedless and the most cynical must see the finger of the Divine. Growing as trees grow, while others slept; fed by the faults of others as well as by the character of our fathers; reaching with the ripple of a resistless tide over tracts and islands and continents, until our little Britain woke up to find herself the foster-mother of nations and the source of united empires. Do we not hail in this less the energy and fortune of a race than the supreme direction of the Almighty? Shall we not, while we adore the blessing, acknowledge the responsibility? And while we see, far away in the rich horizons, growing generations fulfilling the promise, do we not own with resolution mingled with awe the honourable duty incumbent on ourselves? Shall we then falter or fail? The answer is not doubtful. We will rather pray that strength may be given us, adequate and abundant, to shrink from no sacrifice in the fulfilment of our mission; that we may be true to the high tradition of our forefathers; and that we may transmit their bequest to our children, aye, and, please God, to their remote descendants, enriched and undefiled, this blessed and splendid dominion.

His Practical Suggestions. The address, as a whole, was a very useful dissertation concerning the obligations of Empire and the impossibility of maintaining it unless

we put our best foot foremost, and realise the fact that we can no longer afford to play around and amuse ourselves. The new century summons us to a struggle for existence which will be much more serious than anything that we have hitherto gone through. Lord Rosebery said many wise and weighty things concerning our duty both in relation to education, commerce, and statesmanship, specially mentioning with approval the German plan of appointing a commission to hold an inquest upon any trade that was in a sickly condition—a method of procedure which I suggested Mr. Chamberlain might act upon when he became Colonial Secretary. Unfortunately in that respect he has not justified my charitable expectations. Lord Rosebery suggested that it would be well if our schools and universities paid less attention to Greek and more to modern languages; but the real difficulty, as Mr. Birchenough points out in the Nineteenth Century, is not so much our defective apparatus for teaching, as the lack of any appetite for learning or any enthusiasm for acquiring the weapons necessary for success in the battle of life.

Lord Rosebery's address has naturally stimulated the desire of many Political Position. Liberals to see him once more in

the place which he abandoned. This seems a misreading of the significance of his utterance. Lord Rosebery is in advance of his party, in many very important things so much in advance that his position is much more that of a Cobden than that of a Gladstone. Unfortunately he has not Cobden's energy, perseverance, and self-sacrifice. He has got hold of two or three doctrines not less important than Free Trade. He grasps them firmly, but beyond emitting at long intervals an eloquent discourse, he takes no steps to rouse the public to the necessity of immediate action. This creates the impression that he is not in earnest about it. If he were, he would start some kind of modern counterpart to the Free Trade League, and stump the country. In dealing with Bulgaria Mr. Gladstone descended from the altitude of a Prime Minister, and became a Cobden for the nonce; and

the way in which he worked up the Eastern Question from 1876 to 1880 was an example which Lord Rosebery would do well to follow. Unfortunately Lord Rosebery was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, and unless he is in harness (as he was in the County Council, or at the Foreign Office) there is little dogged, persistent continuity about his appearances in public.

Putting the Opposition on a Business Basis.

One of the most significant passages in his speech was that in which he bemoaned the lack of supremely capable administrators. Both in

diplomacy and in almost every other department of national life, he declared that if the number of capable men were multiplied by forty, the supply would still be unequal to the demand. Mr. Gladstone felt the same, but with Mr. Gladstone this perception of the lack of supreme governing capacity among our people led him to shrink from unnecessary, and even sometimes from apparently necessary, expansion of the Empire. But although Lord Rosebery sees that we are wanting in the most essential element needed for governing an empire, he contents himself with calling attention to the fact, and then allows his name to be used in support of the Imperialism gone mad which has led to the annexation of the South African Republics. Is this what can be called running the Empire on a business basis? Lord Rosebery also exposes himself to a retort not undeserved. There is no doubt a lack of supreme governing capacity in many departments of State, but where is there any such exhibition of failure at the top as in the leadership of the Opposition? Under our system the Opposition is as essential to good administration as the Diplomatic Service, the Army or the Navy. Yet owing to the hopeless disintegration which followed the defeat of the last Liberal Administration, the Opposition is left practically leaderless. It may not be Lord Rosebery's fault, but it is certainly his misfortune that the Premiership should have been immediately followed by the general débâcle, The first and most urgent want of the country at this moment is neither capable Ambassadors, able Generals, nor Viceroys of It is the lack of an effective Opposition. Hence when the Lord Rector reads his admirable lecture to the British merchants, he provokes the response, "Physician heal thyself." Certainly no British commercial firm could be run in the way in which the present Opposition is managed, without being bankrupt in twelve months.

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Of course it would be unjust to hold Deliver him Lord Rosebery responsible for the the Roseberyites! extraordinary antics of the people who call themselves by his name;

but considering the loyalty of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to Lord Rosebery, it would tend to remove much heart-burning on the part of the Liberal rank and file if Lord Rosebery were to give the Perkses, the Greys and Fowlers, and the Imperial Liberal Council a straight tip that he was in no mood to tolerate any monkey tricks calculated to embarrass Lord Kimberley and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in the discharge of their difficult duties. I am quite sure that Lord Rosebery has no sympathy with the Imperial Liberal Council in their desire to weed out of the Liberal Party all those who do not pronounce its shibboleth; but it is impossible to deny that the way in which they have been going on of late, both in public and in private, has produced a very bad impression, which in his own interest and in the interest of the party it is most desirable that he should remove.

One of the sensational incidents of Poison last month has brought forcibly home to the minds of the masses the the Pewter. extent to which their health and their lives have passed into the keeping of the The failure of an analytical chemist to discover the presence of arsenic in the sulphuric acid used for manufacturing the glucose and invert sugar extensively used in brewing has for a moment created a panic among the beer-drinkers of Manchester and the neighbourhood. Over 70 deaths have occurred, while nearly 2,000 persons have shown traces of arsenical poisoning. Sir Wilfrid Lawson and the teetotalers look on with grim and saturnine complacency; for, as Sir Wilfrid says, alcohol is only a slower poison than arsenic, and anything which discourages the consumption of alcohol tends in the long run to the health of the community. Unfortunately the present panic has only led to the substitution of diluted whiskey for beer as a popular beverage.

The elections for the London School Board followed hard on the heels of London Elections. the election for the Borough Councils. It is impossible to keep up public interest in elections when polls follow each other with such rapidity. In London we have had three contests, one after the other, in rapid succession—the General Election, the Municipal Elections, and now the School Board Election. The consequence is

that there was a very small interest manifested in the result. As usually happens when the public is apathetic, the Moderate Party gained some slight advan-The Progressives are still in possession of a very small majority on the Board, but the Moderates made a net gain of three seats. Sir John Gorst still remains at the Education Department, and curiously enough, by recent legislation, it appears that he is in office for life. This is quite unforeseen; but it is very satisfactory, not only to Sir John Gorst, but also to those who recognise him as almost the only Conservative who has any interest in education other than that of securing the maximum of public money for the denominational schools, If Lord Rosebery would take his coat off and run a mission or a revival in favour of education, something might be done; but at present popular interest in the subject is at a low ebb.

This brings me to the last note Things to be Done which I shall write under the heading of "The Progress of the Next Century. World" in the Nineteenth Century.

Early in the New Year there ought to be published a handbook for reformers of all kinds, entitled "Things to be done in the New Century." The nineteenth left a vast mass of arrears. In nearly every department of national and local life there is any amount of work sketched out. The principles are settled, the plans have been drawn up, but there is a lack of energy to carry them out. It would tend to facilitate the task of reformers of all kinds if within the compass of a small volume we could have the unfulfilled programme collected together, in order that we may see what it is that lies before us, and to what we can most profitably direct our attention. One of the last things to be done this year by our Government is to nominate the representatives of Great Britain on the Roster of the Hague Tribunal of Arbitration. France has nominated M. Bourgeois, M. D'Estournelles, and M. Louis Renault. Spain, be it noted, has named her most highly respected public man, in the person of the Duke of Tetuan. Holland has chosen Dr. Asser, president of the Institute of International Law. From Russia come the names of M. Fritsch, president of the Senate; Count Mouravieff, Minister of Justice; M. Pobyedonostzeff, and Pro-Martens, the great authority on international law. From the United States are appointed ex-President Benjamin Harrison and Judge George Gray, formerly United States Senator from Delaware, Ex-President Cleveland was appointed, but declined. The British arbitrators ought to be named before the Twentieth Century.

DIARY FOR NOVEMBER.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

EVENTS OF THE MONI H.

Nov. r. The Earl of Minto unveils a statue of the Queen at Montreal.

The result of the elections for the Legislative Assembly of Victoria (Australia) is a defeat for the Ministry.

The following changes in the Cabinet are approved by the Queen: Lord Salisbury to be Prime Minister and Privy Seal; Mr. J. T. Ritchie, Home Secretary; Lord Lansdowne, Foreign Minister; Hon. St. John Brodrick, Secretary of War; Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty.

2. The Chinese Minister at Washington delivers an address on the situation in China to an enormous audience in the Carnegie Institut: at Pittsburg.

at Pittsburg.

Lord Beauchamp holds a farewell levée at Government House, Sydney.

A Carlist rising takes place in Spain.

The Belgian packet from Ostend communicates by wireless telegraphy throughout the voyage with the station at La Paune.

4. M. Loubet unveils a statue of President Carnot

at Lyons.

at Lyons.

6. Polling for the President of the United States takes place. Mr. McKinley is re-elected by a majority of 137 in the electoral college as against 95 four years ago.

The French Chambers reassemble.

The Canadian Election takes place, resulting in a large Government majority, Sir Charles

m a large covernment majorty, Sir Charles
Tupper being defeated.

8. The French Chamber debates on the general
policy of the Go-remment; a vote of confidence in the Cabinet is finally carried by 32 y
votes to 22; a motion regretting the irregular
surrender of Sipido to Belgium is carried by

306 votes to 236.

The General Election in Newfoundland ends,

The General Election in Newfoundland ends, Mr. Reid's party being hopelessly defeated. The German Chancellor intervenes in the Berlin criminal police case.

The Spanish Prime Minister announces that a Convention between Spain and the United States was signed in Washington, by which Spain sells the islands of Cag 1yan and Sibututo the United States.

The German Colonial Council begins its autumn Session under the Presidence of D.

autumn Session under the Presidency of D.:

Stuchel. Mr. Bryan issues a statement of his position and views.

and views.

Sir Redvers Buller arrives at Southampton.

Salson, who attempted the life of the Shah on

August 2nd, is tried in Paris, and sentenced
to imprisonment for life.

Sir Charles Tupper amounces that he is about to retire from public life.

21. Don Carlos publishes a letter in Spain disapproving of the present Carlist movement. Lord Clarendon, Lord Selborne, Mr. Gerald Balfour, and Mr. Powell-Williams are made Privy Councillors.

12. The Tsar, it is reported, is suffering from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

The French Exhibition has \$20,000 paying visitors. Three cannon shots at night amounce the close of the Exhibition.

The Gereak Chamber opens.

13. The German Colonial Estimates are laid before the Federal Council.

the Federal Council.

The French Chamber meets; there is a general discussion on the Budget; the afternoon sitting is devoted to the Drink Duties Bill.

14. The Reichstag is opened at Berlin by the

he Reichstag is opened at Dernit by the German Emperor. serious railway accident takes place in France near Bayonne. Seventeen pas-sengers killed (among them Señor Canevaro, Peruvian Minister in Paris) and twenty are

injured.

The German Reichstag meets to elect its
President and two Vice-Presidents. Count
Ballestrem is re-elected President.

The Hanseatic Supreme Provincial Court, at Hamburg, quashes the order of the Lower Provincial Court; the 30 chests of gold taken from the Bundesrath will therefore be

delivered to Messrs. Arndt and Cohn, the consignees in Hamburg.

woman throws a hatchet at the German

Emperor at Breslau.

Count Reichstag as Imperial German Chancellor. here is a debate on Chinese affairs in the There is a debate French Chamber.



Photograph by

Prince Münster.

[Benque.

(Retiring German Ambassador to France.)

19. The Greek Chamber elects M. Dufides as its President.

President,
A new Ministry is formed at Melbourne under
the premiership of Sir George Turner.
The Reichstag resumes the deb it on the Bill relating to the credit for the Chinese Exp dition,
M. Delcassé makes a statement of the Government's policy in China in the French
Chamber

ment's p Chamber,

Mr. Horace Plunkett is entertained at a ban-quet in Dublin.

The debate in the Belgium Chamber on the extradition of Sipido concludes in favour of

the Government.
The trial of the men belonging to the Penrhyn Quarry, for intimidation, is concluded at Bangor; four men are found guilty and fined various amounts, the others are dismissed.

2x. In the Court of Appeal Mr. Justice Farwell's decision in the Taff Vale Railway Case is overruled. The Justices decide that a Trade Union cannot be sued.

Union cannot be sued.

Large numbers of people wait for hours in the rain, on the quays at Marseilles, for the arrival of Mr. Kruger.

A cyclone bursts over the town of Columbia

in Tennessee; fifteen persons are killed.

The British Minister orders the return of silver looted from the Chinese after the taking of Peking by the Allies. President Kruger lands at Marseilles from the

Gelderland. In the Reichstag the debate on China is con-

Sir Redvers Buller is presented with a sword of

Sir Redvers Buller is presented with a sword of honour at Exeter.

Master-Gunner W. H. Acheson, accused of giving false witness in the Dover Canteen Case, is honourably acquitted.

Further developments in the Penrhyn Quarry dispute; the manager issues a notice that the quarry will close altogether.

he French Chamber rejects the motion for the abolition of the Embassy to the Vatican by 239 votes to 193.
The steamer Monkshaven leaves the Carnegie

works in America for Great Britain with a cargo of iron rails, via Lake Erie, the Welland, and St. Lawrence Canal.

The Debate on China is resumed in the Ger-

land, and the Lawrence cannot have been man Reichstag. President Kruger arrives in Paris, and receives a most enthusiastic reception. He has a brief interview at the Elysée with President Loubet, who later returns his visit. A debate takes place in the Reichstag in reference to the sum of 12,000 marks Dr. Woedtke received from the Central Union of Industrialists in support of the Penal Servitude Bill. Count von Bülow speaks and condemns the official action.
There is a political crisis in Denmark in both Houses of Representatives on the Government's taxation reform.
A rising of Somalis takes place in British East Africa.

The Tsar's illness takes a decided turn for the

better.

better.

Mr. Long, American Secretary for the Navy, issues his annual report.

27. President Kruger visits M. Waldeck-Rousseau and M. Delcassé, and is afterwards entertained at the Hotel de Ville. He receives an ovation from the students of the University of Paris.

versity of Paris.

A new commercial arrangement is entered into between Turkey and Bulgaria.

28. The students of the University of Paris ask M. van Hamel for information relative to the organisation of an International Students' petition in favour of arbitration as laid down by The Hague Conference.

The Governor of the Fiji Islands, speaking to the natives, strongly condemns federation with New Zealand.

The Roumanian Patliament opens

with New Zealand.
The Roumanian Parliament opens.
The French Chamber unanimously adopts a resolution of sincere and respectful sympathy with President Kruger.
Lord Wolseley retires from the office of Commander-in-Chief.

Commander-n-Chief.

The School Board Election takes place in London. Progressives, 28; Moderates, 25; Catholics, 2. The Progressives therefore lose four seats and gain one.

President Kruger leaves Paris. The Tsar is reported convalescent.

The War in South Africa.

Nov. 1. The Boers capture an outpost of 90 men on the main line between Bloemfontein and

on the main line between Bloemfortein and Kroonstad.

The funeral of Prince Christian Victor takes place at Pretoria with full military honours.

Lord Kitchener makes a night march and captures a Boer laager near Lyden-buwe.

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De Wet is reported to be at Frankfort and to have captured 800 head of cattle in the neighbourhood.

neighbourhood.
Three American-Irish carrying despatches for Mr. Steyn are captured at Lebombo.
A military traction engine drawing trucks loaded with stores is captured by the Boers, nine miles outside of Kimberley, without a chart being fixed. shot being fired.

shot being fired.

5. Lord Roberts sends a telegram to the various Australian Governments praising the Australian troops on their retun home.

Colonel Le Gallais surprises the Boers near Bothaville; he is heavily engaged for five hours, and captures eight guns and roo prisoners. Colonel Le Gallais is killed in the battle

De Wet is reported to be in the neighbourhood of Rensberg Kop. Philippolis is re-occupied by the British.

The British troops in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony are very active and defeat the Boers on several occasions.

The Boers capture a waggon convoy near Warrenton.

Small parties of Boers are hovering in the neighbourhood of Kimberley.

14. The Chamber of Commerce at Port Elizabeth notify that no trucks being available, civil traffic in the Orange River Colony is at present suspended.

Lord Methuen's force captures a pom-pom from the Boers.

The Boers destroy four miles of railway between Kimberley and Belmont. Lord Roberts's horse falls under him, but he is not seriously hurt.

The Boers in the Orange Free Colony surprise an outpost of the Buffs and overpower them. Lord Kitchener returns to the Transvaal, after visiting Harrismith.

The British garrison at Dewetsdorp surrenders to the Boers—400 men and 2 guns.

27. General Delarey, with about 1,000 Boers, is opposed by General Clements near Rietfontein and his force dispersed. Lord Roberts reports to the War Office that a plot against his life has been discovered by the police at Hodoneschurg.

the police at Johannesburg.

A troopship, with the Household Cavalry and Canadian troops, arrives at Southamp-



Photograph by] [Contanni, Venice. Don Carlos.

(Pretender to the Spanish Throne.)

Crisis in China.

Nov. 1. The Imperial tombs are occupied by the Allies without opposition.

3. Lu Chwang-liu is appointed by Imperial edict President of the Board of Censors and President of the Board of Rites.

From Shanghai it is reported that confusion and disorganisation are the chief character-istics of the allied occupation.

In consequence of friction among the allied commanders at Shan-h: i-kwan, a staff officer of each Power is appointed to arrange a settlement.

7. It is reported that Ting-yung, Acting Viceroy of Chi-li, and the Tartar General Kuie-heng, and Colonel Wang Chau-me are shot at Pao-ting-fu by order of the Court-Martial.

8. The Russian flag is hoisted at Ching-wang-tao station.

Russian troops withdraw from Tien-tsin. Russia hands over the railway from Tien-tsin to Shang-hai-kwan to the charge of Count yon Waldersee.

The American Government decides to pursue ne American Government decides to pursue the same policy as hitherto in regard to events in China; the Legation guard will remain in Pekin, the rest of the American troops withdrawn to Manila.

11. The Foreign Ministers at Peking draw up a Note as to what terms should be demanded from China.

trom China.

The Chinese are profoundly stirred by the executions at Pao-ting-fit while peace negotiations are proceeding, and the execution of the acting Viceroy of Chi-li is a cause of intense indignation to the Chinese.

13. The Tartar General Szu-Chaun is nominated Governor-General of Manchuria, in deference

to the Russian invitation to China to resume the civil government of that Province.

The Chinese Peace Commissioners are censured by the Empress for not preventing the despatch of foreign punitive expeditions.

The German Consul-General proceeds on board a man-of-war to Nanking; French, Russian, British, and Japanese warships are already

there.
Count von Waldersee receives Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang at Peking. 18. The German Government receives a letter from the Chinese Emperor,

20. The interest due on the German Chinese Loan is paid.

The American Cabinet discusses Chinese matters at great length, and notify their conclusions to the other Powers.

The Russian Minister at Peking intimates that Russia will insi-t on the amendment of the terms of the Note drawn up by the consent of Ministers at Peking.

SPEECHES.

Nov. 4. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, at Lyons, on Pre-sident Carnot and the French Republic.

Lord Curzon, at Rajkot, as to how to mingle Western and Eastern ideals in Indian educa-tion and life.

6. Mr. Brodrick, at Godalming, on the Army.

 M. Jounart, at Algiers, on the barbarism of wars of race and religion.
 Sir Alfred Milner, at Cape Town, on the state of the Colony.

9. The Marquis or Salisbury on the War Office, Colonies and Imperial Defence.

12. Mr. Asquith, at Westbourne Park, on School Board education.

 Mr. Choate, at Edinburgh, on the career and work of President Lincoln.
 Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, at Bristol, on the next Budget.

14. The Kaiser, at Berlin, on Chinese affairs.

15. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at Dundee, on the Liberal Party and its duties at the pre-

ro. Professor Koch, at Berlin, on the means to prevent malarial fever. Lord Rosebery, at St. Andrews, on the Em-

Mr. Reid.

Whose contracts enabled him to practically control Newfoundland. In the recent elections Mr. Reid's party was defeated by a large majority.

Count von Bülow, in Berlin, on the Chinese Crisis.

21. Sir H. Fowler, at Wolverhampton, on the Liberal Party.

22. Sir Redvers Buller, at Exeter, on the War in South Af ica. President Kruger, at Marseilles, on the War in South Africa. Sir Charles Dilke, at Glasgow, on Labour

representation.

23. Herr Bebel, in Berlin, on the German troops in China.
Count von Bülow, in the Reichstag, on China and the German Emperor's Speech.

President McKinley, at Philadelphia, on the policy of the United States implied in his re-election.

26. Mr. Hanbury, at Preston, on Agriculture in England.

29. Lord Crewe, at Leeds, on the Election campaign. Mr. Bryce, at Leeds, on Liberals and the War.

OBITUARY.

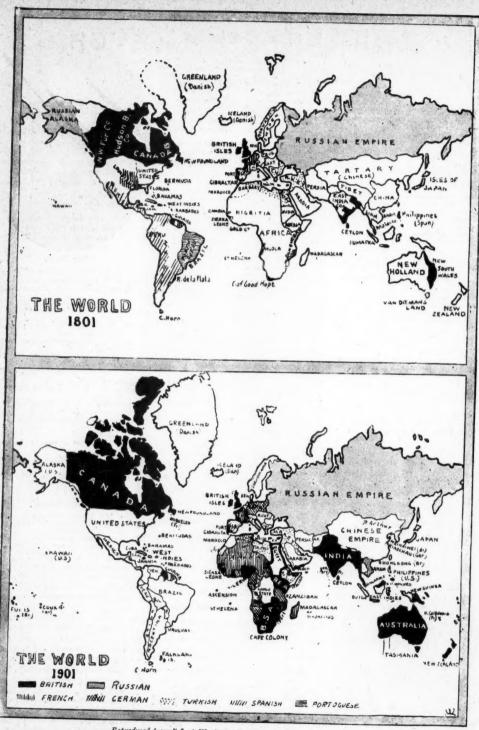
OBITUARY.

Nov. t. Mrs. Amelia Charles, 70.
2. Mr. William L. Strong (New York).
3. Professor A. W. Hughes, 39.
M. Pierre Veron (journalist.
Mr. Henry A. Harper, 65.
4. Mr. William Young (architect).
Mr. W. H. Griffin, C.M.G., 88.
8. The Maharajah of Patisla, 27.
2. Mr. Thomas Arnold (Dublin, 77.
Signor Giuseppe Marchiori (Rome).
M. Marcus Daly (New York.
M. Hector Leroux (painter), 71.
Mr. Henry Villard, 65.
15. Dr. John Cockle.
16. Professor G. F. Armstrong
Engineering, Edinburgh, 57.
17. Herr Heinrich Porges, 63.
18. Herr Ernest Eckstein, 55.

Armstrong Professor of

17. Herr Heinrich Porges, 63.
Herr Ernest Eckstein, 55.
18. Herr Ernest Eckstein, 55.
19. Prebendary Whittington, 23.
22. Sir Arthur Sullivan, 28.
Judge Young.
23. Dr. J. Mortimer Granville, M.D., 67.
Dr. Richard Neale, M.D., 73.
M. Valfrey (of the Paris Figaru).
24. Dr. MacGivern (R. C. Bishop of Dromore), 72.
25. Professor Offer (Lyons), 70.
26. Rev. Affred Peaches, 83.
27. Mr. Wilson (American Commissioner of Internal Revenue).

nal Revenue).
29. Sir George Wiffis,
30. Osoar Wilde (of Paris).



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CHARACTER SKETCH.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

"Backward look across the ages, to the Beacon moments see,
That jut like peaks of some sunk continent above Oblivion's sea."—Lovell.

THE Nineteenth Century is leaving us—will soon have left us, and joined the procession of vanished centuries which stretch back into the infinite distance of the past. It is therefore possible to form some estimate of its character, to realise the Century as an entity, to speak of what it has brought us, what it has taught us, and what it has taken away. We still stand too near to it to see its effects in true perspective; but, now that it is at an end, we can for the first time speak of it as a whole. In common courtesy to a century which has been with us all our lives, we must pay it the compliment of a formal adieu.

THE DIFFICULTY OF THE CHRONICLER.

It would be curious and instructive to have a series of nineteen appreciations of the nineteen centuries of the Christian era written at the close of each, and to compare the estimate of the modern historian with the judgment of those who stood at the bier of the century whose character they endeavoured to sum up. It is safe to say that in very few instances would the contemporary chronicler be in accord with those who are in a position of looking back upon the past from the distances of a thousand years. In the thirty-eighth century, the estimate which posterity will form of the nineteenth will probably differ as widely from that which we are forming to-day, as the estimate of the first century formed, let us say by Gibbon, would differ from that of Tacitus.

This is the more probable because the men of to-day, like the Century of which they form a part, are materialised and material. The characteristic of the Century, palpable and obvious to all men, is that of enormous, unprecedented material prosperity. The greatest triumphs have been gained in the material sphere. The supreme outcome of the Century's labours is the production of a quick-firing gun capable of pumping tons of explosive shell over four or five miles of country at the rate of twenty shots per minute. It is the Century of the locomotive, of the steamship, of the dynamo. It is a mechanical Century. The hundred years are but as a pedestal for the man with the hammer. We have lived these last hundred years in the smithy of Vulcan rather than on the heights of Olympus. It is the age of Tubal Cain. But it is not in the steamship or the railway, but "in the thoughts that shake mankind," that centuries are apt to find their best title to posthumous immortality. And it is difficult to say at this moment by what "mankind-shaking thought" the Nineteenth Century will be chiefly remembered when it is gone. Certainly it is to the realm of thought that we must go to seek for things that endure. "For the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal."

IN EUROPE, THE CENTURY OF NAPOLEON-

Hence it is extremely difficult, not to say impossible, to sum up the character of the Nineteenth Century with any degree of accuracy. All that we can do is to note what appear on the surface to the observer close at hand to be its leading characteristics, its foremost men, its more valuable contributions to the world movement, without venturing to dogmatise as to the yet-to-be revealed

significance of influences, tendencies, and individualities which are at work below the surface. If mankind gives the highest place to the Religious Teacher, it must be admitted that the aboriginal savage in man asserts himself by according an almost equally lofty position to the Warrior. It is not quite true, as the poet says, that—

So, o'er-shadowing all the past, The conqueror stalks sublime,

for the founders of religions are much more conspicuous than the conqueror. But the soldiers have succeeded in stamping their names in letters of blood illumined with fire upon most centuries. The Nineteenth is no exception to the rule. In Napoleon, whose career culminated and crashed in the first fifteen years of this century, we have a prodigy of war second to none in the annals of the human race. In the Pantheon of Warriors he holds his own with the foremost.

Alexander, Cæsar, Napoleon—a triple incarnation of Mars—are among the demigods of mankind. The Nineteenth Century, which in its opening years saw Napoleon at the zenith of his tremendous fortunes, witnessed at its close an astonishing revival of interest in his memory. This interest manifested itself in opposite directions. In France it revealed itself chiefly in destructive and deprecatory criticism; in England and the United States there was as strong a tendency to hero worship. The Chicago boy, who went to the Invalides because he reckoned Napoleon was the smartest man the whole world produced, summed up the estimate which American periodical literature has somewhat diligently fostered. Lord Rosebery's "Napoleon in St. Helena" may be regarded as the latest illustration of the renewed interest in "The Scavenger of God."

The French Revolution torpedoed the Federalism of Europe, but without Napoleon it would have exploded aimlessly. Napoleon was at once the steel case and the driving force which directed the revolutionary explosive to its goal. The old craft was patched up after the torpedo had burst, and kept floating for some years. But Napoleon had dealt it a death blow. It expired in 1848. Its shadow still haunts Austria, and Junkerdom, still unmindful of Jena, resents the triumph of the modern ideal. Nevertheless, it has triumphed. The principles of the French Revolution have made the tour of the world. France wrecked herself in the excess of her propagandist enthusiasm. But her sacrifice enabled her to dominate the century.

Even the great turn of the Wheel of Fortune which displaced France from the headship of Europe, was largely due to the influence of the Napoleonic ideal. To the supremacy of Germany the first Napoleon contributed a fact, the third Napoleon an ideal. The overthrow of Prussia on the battlefield of Jena and the restrictions imposed by the conqueror on the number of troops to be maintained under arms, led to the system of short and universal military service, which, in the capable hands of Von Moltke, became so irresistible a weapon for the defeat of Austria, and afterwards for the conquest of France. The force even more potent than the short



Richard Cobden.



Karl Marx.



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Michael Faraday.

GREAT MEN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

(From the " Review of Reviews" Annual.

service system in bringing about the unification of Germany was enthusiasm for the doctrine of nationality. This doctrine the third Napoleon took under his special patronage. He gave it a baptism of blood on the plains of Italy. In the hands of Prince Bismarck it was one of the most effective means that led to the proclamation of the King of Prussia as Emperor of Germany in the Palace of Louis Quatorze. Alike by direct action, and by no less direct reaction, so potent has been their influence upon the history of Europe that the Nineteenth Century may, in the Old World, be regarded as the History of France and Napoleon.

-ELSEWHERE, OF THE ENGLISH SPEAKERS-

So far as Europe is concerned. But Europe is not all the world—it is indeed every year becoming comparatively a less important portion of the world. Outside Europe, the most distinctive and remarkable feature of the Nineteenth Century has been the immense development of the English-speaking race. That race unhappily torn into two sections by the infatuated "loyalism" of the eighteenth century, has developed with extraordinary rapidity. The British Empire began the century by destroying the Parliament of Ireland. It has closed it by trampling out of existence the Parliaments of the South African Republics. From January 1st, 1801, when the Act of Union came into existence, to the present date, it has expanded its territory far in excess of its capacity for government, until now it is responsible for the protection of from eleven to twelve million square miles of territory, and for the good government of 400,000,000 of the human race. Of these teeming millions, however, 340,000,000 are coloured Helots, who are taxed and policed, but who are sternly denied any right to responsible self-government. The Englishspeaking, self-governing population of the Empire does not exceed 60,000,000, of whom 40,000,000 are in the United Kingdom and Ireland, say 5,000,000 in Canada, and another 5,000,000 in Australia and New Zealand. This represents the white man. The other 340,000,000 represent the white man's burden. That this burden is in excess of his strength is nowhere more frankly admitted than in

quarters where any suggestion that it should not be increased is denounced as incipient treason.

The white population of the Empire at the beginning of the century was not 20,000,000. If it now stands at 60,000,000, it has nearly trebled itself in the course of the century. This rate of increase is, however, thrown into the shade by the immense advance of the United States, whose advent as the greatest of world Powers is the most conspicuous event of the closing years of the Nineteenth Century. In 1801 the population of the United States was 5,308,000. At the last census taken this year the population is 76,265,000. Of these, 8,000,000 probably are blacks. The white man in the United States speaks many languages, but his children all speak English. We may take it that, excluding coloured people in both Empire and Republic, the English-speaking race is now 125,000,000 strong, who reign supreme over native races of various colours, numbering 350,000,000. The English-speaking race, therefore, has outstripped all the races of European stock. If in Europe the century is that of France and Napoleon, outside Europe it is not less conspicuously the century of the English-speaking Empire and Republic.

-AND OF THE RUSSIANS.

There is only one other great racial phenomenon worthy to be mentioned beside the immense expansion of the English-speaking world as a distinctive characteristic of the Nineteenth Century, and that is the growth of Russia. The last day but one of the eighteenth century, the Tsar Alexander I. is said to have put forth the somewhat fantastic suggestion that, instead of deluging Europe with blood, the contending sovereigns should meet at St. Petersburg and settle their differences by single combat, their ministers acting as seconds. The proposal had no result, but it is curious that the Nineteenth Century should have opened and closed with the consideration of proposals by Russian Tsars devised with the avowed object of diverting war. A century ago, Russia was a comparatively unknown and barbarous region, whose total population was only 38,000,000. To-day, Russia is traversed from end to end by an excellent service of railways; in a year or two all the eastern and Australian mails will be dispatched by the Siberian railway; her Tsar has taken a noble initiative in promoting the most advanced ideas both as to the prevention and the humanising of war; and her population is now 120,000,000. Nor is this by any means the most formidable factor. Russia's natural drift southward to the Bosphorus being arbitrarily thwarted by England, who cast her shield over Turkey for her own reasons, was diverted eastward. The result is that Russia to-day is conterminous with Afghanistan and not many weeks' march from the border of India. She has tamed the Tartars of the Khanates, extirpated the slave trade, carried the railway within striking distance of Herat, and established herself as undisputed sovereign over the whole of Northern Asia.

THE AWAKENING OF ASIA.

In surveying the history of a century our attention is naturally attracted by the greatest masses of men. We are compelled to think in continents. It is possible that the future historian may point to the awakening of the Eastern nations as the most important—not, perhaps, the most advantageous—piece of work accomplished in the Nineteenth Century. The awakening of Japan was an affair of yesterday. The awakening of China has but begun.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA.

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After the awakening of the Far East must be mentioned the scramble for Africa. As late as the sixties African colonies were regarded as little better than an intolerable nuisance. From that time onward the process of partition proceeded at ever-accelerating speed, until at this moment almost every acre in Africa is in the possession or under the protectorate of one or other European Power. The hallucination of the Atlas will probably be the subject for much amused comment on the part of posterity. For the last twenty years of the century it dominated the peoples and the statesmen of Europe. This strange malady might seem to be more natural to the people of Laputa than to the practical, matter-of-fact European public,

but it has raged with unabated fury for a quarter of a century. This hallucination was characterised by a curious confusion of ideas. Its victims imagined that in some mysterious way they became happier, and their empire became stronger, if they were allowed to take a paint-brush and colour the map of other continents with the same pigment which was used to demarcate the boundaries of their own country. The spectacle of a huge portion of the African or Asiatic map being painted red, green, or blue, as the case might be, exercised a soothing effect upon their nervous vanity, and operated as a kind of exhibitanting dream upon their national pride.

THE CENTURY OF THE STEAMSHIP.

The possibility of effecting these vast political changes on distant continents has been due to one of the most conspicuous achievements of the Nineteenth Century. The redistribution of the area of continents was rendered easy because the white man had previously conquered the sea. It is true that from the days when Solomon sent his argosies to Ophir, the sea had been the highway of travel, of trade, and of conquest. But not until this century was the subjugation of the sea complete. The wayward wind was always an element which in previous centuries constantly baffled the calculations of moderns.

The defeat of the Spanish Armada is but one of a vast number of similar great designs of ambitious statesmen which miscarried because they could not command the winds. The Nineteenth Century has not given mankind the empiry over the winds. The sceptre of (Eolus can be grasped by no mortal. But the century has enabled us by the aid of steam to be independent of wind or tide. It is difficult, not to say impossible, for the men of to-day to realise how great a change this has made, what an element of stability and certainty it has introduced into our communications over-sea.

THE SHRINKAGE OF THE WORLD.

The reduction of the duration of the Atlantic passage from twenty-six days to less than six, is no small achievement for a single century. It is part of that Titanic task



Napcleon Bonaparte.



Abraham Lincoln.



Prince Bismarck.

GREAT MEN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

(From the " Review of Reviews" Annual.)

of effecting the shrinkage of the world, which mankind neglected until the end of the eighteenth century, but at which it has been labouring ever since. It is a curious reflection that Louis XIV., whether on sea or on land, could not move more rapidly than Julius Cæsar, or, to go still further back, than Nimrod, or the Pharaohs of the first dynasty. During thousands of years no one broke the earlier records of human speed. No man could travel faster than a man could run, than a horse could gallop, or a ship could sail. But the Nineteenth Century has changed all that. The human race has become vastly more mobile. Man mounts a bicycle, and trebles his speed; climbs into a locomotive, and swoops across the country for hundreds of miles on end at over a mile a minute. At sea he has more than doubled his speed. The result is, that although space has not been abolished, every one is nearer neighbours with every one else. The world has become perceptibly smaller. Nations are to one another now almost as parishes were in the last century. It is true, as Mr. Havelock Ellis makes one of his Utopians remark somewhat bitterly, when speaking of the men of the Nineteenth Century: "Although it was the custom at that time to write letters, they had no international postage; and though they were always travelling they had no international coinage, and though nations were of more importance than we can conceiveand therefore the need of inter-communication a primary necessity—they had no international language. I do not see how you can speak of civilisation under such con-But that a conception like that of internationalism as a practical reality should have dawned upon the minds of men, was due to the success with which steam has been tamed and converted into the carrier of mankind.

THE VICTORIES OF SCIENCE.

Steam was in the ascendant from 1825 to 1875. From 1875 to the end of the Century electricity has been steadily Professor Alfred advancing to the leading position. Russell Wallace, in his most interesting book, "The Wonderful Century,"-a fascinating survey of a great scientific period by a great man of science, -maintains that, "to get any adequate comparison with the nineteenth century, we must take not only preceding centuries, but rather the whole preceding epoch of human history. Dr. Wallace hardly does justice to the discoveries and inventions of prehistoric man in his comparison between the achievements of the Nineteenth Century and those of all previous time. But his summary of "the theoretical discoveries of our time, which have extended our knowledge or widened our conception of the universe," may be quoted with advantage as a careful recapitulation by an eminent scientist of what science has achieved in the Nineteenth Century :-

1. The determination of the mechanical equivalent of heat, leading to the great principle of the Conservation of Energy.

2. The Molecular theory of gases.

3. The mode of direct measurement of the Velocity of Light, and the experimental proof of the Earth's Relation.

4. The discovery of the function of Dust in nature.

5. The theory of definite and multiple proportions in Chemistry.
6. The nature of Meteors and Comets, leading to the

Meteoritic theory of the Universe.

7. The proof of the Glacial Epoch, its vast extent, and its effects upon the earth's surface.

8. The proof of the great Antiquity of Man.

The establishment of the theory of Organic Evolution.
 The Cell theory and the Recapitulation theory in Embryology.

11. The Germ theory of the Zymotic diseases.

12. The discovery of the nature and function of the White Blood-corpuscles.

DARWIN AND HIS INFLUENCE.

If the first part of the century was dominated by the genius of Napoleon, in its closing years the influence of Darwin was not less in the ascendant. The doctrine of evolution, with which his name is most prominently identified, may be regarded as the master dogma of the century. Its subtle influence is to be felt in every department of life. It has profoundly modified our conceptions of creation, and it is every day influencing more and more our ideas of morality. Men are asking, Why hesitate in consigning to a lethal chamber all idiots, lunatics, and hopeless incurables? And in the larger field of national politics, why should we show any mercy to the weak? Might becomes right. The unfit have no claim to survive. Wars of extermination seem to receive the approbation of nature. Mr. Rhodes is a Darwinian politician, although his application of the full dogma is checked by many considerations, some personal, others those of his environment. Nietzsche may be regarded as the first thinker to give the new tendency its full scope. We need not fear that mankind will take Nietzsche neat. But it seems by no means improbable that the twentieth century will be brought up in its earlier years on Nietzsche and water. The sun of the century rose, as it has set, in blood. It was the century of Napoleon and of Bismarck, nevertheless it was preeminently a humanitarian century.

HUMANITARIAN WARS.

Even its wars have been largely prompted by humanitarian emotion. The war for the liberation of Greece, which brought the Russians to Adrianople and sank the Turkish fleet at Navarino, was a war prompted by sympathy for the victims of Ottoman oppression. So, emphatically, was the war waged in 1877-78, as the result of the Bulgarian atrocities, and so, to come down to a still later date, was the American war for the liberation of Cuba. In all these cases the appeal was to the sentiment of pity and to the sentiment of justice. The waning of the force of this sentiment under the baleful shadow of the doctrine of, "Might makes right, the weakest to the wall, and to hell with the unfit," was conspicuously illustrated in the abandonment of the Armenians to the vengeance of Turk and Kurd, and cynically emphasised by the cordiality with which the Kaiser on his pilgrimage to Jerusalem tarried at Constantinople to eat bread and exchange compliments with the Great Assassin. The same doctrine was not less shamelessly invoked by many to justify the invasion of the territory of the Transvaal, and is even now brought forward to justify the attempted extermination of a nation and the extinction of an independent State, which they maintain has not justified its fitness to survive in the struggle for existence.

But it is not merely or even most conspicuously in wars that this humanitarian characteristic of the Nineteenth Century comes out in bold relief. Whatever evil deeds stand to its discredit, the Century can at least claim that

it has given the death-blow to slavery.

RELIGION.

No survey of the history of the Nineteenth Century would be complete that did not bestow some attention to the drift of religious thought. The Century can hardly be described as par excellence a religious century. It has produced no great spiritual teacher, no Buddha, no

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ntury on to ardly . It a, no Mohammed, not even a Luther or a Loyala. In outward things the most notable achievement was the proclamation of the dogma of Papal Infallibility, which had as its counterpart on the other side the destruction of the temporal power of the Pope. The closing hour of the century is to witness a great watch-night service in St. Peter's at Rome, in which Leo XIII. will over the tomb of the apostles "unite two centuries in a solemn consecration of homage to Jesus Christ, the King of immortal ages."

A CHRIST-CENTRED CENTURY.

Herbert Spencer's conception of humanity as an organism without personality has enabled the Christian thinkers of the latter half of the century to present the Christian doctrine in a form which may more readily commend itself to modern students of social science. They contend that, as there must have been a point in the slow evolution of man from the brute when man first became human and acquired moral consciousness as an individual, so there was a moment in the history of the race when the New Man, or rather the new humanity, emerged, and, from being an organism unconscious of personality, acquired consciousness of unity and personality. This supreme moment, they contend, was the Incarnation. When God became incarnate man, the goal towards which the race had travelled through a Via Dolorosa of numberless æons was reached, and the Divine soul of the world was made manifest in Christ. As long before, the soulless brute became "man a living soul," so the race which heretofore had been an organism unaware of its personal unity was born anew with the Personality and the Soul, which was and is the living Christ of God. In Him were gathered up all the scattered rays of Deity which had gleamed through the darkness of the long past. Their source and focus, He became the Light of the World. He was revealed, what He eternally is, the Living Soul of Humanity-that humanity which, since His appearing, has shown itself as it is to-day, partly an organ responsive to His purpose, partly-perhaps preponderantly—a body of sin and death warring in all its members against the Soul which will some day bring all things to subjection unto its perfect Will. The vital religious movement of the century has been the dawning consciousness of the reality of the Christ-soul of mankind, the hope for the next century is that this consciousness will ripen more and more unto the perfect day.

THE COMING CATHOLICISM.

The foundations of the old faith have been shaken, and men's hearts do not exactly fail them for fear, but they are looking round for an impregnable rock on which to take their stand. They see clearly that a good deal of stubble, and chaff, and sand will have to fly before they can get down to bed-rock. Modern science has accustomed them to constantly verified and re-verified experimental demonstration of truth. The mind craves for as veritable a basis for the faith of the future. Is it possible that such a gift may be awaiting us in the century that is come? The hope that we may be on the eve of the discovery of a wider synthesis which will unveil to the wistful eve of man a real Catholicism, and display the essential unity which pervades all the religions of all the world, is in itself a prophecy of what may be in store for us. "God itself a prophecy of what may be in store for us. wills, man hopes," said the poet, and the mere aspiration after the advent of such a thing may be one of the agencies helping to bring it about. The remarkable gathering known as the Parliament of Religions, that met at Chicago seven years ago, foreshadowed the realisation of such an ideal. In the coming centuries it may be that the Parliament of Religions will loom more largely than the Œcumenical Council which decreed the infallibility of the Pope. The unity of mankind once recognised as the necessary correlative of the unity of God, and much at present chimerical becomes attainable. "One is your Father, and all ye are brethren," is the first article of the religion of the future. From that, all the rest may be deduced. Fatherhood in man alone can render possible the realising faith in the Fatherhood of God. Thus the mysterious law of wedded love, the infinite attraction of sex and its resultant in the mother and the child, is revealed as the primæval Sinai of all religions that have been, that are, or that ever will be. How dare I conclude this survey of the century and its teachings without saying once more what was given me to say years ago in Holloway Gaol, and saying it too with a conviction that grows deeper with advancing years: "Be a Christ!" In these three words are summed up the vital essence of the Christian creed, and who knows but that in the twentieth century it may be possible to advance some steps nearer to the realisation of that ideal Church—the Union of all who Love in the Service of all who Suffer?



GEORGE PEABODY.



NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.



ROBERT E. LEE.



HORACE MANN.



PETER COOPER.

SOME PROMINENT AMERICANS OF THE CENTURY.

MASTER OF BRITISH MUSIC.

THE LATE SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

BY the death of Sir Arthur Sullivan, whose name has become a household word, British music and British musicians have sustained a severe loss. No

contemporary British composer can boast such a brilliant and successful career as Sullivan has had from his earliest days. With his remarkable versatility and sweet melody he has been enabled to appeal to the ublic in almost every form of music-in the hymn, the anthem, the oratorio, the cantata, the simple song, the opera, and orchestral music—and it has been given to no other of our native composers to provide so much enjoyment and innocent delight to so large and mixed an audience. In which form of his art he succeeded best really matters little: some are more moved by the pathos of his songs, church

music, and serious work;

others are inclined to

believe he has achieved

greater things for humanity in his tuneful light operas.

According to Mr. Willeby,

the magic of his music lies

in its intense sympathy, its

true sincerity of feeling, and probably he is right. In a brief sketch it is impossible to do more than indicate one or two landmarks in the composer's career. The short notice in Grove's "Dictionary" is, like the "Dictionary" itself, now hopelessly outof-date, but in "Masters of English Music," written a few years ago by Mr.

Charles Willeby (Harper and Brothers), Sullivan is accorded the place of honour, and more recently still, Mr. Arthur Lawrence has provided us with a "Life" (James Bowden). In addition, there are one or two interviews published in different periodicals, and "A Chapter of Autobiography" contributed to M. A. P. From these sources, it will perhaps be best to single out a few points of interest, letting the composer tell his story in his own words as far as possible.

"I SANG AND CONQUERED,"

When I was not more than four or five years old (says Sir Arthur), it became perfectly evident that my career in life must be in music and in nothing else.

My great ambition was to become a member of the choir of either the Chapel Royal or Westminster Abbey. My father did not think the education good enough, however, and opposed this wish. In vain I urged: "Purcell was an Abbey boy." "Yes," replied my father, "but Beethoven wasn't, nor was the Duke of Wellington."

I was sent to a school in Bayswater, and there worried my

excellent old master until he consented to take me to see Sir George Smart, the organist and composer of the Chapel Royal. Dear old Sir George received me kindly, heard me sing "With Verdure Clad." in which I accompanied myself, patted me on the head, and sent me at once to see Mr, Helmore, the master of the Chapel, Royal boys. dragged my poor old master thither, was examined, sang, and promptly obtained the boon I coveted. an

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While still a choir-boy. Sir Arthur made his first attempts at composition-"O Israel" (song) and an anthem. In a letter written at the time, he says :-

When I had composed my anthem I showed it to Sir George Smart, who told me it did me great credit, and also told me to get the parts copied out, and he would see what he could do with it. So I copied them out, and he desired the sub-dean to have it sung, and it was sung. The dean was there in the evening, and he called me up to him in the vestry and said it was very clever, and said that perhaps I should be writing an oratorio some day. But he said there was something higher to attend to, and then Mr. Helmore said that I was a very good boy indeed. Whereupon he (the sub-dean, ex-officio Bishop Bloomfield) shook hands with me with half a sovereign.



Photograph by]

Sir Arthur Sullivan.

[Elliott and Frv.

Sir Arthur, it is said, always wore the coin round his neck as a talisman while composing.

FIRST MENDELSSOHN SCHOLAR.

When I was about fourteen (Sullivan continues) I heard that a competitive examination would take place at the Royal Academy of Music for a scholarship founded in memory of Mendelssohn.

There was a large number of competitors, as was only to be expected, and when I saw them I almost gave up all hope of success. However when it came to the last day of the examination, it was announced that the scholarship lay between the oldest and the youngest of the competitors. I was the youngest. The oldest was Joseph Barnby. During that long summer day Barnby and I were put through a most searching final examinaon. At the close the judges reserved their decision.
"We shall make known the result to-morrow," said one of

"The successful competitor will receive a letter, announcing that he is the winner of the scholarship.

I spent the day in a fever of excitement. Every time I heard a knock at the door my heart was in my mouth. The day wore on, but still no letter. I was beginning to lose hope. At last, rat-tat! The postman's knock. It was unmistakable. I crept into the hall. The maid-servant passed by me, and went to the letter-box.

"A letter for you, Master Sullivan," she said.

I took it from her, tore it open, and then-I had won it! . I don't think I ever felt such joy in my life. I have that precious letter now, framed and hung on my wall, with other pleasant reminders of happy bygone days.

It was arranged that I should continue in the Chapel Royal, as my voice had not yet "broke," and pursue my studies at the

Royal Academy at the same time.

I worked fairly hard, and in the following summer I received a letter informing me that in consequence of the progress I had made, my scholarship had been extended for another year. the end of my second year at the Academy, it was again allotted to me, in order that I might go abroad and study at the

Conservatorium at Leipzig.

The training I received in Germany during the next two and a half years was invaluable to me. I went to Leipzig at a very interesting time. In England, before I left, nothing was right but Mendelssohn. At Leipzig I found a bitter war waging between the admirers of Mendelssohn and those of Schumann. Besides these, there were the partisans of Wagner, who were already beginning to insist that he was the greatest of all composers, past, present, and to come.

MUSIC IN ENGLAND IN THE SIXTIES.

When I returned to London in 1861, I found that musical opinion had not moved in any direction during the last two years and a half that I had been absent. Mendelssohn was still the sole representative of modern music that met with anything like cordial approbation.

Cipriani Potter was then at the head of the Royal Academy of Music. He was a fine musician, and had known Beethoven well. I came to him full of my ideas alout Schumann and Schubert and Wagner. Cipriani Potter was terribly disappointed in me.
"I'm very sorry about Sullivan," he used to say. "Going to

Germany has ruined him!"

"But, Mr. Potter," said I to him one day, "have you ever heard any of this music that you are condemning?"
"Well—no, I haven't," replied he; "but—"

"Will you play over some of Schumann's symphonies with

me? I have them arranged for four hands."

He willingly agreed, and I went to his home night after night and played them with him. At the end of three months he was a blind worshipper of Schumann. About this time, too, I made the acquaintance of George Grove, who was the secretary of the Crystal Palace, and of August Manns, the conductor of the concerts there. I showed them Schumann's First Symphony in B flat-and they were so struck that they gave it shortly afterwards at one of the Crystal Palace winter concerts.

Well, about this time music began to go ahead, and get out of the monotonous respectability that had kept it back for some time . . . We made music move in England, and put life into it.

OPUS I.

A bright future for Sullivan was predicted at Leipzig. The success of an overture and a string quartet which he composed at the Conservatorium, and the encouragement he received from Spohr, spurred him on to further effort. He would write something which should prove to the Mendelssohn Scholarship Committee that they had not misjudged his powers :-

My first published work was the music I wrote to Shake-speare's "Tempest," when I was eighteen years of age, and it was the performance of this work (at the Crystal Palace), a year after I returned to England, in 1862, which first brought my name before the public at all prominently. This was the great day of my life!

It was about 1872 that the Gilbert-Sullivan collaboration began. Fourteen operas are the outcome of this partnership. Most of them are too well known to call for any comment, but it is curious to learn that "Pinafore," one of the most popular, should have fallen flat in this country at first. In America it caught on at once. The music of this piece, generally thought to be so merry and spontaneous, was written during a most distressing illness. On the whole, "The Mikado" is perhaps the greatest favourite with the public; the composer's verdict was in favour of "The Gondoliers."

HOW THE MUSICIAN COMPOSES.

Each composer, no doubt, has his peculiar method of work, but the following account, given by Sullivan himself, of the manner in which his compositions were written will be of interest :-

Of course the use of the piano would limit me terribly, and as to the inspirational theory, although I admit that sometimes a happy phrase will occur to one quite unexpectedly rather than as the result of any definite reasoning process, musical composition, like everything else, is the outcome of hard work, and there is really nothing speculative nor spasmodic about it.

The first thing I have to decide upon is the rhythm, and I arrange the rhythm before I come to the question of melody. My first aim has always been to get as much originality as possible in the rhythm, approaching the question of melody afterwards. Of course melody may come before rhythm with other composers, but it is not so with me. If I feel that I cannot get the accent right in any other way, I mark out the metre in dots and dashes, and it is only after I have decided the rhythm that I proceed to notation.

My first work—the jotting down of the melodies—I term "sketches." They are hieroglyphics which, possibly, would seem undecipherable. It is my musical shorthand, and, of course, it means much to me. When I have finished these sketches the creative part of my work is completed. After that comes the orchestration, which is, of course, a very essential part of the whole work, and entails some severe manual labour. Apart from getting into the swing of composition, it is often an hour before my hand is steady enough to shape the notes well and with sufficient rapidity. When I have made a beginning, and with sufficient rapidity. however, I work very rapidly.

You must remember that a piece of music which will only take two minutes in actual performance—quick time—may necessitate two or three days' hard work in the mere manual labour of orchestration, apart from the question of composition.

The literary man can avoid sheer manual labour in a number of ways, but you cannot dictate musical notation to a secretary. Every note must be written in your own hand, there is no other way of getting it done; and so you see every opera means four or five hundred folio pages of music, every crotchet and quaver of which has to be written out by the composer. Then, again, your ideas are pages and pages ahead of your poor overworked

When the "sketch" is completed, which means writing, rewriting, and alterations of every description, the work is drawn out in so-called "skeleton score," that is, with all the vocal parts, rests for symphonies, etc., completed, but without a note of accompaniment or instrumental work of any kind, although, naturally, I have all that in mind.

Then the voice parts are written out by the copyist, and the rehearsals begin. On those occasions I vamp an accompaniment, or, in my absence, the accompanist of the theatre does so. It is not until the music has been thoroughly learnt, and the rehearsals on the stage, with the necessary action and "business," are well advanced, that I begin orchestration.

As soon as the orchestration is finished, the band parts are copied, two or three rehearsals of the orchestra only are held, then the orchestra and voices together, without any stage business or action; and, finally, three or four full rehearsals of the complete work on the stage are enough to prepare the work for presentation to the public.

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THE TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

HOW TO MAKE PEACE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

POR the last twelve months the great problem of the day in Great Britain has been how to make war in South Africa. Ministers and nation are now waking up to the discovery that it is of even greater importance to find out how to make peace in South Africa. At present we have had nothing but a long scries of object-lessons as to how not to do it, and unless there is an immediate and total change in the methods adopted, we shall be discussing this time twelvemonth the same old question, without any prospect of coming nearer to a satisfactory result.

A YEAR OF ILLUSIONS AND DISILLUSIONS.

There are signs that at last the British public is awakening to a sense of how it has been befooled in South Africa. At every stage in the long tragedy of our recent South African policy, the British public has been deluded by false promises, and induced to part with its money on false pretences. If we look back for the last eighteen months we can see that every single assurance given to us by the Government has been falsified by events. Everything that we were told would happen has not happened. Never was a Government so loyally supported by a credulous nation. We have, indeed, lived through a period of illusion and disillusion. It might have been thought that the inadvertent confession blurted out by Mr. Chamberlain during the campaign—when he declared that he believed in his soul that, if only he could have convinced President Kruger that he was in earnest, there would have been no war-would have sufficed to wipe all the rubbish about the great Afrikander Conspiracy from the minds of his dupes. It is evident that, if the turning-point of peace or war was a conviction in Mr. Kruger's mind that Mr. Chamberlain was in earnest, he could not possibly have deliberately meditated a war single-handed against the whole force of the British Empire. Yet the public was proof even against that confession of fraudulent pretence, upon which our attack on the Transvaal was justified. "For faith, fanatic faith, once wedded fast to some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last," and the tenacity with which the British public has clung to the delusion under which it was led to make the war, has hitherto been proof against every demonstration of the falsity of the hopes based upon Ministerial assurances.

"THE UNENDING WAR."

Continual dropping, however, will wear away a stone, and the cumulative effects of the successive disappointments at last is beginning to make itself felt in the public mind. Nothing has done so much to drive the conviction home to the people that they have been outrageously deceived, as the evidence served up hot by the Ministerial papers morning and evening that the war, which they had been told was ended months ago, is still raging as fiercely as ever in South Africa. General Buller has come home, General Robert's is coming home; but they have left their task undone. Their failure is conspicuous in the eyes of all men. No amount of making believe can stand against such evidence as that afforded by the victory of Dewetsdorp that the war is not over.

THE STATE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

Equally mendacious, we are now beginning to discover, were the pretences of these returning generals that there was nothing left to be done in South Africa beyond mere police work-the repression of some wandering bands of bushrangers or brigands. It is now evident that the Government of the Dutch Republics exists, that we are face to face with a regularly organised army under orders of two generals of rare ability, and that we are as far off the effective occupation of the territories we have overrun as possible. The consequence is that there is a growing restlessness on the part of the general public and a corresponding feeling of anxiety and depression in Ministerial quarters. For evidence of this there is no need to go far afield. When we have journals which boasted that they had made the war, proclaiming in hysterical tones that the situation in South Africa is more dangerous and menacing than it has been ever since the famous week of last December, even the dullest man in the street begins to discern that he has been befooded. He is very far from being penitent. At present he spurns the very suggestion that the whole of the war from first to last has been a ghastly blunder and an inexcusable crime: but he is beginning to see that things are not going as he hoped they would go, and, what is worse, he does not see any chance of their improving in the future. So he is angry and irritated, and the December session of Parliament, which has been summoned for the purpose of providing more money for the insatiable maw of the war, is bringing his discontent and dissatisfaction to a head. Of course, he vows as loudly as ever that he will put it through, cost what it may: but a suspicion that the game is not worth the candle is beginning to dawn upon many minds hitherto impervious to any such suggestion.

THE POLICY OF DEVASTATION.

Nothing has done so much to develop this feeling and to quicken the sluggish conscience of the community as the evidence which has been published last month concerning the policy of devastation which is being pursued in the Transvaal. The ordinary British Philistine can tolerate a great deal, but it galls him to know that in the universal opinion of the civilised world, he is waging a war unparalleled for its barbarity since the devastation of the Palatinate. In his complacent Pharisaism he loved to imagine that he was setting an example to civilisation by the humanity and chivalry with which he was conducting operations; and to discover that the humanity and chivalry have evaporated, and that nothing is left but a ruthless savagery at which even Germans stand aghast, makes him very much inclined to swear at somebody. At first, of course, he swears at the pro-Boers, who, he maintains with plentiful lack of evidence, are entirely responsible for the prolongation of the war. If only all the pro-Boers in England, he tells us, could have been gagged, the war would have been over long ago. This is very complimentary to the influence of this outnumbered and feeble remnant, but unfor-tunately we cannot accept this tribute to our in-fluence which is absolutely non-existent. The real

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reason why the struggle in South Africa has become what the Daily News calls an "unending war" is because every conceivable step has been taken to prolong the struggle, and to render it impossible for the Boers to reconcile themselves to the authority of Great Britain. The evidence supplied by General Roberts's own proclamations, supplemented and illustrated, as it has been, by the admirable letter from a British Officer in the field, which was published by the Stop-the-War Committee, and a letter which Mr. Morley sent to the Times, from Miss Cronje, have cast a lurid light over the hellish panorama which appals the gaze of mankind in South Africa. So it has come to pass that Parliament opens with an uneasy feeling, unuttered or unexpressed, in

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things are not going well in South Africa, that there is no prospect that they will ever mend, if we go on the present tack, and that therefore something must be done, otherwise the war will spread to the Cape Colony, and we shall lose South Africa.

THE ONLY WAY OUT.

Now if we wish to avert this consummation, the only way in which to stop the war is frankly to confess our sins, retrace our steps, make reparation for the mischief which we have done, and be profoundly grate-ful to the Power which governs the affairs of men, if it has allowed us to get out of the present mess

without other loss than that of our military reputation and our moral prestige. These have both gone by the board so completely that it will take many long years of patient welldoing and heroic effort to replace us in the position in which we stood at the time when suspicion of Mr. Chamberlain forced the Boers to present their ultimatum. But if we did that, did it frankly, boldly, and with a truly penitent heart, everything might be re-established. Short of such confession of sins and bringing forth fruits meet for repentance, I do not see any way of averting the loss of South Africa. We may, and I hope we shall, be able to retain Simons Bay and Capetown, but even that will be doubtful unless we promptly retrace our steps. A settlement which might have been worked to the mutual advantage of both combatants three months ago has now become impossible. So long as the combat

Westminster Gazette.)

was fought out between soldiers and burghers, in what may be described as legitimate warfare, there was always a possibility that an arrangement might be come to, which, while securing British paramountcy, would have left the Boers all that they wished in the way of independent local self-government. But the events of the last three months, and especially the wholesale burning of farmsteads and the war which is being waged upon women and children by the soldiers of the Queen, have, I fear, removed the realisation of this hope from the pale of practical politics. The torch of the incendiary and the dynamite so freely employed to devastate Boer homes have embittered the race-feud to such a point that it is doubtful whether even Mr. Rhodes, if he were restored

to power and were to revert frankly to his old Afrikander · Dorigatha Oct.t. policy, would be · Hrusty's Fall Od 1. + Lypenburg Nooyth able to save the situation. At the same time, for the benefit OCT 12 Deptets How Preferia those who refuse Oct 12 Dujite most of the control of contemplate any retracing of our steps or any Sensor Resours D Possessor Was and Standard Nor of Ermold 2 Oct of Standard Nor of Ermold 2 Oct of Standard Nor of Ermold 2 Oct of Standard Nor of Ermold Nor of Standard Nor confession of our sins, or any restitution, it may be Mip R. Oct 16. worth while to consider what might be done in Maronson Touy

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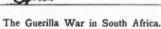
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Mar 5 the way of pacification other than (Vryheid) the method which the Roman his-Jenetral Nov. 6 torian so bitterly satirised when he said: "They + FICASberg Nav. 6 make a solitude and call it peace." For myself, I have MAP abosing the present areas of disturb Transcall and Orange Mess Colony. Deep of a place is enclosed in a reclaim ion since the first week in October last, names are surmanuscled by a cross, actoo is indicated—distance or given (.) each case lines show the radiance. no hope, not the least, that anything which may done, short of doing right, honestly and fully and without reservation, and with the thankful



has been left to us in which to bring forth fruits meet for repentance, will save our empire in South Africa.

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IS THERE ANY ALTERNATIVE?

But for those who have determined to persist in the annexation of the Republics, it may be worth while to consider any policy which has even an off-chance of securing the interests to defend which we went to war. That the present system of terrorism is hopeless need hardly be discussed. It was in June that Lord Roberts issued the infamous order which authorised the burning of all farms within five miles distance of any place where a Boer army interrupted railway or telegraph com-munications. To injure or to cut a telegraph is the most legitimate of all operations of war. Never before has any invader ventured upon so monstrous an injustice as

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Photograph by a British Officer.]

Boer Farmhouse about to be destroyed.—Soldiers looting chickens.

that of holding the civil population in the neighbourhood responsible for the actions of an army in the field. Lord Roberts, "whose humanity is so well known," has been guilty of this atrocity, and he and Lord Kitchener have had nearly six months in which to enforce this savage edict, without any interference either from Government or from public opinion. The only possible justification for such savagery would be success; but this policy of devastation has not succeeded. On the contrary, so far from succeeding, it has emphasised our failure, and done more than anything else to swell the ranks of the Boers in the field against us.

WHOM ARE WE FIGHTING?

There are people in Africa with whom we cannot make peace. These people may therefore for the moment be left out of consideration. Our problem is not to deny their existence. It may even be, as some maintain, our duty to put them out of existence by the simple process of killing them off, as if they were mad dogs-a policy which finds great acceptance in many newspaper offices just now. But obviously the first thing is to reduce the numbers of those irreconcilables as much as possible by other means than that of slaughter. The reason why our recent policy stands condemned is because it proceeded upon exactly the opposite tack. It has from first to last played into the hands of the extreme irreconcilable Boer, and instead of endeavouring to reduce his numbers by policy, in order to facilitate the suppression of the irreconcilables by force, our administrators and generals have acted as if there was nothing they desired so much as to force every Boer in South Africa into the commandoes of Botha and De Wet. We have now various declarations from General Buller to the effect that the solid people who have a stake in the country are sick of the war, and that those who are carrying it on are the landless people who are penniless, and who are waging war to inflict, as Sir Alfred Milner says, the maximum injury upon the Empire. That may be so; but our policy ever since the occupation of Pretoria has been to drive the solid men into the arms of the desperadoes.

WHO IS IT THAT RECRUITS FOR THE BOERS?

This has been done in various ways, in the various methods which have been adopted for the purpose of

crushing the rebellion by rigour. As Mr. We'sels, the Boer delegate in Europe, said the other day with perfect truth in Paris, "there would not be nearly so many men in the ranks of De Wet, if it had not been for your houseburning policy." As long as a farmer has anything to lose, he has an interest in sticking to his farm, and he has the strongest possible motive for wishing the war to come to an end as speedily as possible. According to some authorities who profess to speak confidently as to the number of burghers who are in this mood, ninety per cent. of the burghers of the wish for nothing so much as to stop the war, and get back to their pastoral avocations. But how have we been treating those ninety per cent. who are our natural allies, and whom it ought to have been our object to wean by every possible means from the fighting, irreconcilable section?

THE FATUITY OF OUR POLICY.

The answer to that question is to be found in Lord Roberts's proclamations, which, excepting the first, seem to have been framed for the express purpose of driving the maximum number of the 90 per cent. well-disposed Boers into the arms of the fighting minority. Lord Roberts began well; his intentions were good, although the methods in which he carried them out were mistaken. He announced that burghers who would take the oath of neutrality and give up their arms would not be interfered with. As he himself reports, a great number of the Boers responded to this appeal, gave up their arms, and came back to their families, and hoped that, for them, at least, the tribulation of the war was over. What happened?

THE ALLEGED OATH-BREAKING.

Although he had pledged the good faith of England to the non-molestation of these burghers, he lent himself to a policy which he may justify by what excuses he pleases, but which to the men who trusted his word appeared the grossest bad faith. No sooner had the burgher given up his arms, and seated himself on his farm, than his Kaffirs, who wished to curry favour with the conquering power, denounced their old master, and on no better evidence than the accusation of a Kaffir, parties of troops were sent out who seized the burgher who had surrendered, and carried him and his sons off to Bloemfontein, from whence they were deported to Ceylon. do not say that this was done in very many cases, but it was done quite often enough to fill the burghers who had taken the oath of neutrality with a conviction that they were dealing with a faithless power, and no one knew how soon his turn would come next. Burgher after burgher, after taking the oath of neutrality, was seized upon one pretext or another, and deported to Ceylon. Their neighbours, seeing that this process was going on, naturally felt that the promises of Lord Roberts were not worth the paper upon which they were written, and took the first chance of rejoining the commandoes still in the field. It may be said that this was a violation of their oath, but seeing that these oaths were sometimes extorted at the mouth of a revolver, and that the other party to the contract had repeatedly broken his undertaking b,

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deporting the burghers on no better evidence of guilt than the unsupported word of their Kaffirs, it is not surprising that it needed comparatively little persuasion on the part of De Wet and others to induce the deserters to return to their ranks. Of course it may be said to be bad faith, but from the point of view of the burghers, they were not the first to begin the breaking of their word.

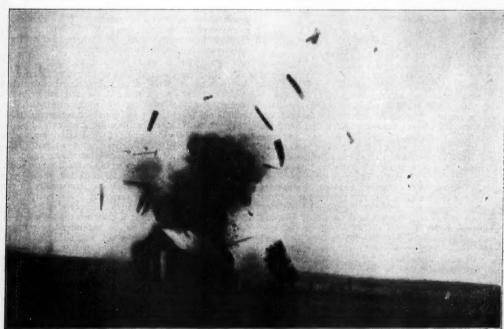
HOW THINGS STAND TO-DAY.

But it is not necessary to go into these matters. The situation in South Africa has arrived at a point when, in the interests of both combatants, in the interest of South Africa, and above all in the interest of the Empire, we should ask ourselves whether the time has not come for readjusting our policy to the altered position of affairs. It may clear the ground somewhat if we attempt to survey the situation as we find it to-day. We have now been at war nearly fourteen months. We have put forth our Imperial strength, concentrated an army of over 200,000 men in our South African Colonies, and have used this force with such effect that at the present moment we have destroyed all authority other than our own in the two Republics. President Kruger is an exile in Europe; the Boer Executive Government has ceased to exist; Mr. Steyn's whereabouts are not known; and we are officially informed that the war, since the suspension of regular military operations, is at an end. Nevertheless, although we occupied Bloemfontein and Pretoria, and have formally annexed both the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, there is not at present one square yard of territory, in either of the Republics, outside the range of our sentries, on which an Englishman can pass without peril of being shot. There is not a train passes along any of the railways that reaches its destination without

having been under fire. Every day the rails are displaced, and the permanent way injured; and although these injuries are rapidly repaired, each accident of the kind emphasises the fact that our authority is strictly confined to the area within the range of our rifles. Within the Republics, it is not too much to say that universal anarchy prevails up to the very suburbs of Pretoria and Johannesburg. Industry is impossible; the resumption of operations on the Rand is out of the question; and every day brings us news of collisions with the hostile bands of Boers, the majority of which may be mere bush-ranging marauders, who prey impartially upon both Boer and Briton; but a nucleus remains, variously estimated at from 1,000 to 3,000 men, who constitute what may be described as the old guard of the Republics, Dopper Boers, who are regularly organised for war under the supreme control of the Commander-in-Chief, who directs their operations in accordance with a regular plan of campaign, and whose commandoes are usually accompanied by artillery.

Outside the Republic, we are maintaining day by day as prisoners of war, in St. Helena, Ceylon, and Cape Colony, a force of from 15,000 to 20,000 male Boers. In the Transvaal, under the protection of our camps, and at Port Elizabeth, we have great numbers of women and children, also held as prisoners of war, but of whose numbers no full return has yet been received.

In Northern Natal the hostile bands of Boers show sufficient activity to render the railway communications unsafe; and in the northern parts of Cape Colony great apprehension is expressed concerning a sudden descent of General De Wet for the purpose of war into the enemy's territory. Throughout the whole of Cape Colony there is universal agreement that the hostility of the Dutch colonists to the Imperial Government was



Photograph by a British Officer.]

The Boer Farmhouse Blown Up.

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oing on, vere not ad took never before so intense; and although no active outbreak is apprehended everyone agrees that we may safely calculate upon our Dutch fellow-subjects adopting every method which the wit of man can devise for embarrassing, weakening and paralysing the Imperial authorities. The situation is declared by some to be worse than it has ever been since the war broke out, that is to say, it is more perilous to the Empire, and fraught with less hope for the future.

A WAR-SODDEN ARMY.

On the other side, we have an army of 200,000 men of whom the majority may be described as war-seasoned veterans, but who contain a minority of what may be described as war-sodden men who have lost the go, the elasticity, and the energy with which they entered upon the campaign; and as they cannot be relied upon for efficient service in the field, demands are being made for their immediate replacement by fresh troops from home. The cost of the war in actual money outlay, without reckoning any expenditure for wear and tear and the replacing of material and the preparations necessary for increasing the standing army, is £1,250,000 per week, or close upon £180,000 a day—a sum which those interested in statistics have ciphered out to amount to £125 a minute from week's end to week's end. The question for discussion among practical men who have to face the situation as it stands to-day, is whether this expenditure of £125 a minute brings us any nearer the goal which we have in view. I am expressing the opinion of many of those who have studied the subject closely for months past at the seat of war, when I say that instead of nearing our goal, it is at this moment receding further into the distance; and there is no reason to believe if we go steadily on on our present lines, that the situation will be any less serious twelve months hence than it is to-day.

THE ALTERNATIVE OF ATROCITY.

This is, indeed, universally admitted, but while everyone agrees that something further must be tried, there is no such agreement as to what that something should be. There are, roughly speaking, two alternatives. The first is that of resorting to increased severity. This finds favour chiefly with the military, and with journalists who have no stake in the country, and whose one idea of dealing with a difficult situation is to cry out for more and more rigour. "Brutality and Extermination" are the watchwords of this school, with "a free hand for Kitchener." Now that the rule "whenever you see a head, hit it," may be sound policy in some cases is not denied, but it is essential for the success of such a scheme that the head should stop in one place long enough to receive your blow. But that is precisely what it will not do. The more the country is denuded, the greater the difficulty of transport, and the greater the advantage of the more mobile and lightly equipped force. At present we fail to catch De Wet or to lay hands upon the Boer bush-rangers, for the simple reason that we are chasing a horse with an ox. The Boer travels light, and like the moss-trooper of the border, has no impedimenta beyond those which he carries at his saddle-bow; while the British column is tied by the leg to the ox-waggons which carry its supplies. But even if this were not the case, it should never be forgotten that we profess that we have gone into the country to stay there. A policy of scuttle is repudiated on all hands. Hence, while we may make a solitude and call it peace, it is not in our own interest to have a desert on our hands when we begin the work of reconstruction.

CAN WE KILL OUT THE BOERS?

This, however, might be a possible policy if we could exterminate the whole race-men, women, and children. To make thorough short work by reducing the personnel of the Boers to a vanishing point by the prolonged process of attrition recommended early in the war by Mr. Winston Churchill, is not a policy likely to commend itself to any party in this country at the present time. We came very near carrying it out in Ireland in the days of Elizabeth; but even there we left a remnant in the land sufficiently numerous to make the Irish question a perennial source of difficulty to the Empire. What Elizabeth's generals failed to do, Lord Kitchener is not likely to accomplish, even if he were given carte blanche to massacre the population and devastate the country. However attractive the policy of increased severity may appear to the unthinking, it will be found on examination to aggravate every evil from which we are at present suffering, while at the same time it will dangerously excite against us the opinion of the civilised world.

If, therefore, we cannot adopt a policy of atrocity with any hope of permanent or even temporary success, we are shut up to consider the other alternative.

SOME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

I now come to deal with the practical suggestions as to what might be done within the lines of the Government policy to improve the present difficult and dangerous position in South Africa. If it is to be taken for granted by those in whose hands the decision of the question lies, that the policy of annexation is irrevocable, and that never again shall we allow an independent authority to be established between Cape Colony and the Zambesi, we must ask, Can anything be done to bring the war to an end? The question then arises how can we best secure the acceptance of this irrevocable decision by the Boers who are at present in arms, and by their sympathisers in the Cape and Natal, from whom they receive unlimited moral support, and who may be tempted, if the struggle lasts much longer, to afford them support of a more material description?

OFFER TERMS FOR SURRENDER.

The first suggestion which I venture to make refers to the impolicy of confounding a determination to annex the Republics with a demand for the unconditional surrender of the Boers now in arms against us. Unconditional surrender sounds well in melodrama; but what practical advantage does it give us? Its disadvantage is obvious enough. A demand for unconditional surrender can be represented as involving a liability on the part of those who surrender to be sent across the sea to St. Helena or to Ceylon; but no one in this country would wish to maintain the whole Dutch population of the two Republics permanently at the expense of the British taxpayer. To board, feed, and clothe 250,000 persons in perpetuity at the Imperial expense is not a consummation desired by anyone. If, therefore, we do not intend to transport the Boers, why should we not say so? great American Civil War was fought to a finish, and General Grant summoned General Lee to surrender, he was met by a demand on the part of the Confederates for terms. Did he insist upon unconditional surrender? Nothing of the kind. General Grant at once responded to General Lee's appeal by writing out the terms upon which he was willing to receive the submission of the army of Northern Virginia. He demanded the surrender of all arms, artillery and public property in the possession of the army; and then he assure of the own hat Ap Secess standing mande the firm policy proclaim those with the second standing proclaim that the second standing proclaim the second standing proclaim the second standing proclaim the second standing proclaim the second standing st

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assured every officer and soldier in the enemy's camp of their personal freedom and unmolested return to their own homes. On receiving these terms, their surrender at Appomatox Court-house followed, and the War of Secession came to an end. Why should we insist upon standing more stiffly upon our dignity than the Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Army? Is not, therefore, the first thing to be done to waive immediately that impolitic definand for unconditional surrender and to proclaim our readiness to grant honourable terms to all those who are in the field against us?

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DO NOT EXCLUDE THE LEADERS.

The second suggestion follows on the same lines. It may be said that there will be no objection to offer such terms to the rank and file of the Boers, but that we must insist upon exempting from any such offer all their political and military chiefs.

Of course, if this is insisted upon the value of the first suggestion falls to the ground. It is extremely difficult to deal with, or even to reach, the rank and file of the Boers now on commando. Our only chance of securing their acceptance of our offer, or even of making them aware that such an offer has been made, lies through their commanding officers; but if we insist as an inviolable condition that, while terms may be offered to the privates of the Boer army, their political and military chiefs have to be abandoned to our mercy, nothing can be done. Mr. Gould's admirable cartoon satirising the absurdity of the appeal of the European Powers to Prince Tuan to "Come and be killed," would apply equally to any overtures of pacification which were based upon the abandonment of the Boer chiefs to the uncovenanted mercies of General Kitchener and Mr. Chamberlain. May it not, therefore, be admitted that this impolitic stipulation or reservation will be withdrawn?

AMNESTY.

Having established these two preliminary points, I now come to the third, viz.: whether we can honourably and consistently offer to the Boers a general amnesty if they lay down their arms, including in its provisions their restoration to their farms, and the repudiation of any scheme of confiscation. It may be alleged by some that the Boers are rebels, and that it is not for the Government against which they are in revolt to bemean itself by offering amnesty. But,—

Firstly, the Boers can only be held to be rebels on the assumption that the proclamation of annexation in a territory which is not in our effective occupation, causes such a change in their status from the point of view of international law, as would convert legitimate belligerents

into rebels; and,
Secondly, the policy of granting a complete amnesty to rebels is by no means unprecedented, and has been held on more than one occasion to be the soundest policy to be pursued by a sovereign Power embarrassed by the persistent opposition of its own subjects to the restoration of its authority. Those who protest against the granting of such an amnesty will do well to read the despatch which Lord John Russell sent to the British Ambassador in St. Petersburg, as embodying the convictions of the British Government as to the best method of coping with the Polish Rebellion. Lord John Russell in that despatch (which reads somewhat strangely nowadays) informed the Russian Emperor that, in the opinion of Her Majesty's advisers, the first thing which he ought to do in Poland to secure the pacification of the country, was to grant a complete amnesty to all the insurgents. The course which the British Government

ventured to press upon the Russian Tsar in 1863 might reasonably be adopted by Her Majesty's Ministers in dealing with the quasi rebels of South Africa.

COMPENSATION ALL ROUND.

If this be admitted, the repudiation of confiscation follows as a matter of course, for it is indeed the corollary of the amnesty. To a landed Boer his estate is his country. To offer him an amnesty with one hand, and to confiscate his farm with the other, is to mock him with the shadow and deprive him of the substance.

Proceeding with my suggestions, I venture to submit that, if we decide to waive the demand for unconditional surrender, and are willing to proclaim a general amnesty and repudiate confiscation, it will be expedient to go a



War to the bitter End.

Tommy: "Glad to stick up something hotter for a bit of a change, my lord."

step further, and, in the interest of the general pacification of the country, to proclaim that, animated by a sincere desire to induce both sides to agree that bygones shall be bygones, compensation should be made in full for all those who have suffered in war, whether British or Dutch. No doubt many objections can be raised to this by political pedants; but we are dealing with a grave problem which appears to be almost insoluble, and if we are to allow pedantic sticklers to interpose their veto; we may as well give up the whole business. Let us look at the matter from a practical point of view. Along the frontiers of the British Colonies, and over the whole area of the South African Republics, the war has resulted in wide-spread devastation. Dwelling-houses have been looted; the farming stock has been lifted; crops have been destroyed, and within the Republics a great number of farms have been given to the flames. Whether or not in every case such destruction of property was justified by the rules of war, or by the hard necessities of military operations, need not be here discussed. Rightly or wrongly, this work of devastation has gone on unchecked on both sides for twelve months and more. What we have now to do is to try and heal the wound. Why should we not propose, as part of our great pacificatory scheme, that all sufferers from the war shall be compensated; that every British colonist whose house has been looted by the Boer commandoes, or by the Kaffirs, who took advantage of the opportunities of war to possess themselves of the white man's goods, shall be re-established in his home, and that the same measure shall be dealt out to all the Boars who have suffered by the punitive operations of our armies?

WHAT WOULD IT COST?

I can well imagine the horror which will possess the souls of Treasury officials and of the high-flying lovalists at the proposal to compensate the Boers equally with our own colonists who suffered at the hands of the Boers. But it cannot be denied that, whatever guilt or criminality may attach to the rulers of the Republics, the rank and file of the population had no act or part in the decision that precipitated the war. But even if this is denied, we are not sitting as God Almighty on the judgment seat, meting out rewards and punishments according to the deserts of either party. We are face to face with a situation which tends every day to become worse, and which entails upon the British taxpayer an infinitely greater expense than would rebuild and refurnish every ruined homestead in South Africa. If the principle be once admitted, the question of cost will be seen to be comparatively insignificant. No precise information is accessible as to the number of farms that have been destroyed within the Republics; but judging from the information which has been permitted to leak out, it may be assumed that at least 1,000 farmsteads have been burnt. This wholesale burning of property has occurred solely in the Free State and in the southern part of the Transvaal. General Buller appears to have succeeded in carrying his operations through to a successful issue, without having found it necessary to resort to a policy of wholesale terrorism. Here and there a farmstead used as a fort or misused for the purposes of treachery may have suffered the penalties of war. But in the area of General Buller's operations it is not even alleged that any serious destruction of property has taken place. We may, therefore, take it that one thousand farms in the area of Lord Roberts' command represent all those which have been destroyed; while live stock and produce of about two or three times that number have been cashiered without payment, on one pretext or another, by the invading armies.

It is, of course, impossible to deal with this question of values, except on the broadest possible basis; but South Africans who have studied the subject have made an estimate that the average stock on a farm might be replaced for £2,000, while the farmstead and the buildings might be put up for half that sum. This would give us a total expenditure for restoring ruined homesteads of our unwilling subjects of £3,000,000 sterling. And another million for compensation for injuries inflicted upon our own colonists in the border districts, and we have a sum of £4,000,000 sterling, which, it is estimated, would go far to heal the scars inflicted by the war, and render it possible for the populations on both sides of the frontier

to live and thrive on their own holdings.

Suppose that, instead of £4,000,000, it was twice that sum. What is £8,000,000 compared with the necessity of carrying on military operations on the present scale?

In less than two months, the whole of this £8,000,000 will be swallowed in futile chasings after De Wet and in punitive operations, every one of which tends to increase the number of desperate and homeless men who swell the commandoes against whom we are fighting.

WHY NOT EXPLAIN WHAT A FREE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT IS?

I have only one more suggestion to make in the present stage of affairs, because the first thing to do is to increase the number of those who are willing to lay down their arms, and to offer the greatest possible inducement to those who are fighting to reconcile themselves to the inevitable. But in addition to those practical, material inducements, it will be necessary to go to the uttermost in the way of political reconciliation. It is not necessary to go one hair's breadth beyond the pledges which we gave to the world as to our intentions when we entered upon this war. We stand pledged to concede to our willing subjects the liberty and privileges of self-governing British Colonies. To the majority of the Boers these are mere phrases. The majority of them have not the faintest idea of what a self-governing British colony is. If, instead of sending them to Ceylon and St. Helena, we could have shipped them to Australia or New Zealand, and allowed their leaders opportunity for studying in Melbourne, in Sydney, or in Wellington the full, unlimited liberty of independent, self-governing British colonists, something might be done in the way of dispelling the prejudices which make the average Boer regard the term "British subject" as the political equivalent of a Russian serf. What is necessary to do is not to extend our offers in the least, but to make it plain and clear to the understanding of the average Boer that, under the British flag, in South Africa he will be as free to govern himself or misgovern himself--if he so pleases as if he were still a citizen of an independent republic.

NOT "SUBJECTS," BUT "FELLOW-COLONISTS," WITH THEIR OWN FLAG.

What ought to be done is to call to our counsel as speedily as possible all the leaders of the Boers whom we can induce to enter into a conference with our representatives for the purpose of explaining to them exactly the kind of government which we propose to set up in their country, and to explain to them how much or how little it will differ from the government which we have overthrown. The experiment might fail, but it would at least enable them to understand what we meant to be at. It would also in any case be an indispensable preliminary to any system of pacification. For a time, no doubt, while the homesteads are being rebuilt, and the prisoners of war are returning from Ceylon and St. Helena, it will be necessary to have some form of military government; but it should be made plain to the Boers that this is a temporary expedient, and that as soon as the Burghers and the refugees have returned to their homesteads, they will be allowed to frame their own government on their own lines, subject always to the undisputed supremacy of Great Britain. Those who regard the supremacy of Great Britain. substance as more important than the names of thingswhich I take it to be the mark of a practical statesmanwould endeavour to soften to the uttermost the demand that the Boers should regard themselves as British subjects, being content to recognise them as fellow-colonists. The word carries with it no such sense of political servitude as is involved in the word "subject." The federation of South Africa might then be undertaken, and each of the five states in the federation could be freely allowed the same liberty of hoisting its own flag which is already

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These, however, are matters of detail. The supreme object which we have in view is to secure the pacification of the country, with a view to the ultimate federation of South Africa. It is quite clear we cannot get there by muddling on our present lines. The situation is one which calls for a display of bold and generous statesmanship.

A MISSION TO THE BOERS.

Even if all these suggestions were acted up to, it is probable that the stalwarts and irreconcilables would remain in arms against us. Still, it must not be forgotten that De Wet has twice offered to surrender on terms which might have been conceded without any detriment to the policy of "Never again!" Further, it must be remembered that the leaders of the Boers have never had any opportunity of realising the kind of liberty to which they would be entitled if the two Republics were converted into self-governing colonies upon the Australian model. A very significant conversation is reported by a Canadian officer, who while in hospital took the opportunity of explaining to De Wet the liberties enjoyed by the citizens of the Dominion. The first thing, therefore, to be done is surely to make the Boers understand that we do not propose to make them serfs, but to give them a local self-government which would be indistinguishable from the liberties which they possessed under the Republic. With the mass of the Boers of course it is impossible to deal, but something might be done with their leaders.

WHAT IS IT THAT WE WANT?

We repudiated indignantly the accusation that we were going into the Transvaal in order to subdue the burghers to an alien yoke. On the contrary, we declared before high Heaven that our one object was to establish Liberal institutions in the Transvaal, and to secure to men of all races those equal rights which the Boers had denied to the Outlanders. Yet at present all that we have done is to abolish all political rights of every kind, whether belonging to the Outlanders or the burghers, and in the immediate future we hold out nothing before them beyond a military despotism resting upon the rifles of an enormous standing army which is to be maintained for an indefinite period in South Africa. The burghers would be unworthy of the name of Republicans if they did not carry on a struggle against such a destiny to their last cartridge.

WHY NOT?

Why should not some such settlement be proposed as that of allowing the Johannesburghers to have an Inferno of their own, within a ring fence, including the whole of the Rand and all the minerals as their own particular province, while we leave the rest of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State to be governed by the burghers according to their sweet will and pleasure? They would of course give up their artillery, they would have no foreign policy, and they would be integral portions of the British Empire; but, subject to those restrictions, why should they not, both in the Free State and the Transvaal, be left to govern themselves, just as the Australasians and the Canadians are left to govern themselves? Heaven knows, we do not wish to have the trouble of governing South Africa added to the burdens of the over-wearied Titan.

THE FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Then we could further hold out the prospect of a Federal Union, which would practically result in a Dutch South Africa. The majority of the electors of

the Cape Colony are at this moment Dutch, and are likely to remain Dutch. Both the Transvaal and the Orange Free State would be Dutch States, and Rhodesia and Natal would be the only two Colonies in which there would be a British majority. Federation on the democratic principles which prevail in every other colony would result in giving a Dutch majority liberty to run the South African Federation upon its own lines. This, of course, is very abhorrent to those high-flyers who think that the great gain of the war is to establish the ascendency of the English-speaking race; but the British Empire has never rested upon race ascendency. The attempt to enforce race ascendency in Canada kept Canada in constant hot water, and the same-and much worse-results would follow in South Africa, where the bloody memories of this disastrous war are still fresh in the minds of the people.

THE TWO POLICIES.

We are face to face with a very clear alternative in South Africa. Either we are going to leave the white races to govern themselves on the basis of equal rights, and free representative government, or we are not. If we are, then Dutch ascendency in South Africa is certain; but if we can use the present moment in order to con-vince the Boers that we are honest in our professions, there is no reason why the Dutch ascendency in the African Federation should not be as beneficial to the Empire as French ascendency is in the province of If, on the other hand, we are determined to trample under foot all the principles of Colonial Government on which we have been acting for the last sixty years, and if we insist upon governing South Africa in perpetuity, under martial law, enforced by a hundred thousand bayonets, well and good. In that case there will be no peace in South Africa, and British authority throughout the whole country will extend just so far as the bullets of our garrisons reach, and no further.

HOW TO LOSE SOUTH AFRICA.

I do not put forward this alternative policy as certain to secure success. I only say that it has an off-chance of securing the acquiescence of the Dutch population in their inclusion within the limits of the British Empire. The policy at present in vogue has not even an off-Every day the war lasts, it increases and intensifies the bitter animosity between the white races, which, horrible anywhere, is unspeakably horrible when the feud is prosecuted in the presence of an overwhelming majority of Kaffirs. The suggested policy may possibly, nay even probably, fail. Personally I have no faith in anything short of an uncompromising confession of sin and making of restitution. There are those who do not believe that England is great enough and strong enough to dare to make such a frank acknowledgment of error. As for me, I have not so learned to despise my country. I do not see anything to be proud of in the greatness of an empire, if its very magnitude makes it afraid to act justly. But I admit that at present the conversion of our people is far from being complete. They are still in the gall of bitterness and the bond of iniquity; their pride will not brook the suggestion of a humble confession of sin, and the making of compensation to their victims. But in that way, and in that way alone, do I see any chance for saving the Empire in The Policy of Devastation now in full South Africa. swing spells blank ruin. For the alternative policy which I have ventured to sketch it may be too late, but so long as it has even one chance of success, it is better worth while trying than persisting in the policy that appears to be modelled upon that of the Gadarene swine.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

THE QUESTION OF ARMY REFORM.

THE EDUCATION OF OUR OFFICERS.

THE masters of our public schools have much to answer for in the spoiling of our officers, according to Dr. Miller Maguire's paper in the National Review on the military education of officers. He begins by ascribing the abolition of purchase and other army reforms to the moral effect of Sedan and the other victories of Prussian education over French ignorance. He deliberately affirms,—

On the whole, a large proportion of our young officers, auxiliary and regular, were in the seventies, as they are again, since the depreciated standard of the past few years, by far the most ignorant persons of their social class in Europe, Japan, our Colonies, or the United States. I am sorry to say that not less than fifty per cent. of our military candidates in 1874 and in 1899 were not eligible, by reason of ignorance, for situations in any city office, and would not be employed in any leading shop in any capacity above that of porter or sweeper.

The shock of German successes introduced a change. From 1872 till 1884 cadets on entering Sandhurst were very well taught indeed, and were rapidly gaining on German cadets:—

Simultaneously with the movement for the mental elevation of officers, the classes of population from which came the greater proportion of private soldiers were brought under the influence of obligatory primary education.

HOW THE CLOCK WAS PUT BACK,

But in 1884 the public schools, alarmed at the success of "crammers," whose pupils were defeating the public schoolboys in army examinations, and afraid of the menace to Greek and Latin composition and pure mathematics, in the stress laid by army examinations on English literature, history and science, put back the clock. Lord Salisbury opposed—and acquiesced. Dr. Maguire proceeds:—

Not only is the programme of preliminary general education for the Army behind the age and paltry to a degree, but the constant tinkering to which it is subjected renders systematic education and good sound training impossible. It varies with the whims of the officials.

BOY-OFFICERS, IGNORANT AND IMMATURE-

Two years ago military law and tactics were excluded from the military subjects. Before this blunder was rectified war broke out:—

Ignorant and immature lads were sent off as officers without any knowledge of the art of war, and very little practice in musketry or drill, to mutilation and death. Commissions were showered in all directions on over one thousand persons, of whom six hundred and fifty will probably prove themselves utterly unfit to retain their posts unless the War Office slurs over palpable incapacity in order to "save its face."

-COMPARED WITH AMERICANS OR GERMANS.

Yet, Dr. Maguire insists,-

it is clear that for the future, if the English upper and middle classes are not as well educated before the age of twenty-one as are Germans, Japanese, or Yankees of the same rank and time of life, our Empire will be ruined, or, if preserved, only saved by Colonists, German immigrants, the pupils of "stickit ministers" from north of the Tweed, Irish "Intermediate" boys, and Jews.

At present-

an average West Point graduate could teach an average Sandhurst graduate every branch of learning that it becomes a young soldier or a young civilian to know, and a "one-year volunteer," so called, from Germany could teach nine-tenths of our Militia lieutenants both Tactics and Field Fortifications as things unfortunately now stand.

THE "SYSTEM" OF PIPE-CLAY AND RED TAPE.

Captain A. G. Boscawen, M.P., having served with the Militia on garrison duty, furnishes the National Review with "some personal impressions of the army." He observes as a feature of the South African war that "non-regulars appear to have done as well, and in some cases better than the regulars." It is hardly fair to lay all the blame on the stupidity of officers. The "system" is to blame. The Queen's Regulations include seventy rules as to dress, but never a single one about the actual fighting costume of the soldier. Four weeks in the year are assigned to field training, and four weeks to musketry. "Yet every day the men are had out and inspected by their officers to see if they have got all their straps on !" A Militia battalion having been lately embodied, its officers were ordered three times a week to practise the sword exercise-on the very day officers in South Africa were bidden never to carry swords in action. In three months the officers of the battalion had learned swordplay and goose step, the men practically nothing at all. The writer asks for root and branch reform; complete change of personnel, civil and military, at the War Office; red tape reduced; as little filling in of forms as possible; higher pay and a free outfit for officers; for the men, training in two points-how to shoot and take cover. He has also several suggestions for improving and making practical the training of the Militia.

DISCIPLINE NOT MARKSMANSHIP.

The most important article in the *Cornhill* for December is a reply by Colonel F. N. Maude to Dr. Conan Doyle's opinions on the reform of the Army. Colonel Maude is a resolute advocate of the old hammer and tongs method of warfare.

DISCIPLINE DECIDES.

He believes in discipline co-opposed to marksmanship, and thinks that the light losses of the British troops during the present war is due to the fact that the Boers had no discipline, while their individual marksmanship, as is always the case in war, was of little use. He says:—

The French are, as a nation, the worst individual shots in Europe; but in 1870, with a far inferior weapon—as regards sighting and rapidity of fire—they made far better practice against similar targets than the Boers. For instance, when the Prussian Guards blundered within range at St. Privat—by one of those accidents it is impossible ever to foresee or avoid—the French accounted for a larger percentage of men in ten minutes at 1,000 yards range, than the Boers did at Magersfontein at 200 yards in half an hour. Similarly they wiped out three batteries of the XIth Corps Artillery opposite Amanvilliers at 800 to 900 yards in less than half the time the Boers took to effect the same result on Colonel Long's batteries at 400 yards. Many other similar examples might be cited, but the explanation is the same in all cases—the French possessed discipline of a sort and the Boers had none.

THE "COVER" DELUSION.

The defect of the British army during the war, says Colonel Maude, was not its marksmanship, but its hesitation in advancing. All this was due to the insistency of the Press that the object of fighting was to hide yourself under cover, rather than to rout the enemy.

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The Natal troops who arrived in South Africa before the outcry about "cover" begun fought brilliantly under heavy losses, whereas Lord Roberts's army, who left England during the "cover" mania, thought more of their own skins than of victory:—

Paardeberg was the blot on the whole war—that British troops put into an attack could be brought to a stand 'by something under three per cent. of loss was a possibility no English soldier could ever have dreamed of; and for that disgrace I hold the avoidance of loss and use of cover theory mainly responsible. I quite understand why Lord Roberts decided not to renew the attack after the first day; he knew that once the men were snugly concealed behind the ant-heaps, no power on earth would induce them to move forward. Not because the men were cowards, but because each was firmly convinced that by taking care of his skin he was showing rare adaptability in copying the Boer model the papers had taught him to worship. The capture of Paardeberg at the point of the bayonet might have cost us 500 killed, but it would have saved us the enteric epidemic responsible for some 5,000 lives, and would, as the Boers have since admitted, gone far to diminish the tenacity of their present resistance.

THE TEST OF LOSSES.

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Provided there is any approach to equality in the conditions of armament, victory will fall to that side which will endure the heaviest loss without flinching, and possesses the requisite intelligence to assure combined action between its units; and all actics are based on the assumption that troops possess a certain amount of this endurance, which may be heightened to an almost incredible degree by the practice of certain exercises which we call drill, and which have nothing whatever to do with what volunteers call practical work, such as training at outposts, on the ranges, etc.

"We do not want more men, but better men," says Colonel Maude. But—

Selection by marksmanship judged by our Bisley standards would be utterly useless.

The Ancient Art of Tapestry.

ROYAL Tapestry at Windsor is the subject of a plea-santly instructive and well-illustrated paper by Mr. Ernest Jessop in the *Pall Mall Magazine* for December. The writer distinguishes between tapestry and embroidery by saying that in tapestry the picture forms the actual fabric, whereas in embroidery it is worked on an already existing material. He goes on to observe, "The so-called Bayeux Tapestry is not, properly speaking, a tapestry at all, but an embroidery some seventy yards in length and rather over half a yard in height. Its execution is of the crudest, but containing as it does some five hundred and thirty figures, it is a valuable record of the costumes, arms, and manners of the eleventh century, the period at which it was embroidered." The art of tapestry-making in Europe, the writer affirms, dated from the time of the Crusaders, by whom it was learnt from the Sarocens. Its chequered progress in connection with the British Court is then traced. In conclusion the writer notes that at the Gobelins factory in France "a weaver now possesses a choice of over fourteen thousand tones of colour, and can only make about nine square yards of tapestry in a year, the retail value of which is about £350. The looms and tools used are of the simplest description, but it is a matter of at least fifteen years' education to produce the combination of the artist's eye and the workman's hand which constitute a fine tapestry weaver." Yet an Egyptian fresco painted some 3,000 years before our era is still extant which shows "two girls working at a loom constructed on almost identical principles with those now in use at the Gobelins factory."

THE KIND OF MEN THE BOERS ARE

IN PRISON AND IN THE FIELD.

MRS. J. R. GREEN was fortunate in receiving a permit to visit the Boer prisoners in St. Helena. One lady, a member of the Society of Friends, who wished for a similar privilege, was peremptorily forbidden by the Colonial Office to set foot on the island, although she was much less suspected politically than Mrs. Green, whose views on the subject of the war are very well known.

Mrs. Green made good use of her opportunity. She went to St. Helena, and sojourned for a time in the midst of the Boer colony which has been established in the famous island prison of Napoleon. She has come back more enthusiastically pro-Boer than she was before she went, and that is saying a great deal. She writes with great restraint in the Nineteenth Century, but there glows between the lines which she permits herself to indite the fervour of a great passion for these victims of British policy. Of the Boers, she says:—

They received me with the utmost politeness and good breeding, and in all my intercourse with the farmers I found the simple and dignified courtesy of a self-respecting people.

FOREIGN TRIBUTES.

She conversed with Boers, old and young, rich and poor, and also with the foreigners, of whom there are many. She says:—

If we may judge of sincerity by the sacrifices men will make, they have given proof enough. All had risked in the cause of the Boers their whole possessions and their life. The foreigners were men whose words deserved attention. Not one of them, it must be remembered, was a mercenary. Not one had been a paid soldier.

She found these foreigners full of the praises of the Boers. One of them (? Captain Schiel), who had good reason to complain of their failure to support him, had no regret for having espoused their cause, and "in spite of all he would willingly go back to fight for a people with so superb a passion for freedom and so devoted a love of country."

The only fault they found with the Boers is that they are too good prisoners. They say that the Boergives his gaolers no trouble to speak of; that his camp is made hideous morning and evening when every tent group starts its own favourite psalms all at the same time, and the air rings with the discord; that he believes every word in the Bible; and that he complains occasionally that his defeat was a punishment for the unbelief of his Latin allies.

RELIGIOUS INTENSITY.

Psalm-singing at three o'clock in the morning, it must be admitted, is rather trying to people who wish to sleep. But Mrs. Green is much impressed by the sincerity and the simplicity of their religious faith:—

I have read and heard, as we all have, a cheap and vulgar mockery of the Boer religious services. But no observer can go to the Sunday gathering of the camp, and sit in the very midst of the people as I did, without seeing a sight that is not laughable—old, far-seeing men "waiting still upon God;" while on some, not all, but in truth on some of the younger faces (very poor men, I thought), there was an ecstasy of rapt entreaty for "a present halp in time of trouble."

men, I thoughtly, there was an ecstasy of rapt entreaty for a present help in time of trouble."

"How could you face war?" I said to a trembling old man of sixty-five, who had volunteered to fight. "I prayed to the Lord," he said; "I gave myself and my family to His care. And it was wonderful to see how He strengthened us. There was not a tear. One daughter carried my rifle, the other my bandolier, and my wife (she is sixty-three) carried my bag. They were all quiet; you would never have thought I was going away. I did a soldier's duty; I did what I had to do."

LED BUT NEVER DRIVEN.

She also has a good word to say, and says it wisely and well, as to the impolicy of exacting an oath of neutrality from the Boers until we were in a position to give them protection. Of the general character of the Boers she says:—

I spoke to a German of some tale of suffering. "Ah, that does not matter," he said, "they can bear hardship; but kindness is the thing they need. For they are a kind people." On one point they were all agreed: "You can lead the Boer by friendship; you can never drive him." The Germans realise, too, his quite extraordinary qualities as a pioneer in settling waste lands, and the use which might be made of this by sagacious governors.

The Boer had also, in the Scandinavians, Danes and Swedes,

The Boer had also, in the Scandinavians, Danes and Swedes, most loyal and understanding friends. But not more so, perhaps, than settlers of English blood gone to the Transvaal from America, the Cape Colony, and elsewhere. These were well-educated, upright, independent men, who could see with English

eyes.

It is not surprising that she should say :-

There is many a true Englishman, who has reflected on the story of his own people, who, if he himself could see into the tents of the Boers, must feel grief and awe that sorrow of the quality there known should lie under the English flag.

A LINESMAN'S EULOGY.

An interesting pendant to Mrs. Green's article is the paper contributed by a Linesman to Blackwood's Magazine. He speaks as a soldier, and although he says many strong things concerning the lack of veracity on the part of the Boers, and complains much about their white flag, he vehemently denounces the calumnies to which they have been subjected in the London press. He says:—

Poor Boers! Yes, you must go under, you are an anachronism, a stumbling-block, a "black patch" upon the map of Progress; but before you disappear, hear a soldier confess that this is all that is amiss with you. !You are not vile, cowardly, or even more treacherous than a similar compounded olla podrida of undisciplined Europeans would be. You are not impossible. Nay, you are very possible indeed, and will, under cleaner rule, emerge from the pit into which you have fallen, to plant your ungainly, useful feet upon sunlit ground again. We have beaten you, but pride in the victory should be sufficient consolation.

The Linesman has wit enough to see the absurdity of charging with cowardice a handful of men who have kept the whole force of the British Empire at bay for more than twelve months. He says that individual cases of heroism are numerous, while they have shown evidence of collective heroism, withal, astonishing in a soldiery brought up in a school of pure individualism. Witness the staunch stand in the trenches at Pieter's Hill, under a rain of huge projectiles the like of which no soldier has ever seen before, or the dash upon Broadwood's guns at Tigerpoort, or the forlorn hope against Wagon Hill, when, if the British army had not been blessed with souls as bold, it had surely lost a division from its tafe keeping. The British army can ill brook such enemies being labelled "cowards."

DISCIPLINE "OF THE BEST."

What specially calls for his admiration is the maryellous manner in which the Boers have held together under the crushing blows of the closing period of the war. He says

There are not many instances in history of an army sustaining misfortunes so many and so grievous, and yet remaining an army. When we consider the composition of Botha's force, the perfect freedom of his men to come and go as they please, the certain safety for them if they basely go, the certain peril if they stoutly stay, that they stay and present front after front, endure smashing after smashing, is to my mind a spectacle as admirable

as it is marvellous, and to a British soldier—who wants to get home—exasperating! The discipline that can do these things must be of the best, for meanwhile an article of the creed is jogging every conscience: the farm is going to rack and ruin, and another month's idleness for the plough means that most awful of catastrophes, a cropless spring.

Yet notwithstanding all this, he still thinks that the masses of the Boers, who, he says, are really a simple, pastoral people, are only fighting because they are told to do so. Surely this would be an even greater miracle than to suppose that they are fighting under the inspiration of a religious or patriotic idea?

THE LAWS OF WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. JOHN MACDONELL contributes to the Nineteenth Century a sensible and well-balanced article upon the usages of war, in which he discusses the bearing of the Hague rules upon the operations now carried on in South Africa. He begins by saying that he believes that no modern war has been prosecuted by both sides on the whole with greater humanity and stricter observance of the laws of war. This, however, only shows that Mr. Macdonell. although he may be a very good international lawyer, is very ill-informed as to what is actually going on in South Africa at this moment. He gives further proof of this when he says that "there have been on the whole remarkably few complaints about plunder." Considering that there is hardly a soldier or a war correspondent who has written home from South Africa who has not described the way in which whole districts have been swept of all their property, Mr. Macdonell would have done better to have confined himself entirely to a discussion of the legal aspects of the case, without venturing to pro-nounce upon questions on which he is evidently not informed. He calls attention to the significance of the proviso introduced by Colonel Schwazhoff by which the Rules are only to be observed so far as the military necessities permit. This has been eagerly seized upon by the Daily News to justify every horror that has been committed in South Africa. But, as Sir John Ardagh pointed out in his report, the over-riding of the regular rules was only reserved for extreme cases, and no one can pretend that a war between the British Empire and 15,000 armed farmers justifies the ignoring of rules, the observance of which might possibly be set on one side in a life and death struggle between two great nations of equal strength. This proviso equally applies to the poisoning of wells and the violation of women, as well as to the destruction of private property and the burning of homesteads; but the *Daily News* has not yet gone so far as to defend either of these old-time methods on the plea of military necessity. Mr. Macdonell thinks that it is very doubtful whether it is lawful to compel noncombatants to ride on railway engines. He also shakes his head over the exaction of the oath of neutrality, and he even goes so far as to say that if Lord Roberts exempted burghers who had taken a prominent part in the policy which led to the war, from the offer to return to their farms if they took the oath of neutrality, it seems difficult to justify this proclamation on military grounds. Mr. Macdonell notes that in some modern military writers there is an ecstatic glorification of war not to be found in older books, and a contempt for and impatience of humane measures. As Linesman, in *Blackwood's Magazine*, points out, newspaper editors in London have been much worse than the soldiers in their clamour for the trampling under foot of the stipulations laid down at The Hague for the humanising of war.

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THE POST-MORTEM OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

"Who killed Cock-robin?" seems to be a question which may appropriately be asked just now, when the country, in an hour of crisis, finds itself confronted with a dead Opposition. How comes it that the Opposition, as an organised force in English politics, has given up the ghost? Two specialists are called in by the Editor of the Fortnightly Review to give evidence to the jury; and, as usual with specialists, they contradict each other. According to a Liberal (without adjectives), the fault is entirely in the leaders. The Party, as Dean Swift said of himself and of oak-trees, has gone rotten at the top:—

The real trouble is at the top, in the disintegration, and, it must be said, disloyalty among the leaders themselves. This election has largely been won, not because Ministers were trusted, but because the Opposition was neither trusted nor understood.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone committed the unparalleled indiscretion of proclaiming, before the first poll was taken, that the Liberal Party was beaten at the start; but that was a comparatively venial offence compared with the disloyalty of the other members of the front Opposition bench to their elected leader. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has done his best; but he has never been adequately supported, and "it is not only in the issues of the war and the tactics of the election that he has been hampered by those who should have helped." If the Liberal Party is to rise from the dead, C.-B. must be supported. As for the nostrum of the Liberal Imperialist Council, the Liberal without adjectives says:—

The attempt to merge Liberals by conviction in a new party reconstructed on Imperialist lines under Lord Rosebery as autocrat is hopeless. It ignores the essential meaning of party Government, and sets aside the strongest instincts of the English race. There must be, and, are, alternative convictions and alternative policies.

Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, writing upon "Lord Rosebery's Chance," gives exactly the opposite advice. In Dean Ramsay's reminiscences he records a shrewd observation of a Scotch idiot, when he saw a huge tombstone being placed upon the grave of a man, over whom they had just read the burial service. "If you ettle him to rise again, you're no his freend to pit so big a stane on the top of him." Mr. Marriott, however, is determined to promote the resurrection of the Liberal Party by burying it beyond all hope or recognition. Lord Rosebery's chance consists in sinking the party which he once led deeper than did ever plummet sound, so that it may never be seen again as an organised entity in the world, for, says Mr. Marriott, he must definitely break once and for ever with Home Rule, and he must be not less decisive in other directions:—

The first essential is that Lord Rosebery should cleanse the Party from the last taint of Little Englandism, and definitely renounce adherence to discredited traditions of foreign policy.

Having thus got rid of two-thirds of the Opposition, Mr. Marriott asks the very natural question :—

But if the Little Englanders be eliminated and the Nationalists neglected, can Lord Rosebery look for compensating adhesions in other directions?

But strange to say, he thinks that this is possible. Lord Rosebery must fill up the gaps in the ranks of his followers by calling the Liberal Unionists to his standard. Mr. Marriott says:—

There are two questions in particular on which many loyal supporters of the Unionist Government feel great and growing

misgiving. They are the Temperance question and the Education question.

He thinks that if nothing is done for the temperance cause, in another five years there will be many Liberal Unionists who will become restive, and then—

Lord Rosebery will find a magnificent recruiting ground among discontented Unionists. None of the latter—so far as I can judge—want "Local Veto" in the Lawsonian or Harcourtian sense. Lord Rosebery may safely repudiate the legacy left to him by his whilom lieutenant.

He must further take up the reform of the House of Lords which, if unreformed, will perish, but "the application of the representative principle to the English peerage would go far to avert their doom."

Here is a pretty dish to set before a King! But does Mr. Marriott really believe that the Liberal Party will ever witness a joyful resurrection on any such lines as this?

ON KILLING HOME RULE WITH KINDNESS.

MR. HORACE.PLUNKETT writes very sensibly in the Nineteenth Century on "Balfourian Amelioration in Ireland." It is a defence of Mr. Gerald Balfour's policy of endeavouring to kill Home Rule with kindness, against which a certain impossible section of the Irish Unionists are in open revolt. This revolt Mr. Plunkett thinks was very uncalled for. The accusations brought against Mr. Balfour were unjust, especially in relation to the land question, and he is full of admiration of the way in which Mr. Balfour reformed Local Government in Ireland. Speaking of his Irish Local Government Act, he says:—

The effect of this great measure has, so far as it has gone, justified Mr. Balfour's hopes. It has thrown on the shoulders of the people themselves the responsibility of administering their own local affairs. The new bodies have, on the whole, fulfilled the preliminary work of reconstruction with intelligence and efficiency.

He regrets that the Irish claim for a Catholic University was not conceded, and says:—

I believe, from personal experience, that effort towards progress in Ireland will be truncated unless the claims of Roman Catholics in this matter are fairly dealt with.

Mr. Plunkett is naturally much pleased with the attempt which Mr. Balfour made to carry out the recommendations of the Recess Committee, and gives Mr. Morley credit for having supported the Balfourian efforts to improve the material welfare of the people. There are two passages in the article which well deserve to be borne in mind. The first, which may be respectfully dedicated to the special attention of the Editor of the Times and several English newspapers, is as follows:

It is regrettable that Irish outrages are given such disproportionate prominence in the English Press. If in a dairying district ten thousand cows were made tributary to creameries owned and worked harmoniously and successfully by organised bodies of farmers, they would, of course, escape notice. But if some fine night one of the herd lost its tail, she would for a season reflect the moral and social condition of Ireland under the policy of killing Home Rule with kindness.

The other is that which speaks of the success of the co-operative movement in Ireland. Mr. Plunkett says:—

I was personally convinced that one of the truly undeveloped resources of my country was the intellect of her inhabitants. Our success was great. There are up to the present time 469 registered societies scattered throughout every county in Ireland, with a membership of over 45,000 farmers and labourers, mostly heads of families; while many more are in course of formation.

A CABINET OF COMMONPLACE.

THE Fortnightly Review opens with an article signed by "Calchas"—whoever he may be—who thinks very little of the reconstitution of the Salisbury Cabinet. He declares that as the first Disraeli Cabinet was called the "Who? Who?" Cabinet, so this should be known in history as the "Why? Why?" Cabinet.

THE "WHO? WHO?" CABINET.

He tells the story of the "Who? Who?" Cabinet as follows:-

No Ministry, in a word, has had a more faltering welcome, whether from its own or any side, since Palmerston had his "tit for tat with Johnny Russell," and Lord Derby formed the mixed and hapless Government in which Mr. Disraeli was the one indomitable personality that Mr. Chambarlain is now. The story of the famous conversation in the House of Lords is perhaps rather well known than well founded. The Duke of Wellington, very deaf and within a few months of his death, was eager to know whom Lord Derby had got for his colleagues, persons for the most part so unfamiliar to fame that the Duke had increasing difficulty in catching their names. Mr. Walpole, Mr. Herries!—Mr. Henley, Sir John Pakington—until the repeated "Who? Who?" of the astonished listener rose in tones audible to the House and gave a name to an administration. It would not be proper to call Lord Salisbury's new Cabinet a "Who? Who? Ministry," but it might fairly be described as a "Why? Who? Ministry." The particular feeling of the nation at large as the appointments were announced was as inevitable as the exclamation of the Duke.

NOT A CABINET FOR A CRISIS.

He then proceeds to ask why this, that and the other Cabinet Minister occupies the particular post assigned to him, and professes himself to be unable to find the answer. He is particularly wroth at the appointment of the Earl of Selborne and that of Lord Lansdowne, and at the fact that Lord Salisbury has no less than three relatives in the Cabinet:—

The Cabinet, as a whole, may be summed up as experimental, undistinguished, and markedly below the high average reached by most Administrations in the Queen's reign; nor could the falling-off have appeared at a more untoward moment. All these things, in the general analysis of the composition of the "Why? Why? Ministry," might pass at ordinary times. They were not what the country expected in the dark hours of the war, when we declared that we were awake at last never to slumber more. This is not the sort of new Board of Directors called for to "put the Empire upon a business footing." No nomination was ever more amazing than that of Lord Lansdowne to the Foreign Office, and none would have been declared more unanimously to be disastrous if the country had not been assured that Lord Lansdowne's true position would be that of—Foreign Secretary to the Prime Minister.

THE VICE OF THE SYSTEM.

"Calchas" says that Lord Salisbury may have done the best he could with the material at his disposal, but that he ought to go further afield, and that Cabinet Ministers should be recruited from a wider range than from the very parrow circle from which they are all drawn at present:—

Our Government is, as a matter of fact, the least democratic in existence, and infinitely less so than that of China, where the whole intention is to disengage merit from the mass, though the system is wrong. There is no other civilised country, not one, where the pretensions of mere heredity are still so powerful or the influence of party obligations so stupid. There can be no doubt that if a thorough diplomatic training were often precedent, as it is sometimes subsequent, with us to a Parliamentary life, the gain to the nation would be of extreme value. The career of Sir Alfred Milner, which can scarcely fail to bring him eventually to the Treasury Bench, is the type which must become more frequent in the future.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE INNER CABINET.

"Calchas" also complains that a Cabinet of twenty is unwieldy, and is practically impossible as an instrument of executive government. The enlargements of Cabinets will lead, he thinks, to the evolution of a new smaller executive governing body:—

The Cabinet, as it nominally exists, will no doubt be ultimately replaced in recognition as in fact by some definitely smaller body competent to deal with administrative questions. A strengthened Committee of Defence, with the Foreign Secretary and the Colonial Secretary added, must become the real Cabinet in the natural course of Imperial development.

OBITER DICTA OF TRAVEL.

BY MR. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL.

THE Century for December has as one of its chief distinctions the first instalment of a series of travel papers by Mr. Augustine Birrell, entitled "Down the Rhine." His first visit had been before the Franco-Prussian War. Now he finds the Rhine completely "unfranked." One of the first stage-asides that greets us is this: "The charm of nature is her irresponsiveness. She answers you back never a word."

"A LITTLE FIGHT OF OUR OWN."

As the traveller reflects on the battlefields around Metz, he moralises as follows:—

It is not pleasant to recall our English attitude of mind toward the two most tremendous incidents of the latter half of our century—the American war and the Franco-German war. How we talked and moralised and preached while men lay bleeding! How we flaunted our sympathies and proffered our advice and flourished our supposed superiority! And then we wonder, when we have a little fight of our own, that Europe and America are not alike lost in admiration of our stoicism in disaster and our good taste in victory. Visit Gravelotte! It is worth a visit. On the 16th of August the French lost 16,000 men and 879 officers, and the Germans lost 15,000 men and 700 officers. On the 18th of August the losses were: French, 11,000 men and 600 officers; Germans, 19,000 men and 900 officers. Two days' work!

PLAIN SPEECH ABOUT LUTHER.

A visit to Worms elicits an estimate of character which will doubtless make Mr. Birrell suspect among all ultra Protestants:—

Henry VIII. and Martin Luther are not ideal sponsors of a new religion; they were both masters of Billingsgate, and the least saintly of men. At times, in 'reading Luther, one is driven to say to him what Herrick so frankly says of himself:

Luther, thou art too coarse to love.

Had Luther been a great soldier of fortune, his coarseness might have passed as a sign of the times; but one likes leaders of religion to be religious, and it is hard to reconcile coarseness and self-will, two leading notes of Luther's character, with even rudimentary religion. To want to be your own pope is a sign of the heresiarch, not of the Christian.

The Protestant suspicion, once aroused, will probably sniff with emphasis at a later aside. Speaking of the Paulus Kirche in Worms, Mr. Birrell says:—

A museum inside a Christian church is unexpected. Some day, perhaps, the tourist will discover a Christian church inside a museum.

The letterpress is prettily illustrated with sketches of the Rhine drawn by André Castaigne.

IN the November number of the New England Magazine Mr. H. C. Shelley has one of his interesting articles on famous homes. The present one deals with Penshurst Place, Kent, and Sir Philip Sidney.

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A CRY FOR A NEW FOURTH PARTY.

THE inevitable has happened. The utter disorganisation of the Opposition and the overwhelming numerical preponderance of Ministerialists have made certain, sooner or later, a demand for the formation of a new party in the Ministerial ranks. In the National Review the demand is formulated by "Young England" with some brilliance, much feeling, and any amount of dash.

A REASON FOR THE "RECONSTRUCTION" FIASCO.

The writer is exceedingly wroth with Lord Salisbury over the fiasco of a reconstructed Cabinet. He has simply "hashed the cold mutton." The reconstruction has "already paralysed enthusiasm and promises to burke reform." "The Government has forfeited the confidence of the country." A shrewd hint is dropped as to recent changes:—

Mr. Chamberlain, with all the defects of his qualities, is still the one positive, progressive, purposeful force of statesmanship upon which the country can depend; but the obvious explanation of much that is remarkable in Lord Salisbury's Cabinet reconstruction lies in the desire to prevent Mr. Chamberlain's apotheosis, Mr. Balfour could not become Foreign Minister unless the Colonial Secretary were to become at the same time Leader of the House.

· ENGLAND SIGNING HER OWN DEATH-WARRANT.

The rearrangement is declared to have been "fatally below our need. The hope for England's future seemed to tremble on the level scale but yesterday. The balance of probability has dipped against us! There is only one bright spot which the writer can discern in the whole horizon. "The selection of Mr. Arnold-Forster as the official spokesman for the Navy in the House of Commons, though silencing him on military matters, is a positive national gain. He is the ewe lamb of the Empire." This one gain apart,—

If the Government could be left to its natural lethargy and mechanical routine as completely as before, and were not to be compelled to respond to the demand of the country for exertion and purpose on the part of its Ministers, then there could be no rational doubt that England had missed the last chance, lost the providential opportunity, and signed her own death-warrant in a fit of absence of mind.

"A PASSIVE DESPOTISM."

To prevent this catastrophe, the writer appeals from the Cabinet to the House of Commons: to the rank and file who hold their position not from a Minister, but from the people. As matters now stand, the Premier is charged with disregarding the spirit of the Constitution. He is said to exercise "a passive despotism":—

The most powerful majority Parliament has seen is at the same time the most mechanical—a crutch, not a medium. For all the individual or collective influence possessed now by the entire mass of private members behind the Administration, Ministers might as well sit with sheaves of proxies in their hands, and dispense their followers from the troublesome formality of personal attendance.

"DISINTEGRATION OF THE CONSTITUTION."

This unfortunate result is traced to the Unionist coalition surviving the immediate emergency for which it was formed. Under the stress of that emergency, "political initiative was relinquished to the leaders of the coalition." Spontaneous action was suspended. When the emergency passed, the new habit of dumb and docile obedience was maintained, with serious menace to our Constitution itself. The Cabinet, apparently aggrandised, has really lost efficiency. "The Foreign Office, the Colonial Office, the Treasury, the Admiralty, Pall Mall, all have been turned into watertight compartments":—

While the Opposition has returned to open chaos, the veil of Unionist unity has concealed a process which has amounted to something like the moral disintegration of the Constitution. This is a form of disorganisation which now threatens us with more serious consequence than any that can arise from the impotent incoherence of irresponsible Radicalism. . . The unexampled subserviency of the Unionist benches has made Ministers impenetrable to public opinion. It was mischievous in the past, and would be suicidal in the future, ruinous to the Party, if not fatal to the nation.

IS THE PARTY LACKING IN TALENT?

Ministers take their revenge by charging their followers with incompetence-a pleasant reward for heroic selfsuppression. There is, the writer affirms, as high an average of intelligence and spirit in the four hundred Unionist members as any party on either side ever possessed. But they need to be drawn out. Mr. Balfour, the writer laments, does not hold "the happy secret"—"Lord Beaconsfield's splendid way with young men." He forgets that the benches behind him are "packed with individuals as responsive to the least touch upon their personality as keys to the performer." There is a bitter reference to the ascendency of "family interest" in the Cabinet. Yet "all Ministers will ignore their followers, if allowed to do so with impunity." "Young England" sprinkles vitriolic phrases freely-"a comatose Cabinet, a lethargic majority," "the abject and characterless docility of the Conservative rank and file "; and so forth. The Party is adjured to break "this evil stupor." There is no terrible phalanx of genius to fight. Forgetting for the moment "the one ewe lamb" represented by Mr. Arnold-Forster, the writer exclaims :-

With the exception of Lord Salisbury, Mr. Chamberlain, and possibly Mr. Wyndham, there is not a single personality in the present administration whose disappearance would make the slightest difference to the prospects of the Party or the fate of the nation . . . Public life never offered more brilliant prizes to a Canning or a Disraeli or a Randolph Churchill than it does now to anyone capable of following in their footsteps. To some new man the future assuredly belongs. England is in the mood to surrender herself, not necessarily to a prodigy of genius, a Napoleon of politics, but to any man of marked independence, faith, and capacity.

THE TASK OF THE NEW PARTY.

There is a precedent not far to seek:—
To the Fourth Party, who attracted Lord Beaconsfield to the Peers' Gallery upon one of his last visits to the House of Commons, modern Conservative power owes its existence. Between 1880 and 1885 the English boroughs changed from Liberalism to Toryism—the most remarkable shift of political opinion during the century.

A Fourth Party is wanted to-day :-

The task of the old Fourth Party was to discredit the mischievous activity of a Radical Ministry, that of a new Fourth Party must be to goad the reluctant lethargy of a Unionist Administration into adequate action. Nothing but an independent spirit behind the Treasury Bench, pursuing what it believes to be the duty of patriotism with effective method and inflexible resolution, can compel the present makeshift Ministry to fulfil the expectations of the country. It is certain that unless a sufficiently strong and steady pressure can be applied from outside, our foreign policy will continue to be that of scamp and scuttle, our administrative habits those of shuffle and shirk.

Any group of Conservative members who may attempt to form an Imperial Vigilance Committee in the House of Commons will expect to be called "Alarmist"—the quack cry of the ignorant to the instructed, and of the stupid to the keen. But they will meet, as a matter of fact, with fewer difficulties than the old Fourth Party at the outset, and they will have themselves to blame if they fail to achieve even greater success in the end.

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THE FUTURE OF ENGLAND.

HER INDUSTRIAL DOOM BEING SEALED.

MR. WILLIAM CLARKE, in the Contemporary Review, forecasts the "Social Future of England." The people of England are, he argues, essentially undemocratic. "The serious decline of England as an industrial centre has begun." Germany and America have started their andustrial career with the new machinery; England is still hampered with the old. The advent of the Yellow Man into the competitive arena will still further lessen . England's industrial chances. Extension of Empire does not involve extension of markets; the whole tendency, especially under stress of the Yellow peril, is towards self-supporting communities. From the race for industrial supremacy England is bound to retire.

A PLEASURE-GROUND FOR THE RICH.

No longer predominantly industrial, England might, were she a democratic country, develop a vast peasant ownership like the French or Swiss. But the English tendency is not democratic, and is townwards. The other alternative, which the writer thinks most probable, is that England will become the pleasure resort, the historical museum, and possibly the academic centre of the Englishspeaking world. And what of the people of England?

The mass of English people, on this hypothesis, will more and more tend to be the ministers in some way of this new rich class of English-speaking peoples who will repair, for purposes of health or culture, to their ancestral seats.

Is there no Wordsworth to exclaim to-day, " It is not to be thought of . . . "?

A NATION OF SERVANTS.

Mr. Clarke calls attention to the steady growth of the servant class; the vast armies of the serving classes employed in the watering-places which line the coast; the servile population involved in the forest of hotels which have sprung up in Central London. The heavily burdened family estates in England can only find relief in two ways: "either marriage for money, or sale for money"; in either case, a rich establishment with an immense growth of the servile class :

For all these reasons England will certainly prove an attractive spot to the rich, whatever comes of her present industrialism. Situated as she is close to the historic lands of Europe, and yet nearest of all the lands to the American Continent, ships from all the world calling at her ports, with an old and well ordered society, a secure Government, an abundance of the personal service desired by the wealthy, a land of equable climate, pleasant if not grand scenery, a large and ample life organised for sport, amusement, and the kind of enjoyments pleasing to the leisured classes—how can England help being attractive to the wealthy people who speak her own language?

AN ATHENS FOR GREATER ENGLAND.

Then there are the historic interest and antique repose which clings to our most famous resorts. And Mr. Clarke suggests that English universities might by a judicious provision of post-graduate courses attract American

and Colonial youth:

Indeed the quieter, less industrial England of the future might well be as Athens to the younger Roman Empire, a source of culture, a fountain of humanising influences. Heine feared with much reason the contagion of Anglo-Saxon vulgarity and philistinism; but in monumental England there is a virtue to counteract the crude self-assertion of young English-speaking communities.

So this is the prospect before the once mighty people of England! A nation of flunkeys and slaveys and caretakers and tutors! It is enough to make John Milton turn in his grave. Mr. Clarke proffers as some consolation that

with the decline of industrialism will decline also the formidable nature of the problems of drink, housing, and population. In support of his diagnosis that neither economic conditions nor political convictions make for the democratic ideal, he refers to "the steady weakening of the House of Commons." That House is "now so weak that it is treated by Ministers with but slightly veiled contempt, and the House does not effectively receit." resist," and democracy in general is not making for parliamentary government.

THE CHURCH AND DOMINANT JINGOISM.

HINTS OF AN UNEASY CONSCIENCE.

AFTER the paroxysms of the khaki fever have passed there are signs, feeble and timid, of an uneasy stirring in the conscience of the bodies which may, for convenience sake, be collectively labelled Church. For example, the Church Quarterly Review, reviewing Mr. Lecky's "Map of Life," is roused to utter these misgivings:—

Those who are convinced of the justice of the English cause in South Africa, and of the high and honourable character of the motives by which the English commanders are actuated, and who, moreover, ungrudgingly admire the heroism which in some notable instances has lately been shown, may still find cause for suspicion and regret in the spirit which marks many of the newspapers and much of the conversation of to-day. For it is difficult not to be conscious of a lust of conquest and a disregard of right which would have applauded an unjust war of aggression hardly, if at all, less warmly than the unavoidable conflict in which we have been engaged. . . . Our conviction of the justice and the necessity of the war in South Africa does not lessen the gravity of our fear that there is a very dangerous tendency strongly and widely at work in English public feeling.

Better late than never; but better never late! Perhaps we may hope to hear more emphatic and official warning against this "very dangerous tendency strongly and widely at work" from the Anglican Communion which the reviewer so honourably represents.

THE ANTI-CHRIST OF THE COMING AGE.

"The Call of the New Century" as presented by a Nonconformist divine, Dr. Forsyth, in the Sunday at Home, suggests that the Nonconformist conscience may at last awake from its drugged slumbers. The writer's style is incisive and antithetic; so pitilessly and persistently antithetic as to become almost wearing. there is a moral and a religious intensity positively refreshing in these swollen days. The "call" is for a kind of man of deep spiritual power—of power to vanquish another type, the original of which will doubtless be apparent to all who are not admirers of the present Colonial Secretary :-

A type of man that looms masterful in the coming time is the man of keen, prompt and aggressive force, of indomitable, ungenerous, unideal will, without ethical, historic, or imaginative culture, of passionate egotism and insolent speech, of great resource and narrow, vulgar ambitions, of boundless prosperity without and invulnerable self-confidence within, of unscrupulous business, non-moral principles, and unspiritual joys. I speak of a spirit which may find its incarnation in the coming age.

THE Sunday Magazine opens with a fine reproduction of Halgate's "Reconciliation" as frontispiece. Rev. James Johnston sketches the life and work of Rev. T. Richard, whilom Baptist missionary, and now secretary to the society for diffusion of Christian and general knowledge in China-a "missionary statesman," who aims at the teachers. Rev. John Beveridge describes "A Girls' Home under the Aurora "-a Lapp Girls' Home, near the North Cape.

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THE OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

WHAT CAPTAIN MAHAN THINKS.

"ASIATIC Conditions and International Policies" is the title of a somewhat longwinded and unoriginal article which Captain Mahan contributes to the North American Review for November. Captain Mahan affects to deal so much with broad questions of international policy that his views upon immediate necessities are somewhat obscure: and beyond advocating co-operation with ourselves he says little if anything bearing upon the Far Eastern question as it immediately presents itself. America's duty to herself is to complete the Nicaraguan Canal and to increase her navy. The Yangtse Valley is the centre of her interest in China, for it is on that river that sea communications naturally end. The "Open Door" policy which America should support is most easily compassed in the central region of China. Captain Mahan sees "the hand of Providence" in the fact that America's acquisition of Hawaii and the Philippines immediately preceded the last outbreak of the Chinese question ; but like most of his school he is not content to rely upon Providence to complete the chain, and claims that the "physical weight" of a big navy is a necessary complement to Providence. At which Providence must smile. The rest of Captain Mahan's article is composed of the dull alternation of platitude and periphrasis with which his readers are familiar.

VIEWS OF MR. LLEWELLYN DAVIES.

Mr. Llewellyn J. Davies, in the Forum for November, deals with "The Taming of the Dragon." Mr. Davies is personally much better qualified than Captain Mahan to deal with China; but he runs to the opposite extreme, and looks at the question from the immediate point of view of a struggle between Europe and China, in which China is altogether in the wrong. At the same time he has the good sense to see that the present policy of punishing the Chinese people merely because we cannot catch the real offenders is an absurd one, "capable only of intensifying the anti-foreign bitterness." As to the future, he says that as America is the only power that has taken nothing from China it is she who is best qualified to allay the storm. He thinks that the Emperor should be reinstated, and the banished Reformers sent back to assist him. Reform would be welcomed by the people. As to the actual nature of the reforms he says :-

Among the things most seriously needed are: (1) the aboli-tion of the "kotou," which would lead to a freer intercourse between the Emperor and his officials, and would result in placing the Emperor in position to judge and act independently; (2) the sifting from the mandarinate of vast numbers of supernumeraries, who exist only for the purpose of drawing their salaries and of acting as drags to retard progress; (3) the payment to all officials of salaries sufficient for the conduct of the affairs committed to them, thus removing the present virtual necessity of levying unjust and irregular taxes or "squeezes";
(4) the reform of the Internal Revenue System, by the honest administration of which the Government might greatly increase its income; (5) the extension of the postal system; (6) a free press; (7) the establishment of a modernised system of education, open to poor as well as to rich; (8) the opening of the country to freer trade with foreigners; (9) navigation by steam vessels of all suitable waters.

But first of all the integrity of China must be guaranteed, and the universal discussion as to the partition of the Empire must cease.

HOW IT STRIKES SIGNOR CRISPI.

In the North American Review for November Signor Crispi has an article on "China and the Western Powers,"

the most interesting part of which is the conclusion, in which he predicts that Germany will continue her present active policy in spite of any obstacles :-

Among the European Powers now in China, the one which shows, for the moment, the greatest firmness, the strongest will, is Germany; because, aside from her strong impulse toward colonial expansion, she knows exactly what satisfaction she intends to get for the bloodthirsty insult she received. The treacherous assassination of a diplomatic representative cannot remain unpunished. "Wherever there is an Englishman, there is England," was said at the time of England's greatest colonial conquests.

William II. has used far more decided and severe language than this. He is a man of iron will and of noble feeling; and the powerful nation which, in such a short space of time, has risen to such power is with him, heart and soul. Of one thing we may feel sure; and that is that the subtle windings of diplomacy will not bend the German Empire to unforeseen and unbefitting renunciations.

That is the motto, that the programme, of this powerful sovereign. And after the insult offered in Peking to his country, he will rigidly carry that programme out. Of that I feel

As for Signor Crispi's own views, "an anachronism" and "a huge market" are his chief epithets for China. But though he has no pity or consideration for the Chinese, he maintains that European policy requires that their country should not be divided as booty of war. It must be forced to reform itself :-

China must cast off the garment of the barbarian, worn for centuries, and be clothed anew, since new times, new wants of humanity are knocking loudly at her doors; and, united to the other Powers, she also will be, when the time comes, an instrument of civilisation. Europe will not be repaid for her present action and the sacrifices it will necessitate by war indemnity or concessions of territory alone. But the opening of the largest market the world has ever known will be the certain means whereby all may harvest wealth in a future which the work of men and their governments will endeavour, in their own interests, to bring about as soon as possible. This accord will be rendered surer and firmer if the long, laborious and most difficult diplomatic work which lies before us be conducted in a spirit of moderation. One thing is certain, and that is that each nation must receive a reward in proportion to the sacrifices it has made.

Signor Crispi, like Captain Mahan, declares that in the coming century it is the Pacific Ocean with its shores and islands that will play the greatest part in the world's history.

CHECK CATHOLIC DICTATION.

The Contemporary has two articles on the Chinese problems. Mr. John Ross gives a valuable and comprehensive survey of Chinese foreign policy, recalling the time when Jesuit missionaries had won half a million adherents and the favour of the Emperor. That great opportunity they forfeited as a penalty for their political intrigues. In general, Mr. Ross declares :-

The Chinese have, therefore, every justification when, from their own experience—the only teacher available—they consider Europe as ever ready to resort to mere unprincipled brute force, without manners and without morality.

Mr. Ross exonerates Protestant missionaries from any responsibility for the recent massacres, but cites case after case to prove the arrogant and arbitrary interference with Chinese law and custom by the Roman Catholic clergy. He concludes :-

In order to guarantee permanent peace the Powers must not only so embody in the new Treaty their own claims as to secure the moral sanction of mankind, but they must take effectual steps to prevent the prostitution of their office and position by the Roman Catholic clergy, and to protect the Chinese magistrate from the injustice and indignity of feeling himself compelled

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to decide a case between native litigants against law and justice in order to satisfy the demands of any foreigner. To secure future peace the magistrate must have perfect freedom to judge and decide all litigation involving his own subjects, according to Chinese law, irrespective of creed and independent of the dictation or control of any external authority.

WHY NOT DENATIONALIZE THE MISSIONARY?

Louise C. Brown, also in the *Contemporary*, puts the problem how to avoid forcing religion on an unwilling people by aid of gunboats, and at the same time carry out the marching orders of the founder of Christianity. This is her solution:—

How can the two be reconciled? Briefly, I would say by returning to the methods of earlier missionaries. Those who feel the necessity of preaching Christ among peoples of other creeds, should do so at their own risk, leaving their nationalities behind them, together with the protection which such nationality carries with it. Thus they avoid the double danger of furnishing a casus belli to their own Government, and of bringing unmerited punishment on the people whom they wish to benefit.

Many foreigners live and trade in China without passports. They drop their Westernness and go about without fear. Why should not missionaries do likewise? Persecution on the ground of religious belief is to the Chinaman absurd: he is extremely tolerant of differences of belief; but "mistrusts Westernness with all his nature":—

A man living simply among the people, unconnected with any foreign Government, and amenable to the local magistrates and laws, would arouse no fear, and, from his very harmlessness, would run little danger.

CHINESE SUPERIORITY TO THE EUROPEAN.

The Government would surely agree to let missionaries drop their nationality. Let missionaries be regarded as Chinese subjects and no danger would accrue to other foreigners who still retained their old nationality. Missionaries would indeed be debarred from introducing Western reforms and civilisation. The writer retorts, Are these so valuable! and proceeds to say a good word for Chinese as against Western civilisation. Chinese society is free from our war of classes; it awards rank and position to individual literary attainment: and consequently "snobbishness, that blot on the Anglo-Saxon character all the world over, is markedly absent in China." As a result of preferment by literary merit alone, "a spirit of culture pervades even the masses of peasant population."

The writer warmly commends the wonderful simplicity of life which would make the Chinese a model for Lycurgus. At a time when Western complexity of life is all too burdensome, "we might rather in this matter learn something from China than insist on forcing our complex life with its multiplied necessities on her." The complex life with its multiplied necessities on her." land system of China is next held up for eulogy: peasant proprietorship, each family with its ancestral fields, each individual with his allotted share, has produced "a husbandry the admiration of the whole world." The writer applauds Chinese dress as superior to ours, and considers Chinese writing or "character" a great intellectual achievement; being a writing by means of symbols which represent ideas not sounds. In conclusion the writer meets the argument that few missionaries would be found willing to submit to the perils of denationalisation, with the fact that the mission which has most nearly followed these lines has had double or treble the number of volunteers during the last fifteen years.

In the November number of the Canadian Magazine, Mr. James Bain, Jun., Librarian of the Toronto Public Library, has a paper on the "Libraries of Canada."

THE CHIEF DANGER TO BRITISH TRADE.

MR. BIRCHENOUGH writes briefly but wisely in the Nineteenth Century on this subject, taking as his text Lord Rosebery's speech at Glasgow. Mr. Birchenough recently visited forty-two towns and cities on the Continent. He is a director of the Imperial Continental Gas Corporation, an institution founded with British capital, and worked with British brains. It has gasworks in most of the great cities on the Continent, and in nearly all of them the native workmen are managed by Englishmen. As a director of this Corporation, Mr. Birchenough has a good opportunity of seeing how things are going on the Continent, and he is much impressed with the fact that Germany is our most formidable competitor. Discussing the trade rivalry between Germany and Great Britain, Mr. Birchenough says:—

I believe, then, that the most threatening danger to British trade lies partly in the inadequate and antiquated educational provision which we make for our people, rich and poor, but most of all in the absence of the spirit which alone makes education of any value.

He points out that our trade is at least as important as our empire. One is impossible without the other, and he wonders whether there will ever be a great outburst of trade enthusiasm which will carry thousands of our youths into schools and colleges, as the recent outburst of the khaki fever sent thousands to South Africa. The following passage is not very pleasant reading:—

One can take the admitted defects in our military operations one by one and cap each with a similar defect in our commercial system. Is it the absence of scouting? We have in business the absence of knowledge of foreign languages and of efficient travellers, who are as much the eyes and ears of commerce assouts are of an army. Is it the absence of maps and of acquaintance with the enemy's country? We have the lack of knowledge of commercial geography and of the peculiar wants and tastes of particular markets. Is it want of ready adaptability to new and unexpected conditions in a campaign? We have the obstinate adherence to old methods and standard makes in markets which require special and individual treatment. But the similarity goes far deeper than this. In both war and commerce you have the same want of calculated foresight, of preparation in advance against all possible contingencies; the same sanguine conviction that it is no use looking too far ahead, that it will be time enough to deal with difficulties when they arise. And, most serious of all, you have in both the same absence of — may we not say prejudice against?—systematic professional training.

Intellectual Friendship and Marriage.

IT has been suggested that the title of the Wedding Ring Circle should be changed, for it stands in the way of the growth of the society inasmuch as its members are chary of showing the Post Bag Round-About to their friends and relations, and do not care to admit that they are members of what may be adversely criticised as a matrimonial bureau. The choice of a title that will meet the necessities of the case is difficult; but many have been submitted for approval, and readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS who have been interested in the paragraphs that have appeared from time to time concerning the Wedding Ring Circle, but who have felt a reticence of joining because of its title, may care not only to send for a copy of Round-About, but suggestions as to choice of a title for a society founded to bring together and interest lonely people in each other. The Conductor, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W.C., will send all particulars on receipt of stamped addressed foolscap envelope. Amer Gabri whole Italy, nor p has r fruitle world count Tha

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UNREDEEMED ITALY.

PERHAPS the most notable article in the North American Review for November is that in which Signor Gabriele D'Annunzio sets himself to pick to pieces the whole social fabric and political administration of modern Italy. The article, which is entitled "The Third Life of Italy," is a very slashing one, and spares neither persons nor policies. Italy, says Signor D'Annunzio in short, has not been redeemed, and her union has been made fruitless by the methods of her rulers. He sees the whole world in intellectual and material ferment, while his own country alone of the favoured nations remains sterile:—

That which is taking place in Italy at the present day has no counterpart. There have been, in certain historical periods, instances of weariness and political hatred, but always limited to a few special classes; now, however, here in Italy the moral discontent is spread everywhere, over every class, in every place. A constant acrimony, a weary vexation, an unspeakable sadness darken and sterilise the entire life of the nation. The delightful light-heartedness of the Italian people, which withstood the test of political divisions and the stranger's rule, is all gone. The grand, heroic flame, which stirred the people together with the same ardour, is extinguished; and the Italians of to-day—after forty years of political unity-are intent on nothing else than exercising secret or open hostilities one against the other, or in moving their forces in contrary directions, even when they are allied. The national conscience, which had sprung up in the fire of the great revolution, in which all differences seemed as if they were fused like different metals in one furnace, has little by little, through bad systems of government, gone on growing weaker and weaker; and to-day it seems almost entirely to have gone astray.

CONTRAST WITH GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

In contrast with this dead picture the rest of Europe is vigorous and productive. Germany has revolutionised her whole life in thirty years, and England, threatened by her where her commercial supremacy seemed most uncontested, takes revenge by building up a great Colonial Empire and making a god of it:

The dream of this rapacious, insular soul is, in its vastness, to be compared only to the record of the undertaking accomplished by the Romans in Orbe. Out of the blood spilt in the Transvaal tragedy a violent fermentation arises, which maddens with glory. "Tu regere imperio populos." Each subject of the Queen has the image of the Oceanic Empire floating before his eyes, that Oceana, which in Froude's vaticinating book emerges from the depth of the seas and throws its immeasurable shadow over the depressed nations. No oracle was received by the pugnacious Hellenes with equal faith.

ITALY DEAD.

In all of this, whether in German factories or British conquests, Signor D'Annunzio sees the beating of a vigorous heart. The whole world is a chaos of ferment and struggle:—

What part, what destiny will Italy have in this formidable struggle? Will she again find her spirit? Will she shake and arouse to their very depths the dormant forces which might save her? Does she realise, in this moment of painful awakening, the necessity for sweeping away the mass of vile imbecility which is keeping her down?

At present, says Signor D'Annunzio, Italy can take no part, for she is dead; her statesmen have killed her. Her political constitution is framed for the express purpose of destroying the municipal governments which were formerly her chief glory. The executive Government is the common enemy, and her elective power blind, ignorant, and irresponsible. Anarchy pervades the country, and all public action is regarded as an evil:—

It is easier to obtain from the government a knightly order for a thief, than a small sum of money to strengthen an apsis which threatens to fall.

HER FUTILE FOREIGN POLICY.

When-

we pass from domestic to foreign politics, a still more miserable picture presents itself. Always hesitating, sometimes greedy, then timid, fluctuating between petulance and humility, scorned in every small or important event, they pass through a succession of sterile desires and sad renunciations, and appear to be forced to keep up a perpetual jig like those matrons of old whom Nero obliged to jump about in the circus. What part has Italy ever played in the Mediterranean, of which she is historically, geographically and ethnographically the Queen? In a few words, she has allowed every hope to be taken from her of extending her dominion over that little strip of shore on which she might still have cast her eyes from afar. Tunis, Cyprus, Egypt, Crete are fading away on the horizon.

Her navy, which should be her chief pride and mainstay, is useless, because of her inability to produce a merchant fleet:—

Italy—we must never tire of repeating it—will either be a great power on the sea, or nothing; and not merely a great naval power with warships, but with a number of merchant vessels, as in the grand old days of her maritime republics; as it is at sea that the supreme destinies of nations are to be decid. I. And the fibre of the Italian sailor is in truth so strong and pliant, that he can stand comparison all the world over, for his singular vigour of body and of mind.

But, more important still, she should be an agricultural power. Yet the State treats the great agrarian question as it treats the navy.

ITALY'S HOPE.

To save itself, Italy has but one hope-her new King.

The blood of Humbert I. has fallen like a sacred leaven on the Italian soil, to awaken a sudden fervor of noble aspirations and good will. An heroic spirit has arisen from the dead body of that King, who had witnessed with such grave sadness the decline of every ideal in that third Rome, which ought to have represented before the world the indomitable love of the Latin race for the Latin soil, and ought to have sent forth from its heights rays of the marvellous light of a new life.

But out of his dead body—carried down through the peninsula, along the Apennines, along the sea, as far as Rome, on a memorable wakeful night—an heroic spirit has arisen which seems to be stirring the national conscience. And now, the aspirations and the wills of those fervid men, who would all so willingly join the search after the last effigy of beautiful Italy, all converge in his heir, in the young Victor Emmanuel III.

Poets as Rhymers.

IT is an interesting addition which Mr. Frank Ritchie makes to the statistics of literature in his Longman's essay on "Rhyme." Here is an instructive example of his work:—

The comparative accuracy, as regards rhyme, of a dozen well-known English poets may be roughly indicated by the following table. The figures indicate the number of imperfect rhymes occurring in a thousand lines taken at random, and the correctness of the rhyme is judged by the standard of modern pronunciation, except in a few instances where it is notorious that the pronunciation has been changed:—

| Shakespeare, 55 | Tennyson, 32 |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Dryden, 47 | Byron, |
| Pope, 38 | Campbell, 28 |
| Cowper, | Moore, |
| Scott, 36 | Keats, 20 |
| Wordsworth, | Goldsmith, 11 |

Mr. Ritchie attempts the task of reducing imperfect rhymes to law. He finds that they occur between sounds that, though not identical, are phonetically allied according to his scheme of sounds.

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THE NEW CHANCELLOR OF GERMANY.

A SKETCH OF COUNT VON BÜLOW.

IN order to depreciate Lord Lansdowne, the writer who signs himself "Calchas" in the Fortnightly Review devotes some pages to a glowing eulogy of the new great man in Germany, whom he contrasts with our new Foreign Minister, very much to the disadvantage of the latter. He says:—

The dynasty of the Bülows, in the first place, throughout its innumerable ramifications has been one of the most vigorous in Europe, and the name in Germany combines the prestige of the Churchills and Cecils here. The successor of Count Hohenlohe and fourth German Chancellor after Bismarck, Bernhard von Bülow, was born in Holstein, and is now fifty-one. We have not a single politician living—for Lord Dufferin's diplomatic experience came after and not before his Parliamentary success—whose training to the business of foreign policy will for a moment compare with that of the Kaiser's new minister.

Count von Bülow served through the Franco-German war, and there—in "Calchas'" opinion—came into touch with the realities of things which lie behind diplomatic

verbiage. After the war was over,

Count von Bilow was attached to the staff of the Berlin Congress, where his father, with Bismarck and Prince Hohenlohe, was one of the three representatives of Germany. He was First Secretary at the Paris and St. Petersburg Embassies successively. He had been chargé d'affaires at Athens during the Russo-Turkish war. In 1888 he went to Bucharest, steeped himself in Balkan politics and managed the negotiations which resulted in the accession of Roumania to the Triple Alliance. His services were recognised by promotion to one of the first-class embassies, and in 1893 he succeeded Count Solms Sonnenwalde as Minister to the Quirinal.

He married an Italian wife, and would willingly have stayed in Rome, but he was too useful and too capable to

be anywhere but at the centre, so

he was summoned to Berlin in 1897 as successor to Baron Marschall von Bieberstein in the Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs.

"Calchas" is enthusiastic in his praise of the culture, the geniality, the trained capacity of Count von Bülow:—

He has the valuable temperament which is never out of humour no matter what may be the provocation. Robust, engaging, and discreet, he is supple with the suppleness of the tenacious wrestler, a happy but virile and positive personality to the finger tips.

What is still more remarkable, however, he passed through no orthodox Parliamentary process whatever, when he appeared before the Reichstag. Yet let us note all the more carefully the fact that he is unquestionably one of the best Parliamentary speakers in Europe. There is none more distinct and graphic, more persuasive in manner and matter, or breathing a more personal influence into studiously simple forms.

It is unfortunate, but in the interests of truth "Calchas" is obliged to admit that nearly all Count von Bülow's Parliamentary successes have been gained at the cost of

England. He says :-

This country has never been spoken to, and has been rarely spoken of, in the tones which Count Bülow permits himself to use. In his masterly speech upon the new Navy Bill, he plainly hinted that Germany in the twentieth century was destined to succeed England in sea power, as England has succeeded Holland, and Holland, Spain. The case of the Bundesrath, however, is the more instructive. Lord Salisbury was driven to express his astonishment at the style of the two notes handed to him by Count Hatzfeld ton behalf of a Power with "which Her Majesty's Government believed itself to stand upon the friendliest footing." These communications were levelled at us in a dictatorial and even menacing tone, which Germany would not use to any other Power in similar circumstances.

The new Foreign Secretary, Baron von Richthofen, is not less distinguished.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE ONCE MORE.

CAPTAIN GAMBIER'S NEW POINT.

CAPTAIN GAMBIER, who has long ago seen the truth about our relations with Russia, returns to the charge in the Fortnightly Review, furnished this time with a new argument. He says:—

The closer and more seriously this question of an Anglo-Russian friendship is studied, the more clearly does it stand out as the only possible guarantee of the peace of the world.

We all know that, but Captain Gambier's new point is that henceforth, when we say Russia, we have to remember that the word practically includes China. Now, if it was important to be on special commercial terms with Russia, it is immensely more important to be on good terms with Russia and China rolled into one. In this conglomerate our prospective customers

cannot count much less than 580,000,000, with hardly a manufacturer amongst them producing the most ordinary necessities of life; the whole of this colossal population absolutely indifferent to war and glory, and only demanding to be left in peace.

If anyone denies that Russia means China, Captain Gambier tells them that—

when Russia obtained the right to construct the Manchurian Railway and to form the Russian-Chinese Bank, this treaty practically signed the fate of China. The Russian Railway Concessions, by a cleverly introduced clause, have obtained what no other nation in the world has—that is, the right to work mines, not only in and near the railway, but all over China.

He dwells upon the immense resources of Siberia, and says that:—

Thus, under the fostering care of a wise Government, the prolific plains of Siberia are rapidly developing into the richest country in the world. Its area is greater than Germany, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, and Bavaria put together. It seems practically certain that in the course of a few years at least 80 per cent. of the whole tea and silk trade of China will reach Europe over these Russian lines.

He therefore renews his entreaty to our Government to make up to the Russians in a practical, businesslike

way, and say to them :-

Our commercial interests need not clash. England and her Colonies require a market which you can give us, and we can absorb all the raw material you choose to send us. And, still higher than these material advantages, with Russia's millions of soldiers on the East and England's fleets on the West, we can compel peace, or, failing that, can starve and crush all the Powers of Europe that lie between us if they will fight.

As for the difficulties outlying between us, he does not

think they are at all serious. He says :-

Friendship between England and Russia is not difficult, for the Government of Russia can, in the space of a week, alter the whole aspect of affairs by a simple mandate to her press. This is so clearly the case that it need not be argued.

Captain Gambier may somewhat exaggerate the extent to which China is in Russia's pocket, but there is no doubt in the least that our future trade relations with China would be very much improved if we established with Russia those good relations for which Captain Gambier pleads.

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THE Revue de l'Art has not yet exhausted the Department of the Fine Arts at the Paris Exhibition. In the November number the series of articles on Art is continued, and as soon as completed the special articles are to be republished in convenient volume form. The volume will thus form a charming souvenir of Art at the Exhibition.

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# M. YVES GUYOT ON ENGLISH PROBLEMS.

THE Humanitarian for December reports an interesting interview with M. Yves Guyot, the editor of the Swels, "the one man in all Paris who has had the courage to support England's policy through thick and thin."

A PLEASING ALTERNATIVE FOR THE PEACE CONGRESS.

M. Guyot thus put his view of the Transvaal debate in the Paris Peace Congress:—

This Transvaal question is a "question of sentiment." That is, it is a question which my colleagues at the Peace Congress studied from the objective point of view only. They would not look the facts in the face. Their resolution stated that the Governments of the South African Republics accepted arbitration; but this is not strictly correct. Arbitration was accepted, but all sorts of impossible conditions were made which made it equivalent to a refusal. Facts such as this I considered it my duty to place before the Congress. If, after hearing them, it continued to regard President Kruger's proposal to arbitrate as serious, the responsibility rested on its shoulders. The Congress placed itself, in fact, in the position of either dupe or accomplice, and one is much the same as the other.

## A COMFORTABLE OPTIMISM.

M. Guyot cherishes the most robust optimism concerning the British Empire in England, in South Africa—everywhere. He declared:—

The future of the Transvaal will be that of any of the Crown Colonies of England. The country is bound to be prosperous under the wise rule of those British subjects who will be called upon to administer its affairs. Canada is successful; Natal is prosperous. Why should not the Transvaal be the same?... It will be necessary, naturally, for England to keep an armed force in the Transvaal for some years to come, but the inevitable result will be the pacification of the country, and consequently its prosperity.

## CONSCRIPTION-A REMOTE DANGER.

Our Imperialism being English, not Russian, decentralised, not centralised, M. Guyot sees in it "a guarantee of freedom," no menace of militarism. He said:—

Conscription will not become a necessity for England. At any rate, it is not a Conservative Government which will give it you. Do you know, I am perfectly convinced—here the Editor of the Siècle spoke in a tone of seriousness—that the person, if anybody, to give you conscription would be Lord Rosebery, and some who now raise the cry of alarm. But the danger is remote. Army reform is what is required in England, and this, one of the lessons of the war, you will get when Lord Aoberts takes over the supreme command. You have in the Commander-in-Chief a true soldier. It is not every general who has had such experience as he. He really knows what fighting is, and just think of the generals there are (we have quite a number of them in France), who have never known what it is to command—except at the manœuvres, and that is not quite the same thing, you know, as ordering men on a battle-field. The way in which he has carried through the Transvaal Campaign has been most skilful, and you could not have a better man to put your army into a thoroughly efficient state.

#### BUYING LABOUR IN BULK.

Passing to questions between employers and employed, M. Guyot expressed surprise that employers, while buying their raw material in bulk, seemed unwilling to buy their labour in bulk also, as M. de Molinari suggested in 1842. He said:—

My solution to the problem is to form Commercial Societies of Work, based on M. de Molinari's theory, and formed after the pattern of the successful Paris Typographical Society. Easily constituted, since they need very little capital, these societies would supply one thing only—the work of their members.

They undertake to do certain work for a fixed price and during a certain period of time. The experiment has been made both at Antwerp and at Paris, and found to succeed.

To take the case of the Paris Typographical Society. Say you require a newspaper printed. Instead of making an arrangement with a foreman printer for a staff of men, you treat with a delegate of the society. The price you pay is higher than that of other printers; but the increase is justified by the guarantees of security and professional skill which are given. Anxiety as to details is reduced to a minimum.

This Society of Work of M. Guyot has a resemblance to the Russian Artel.

# RUSSIAN DISSENTERS.

THE Creeds of Tsarland are being sketched by Mr. Ernest W. Lowry in the Gentleman's. In the December number he describes many of the vagaries of Russian Dissent. He mentions the White Doves, or self-made eunuchs. They have generally large (adopted) families, rarely engage in manual toil, are great pawn-brokers and moneylenders, never drink alcohol, never gamble, and are generally honest. Many Russian financiers are well known to be adherents of this emasculated sect, and even offer rewards or employment to candidates who will submit to self-mutilation.

#### STUNDIST WORSHIP.

Of the Stunda, the largest and most rapidly developing faction of Nonconformity, now extending everywhere except in the extreme north and north-east, he says:—

The Stundist organisation is much like that of the "Low Church" division of Protestantism, save that it has no ordained clergy, a body whom it regards as a somewhat expensive and distinctly unnecessary luxury, and replaces by elected elders, who lead the very simple services, at which any man or woman who feels called upon to do so may say what he or she will. These gatherings are more prayer-meetings than services, for there is no "Form of Prayer to be used," but simply informal prayer, praise, and song, in the best room of a farmhouse, though, now that the Government are not so strict in their search after heretics, regular wooden "meeting houses" have appeared in some of the Stundist villages. The meeting is almost a family gathering, for all are addressed as brother or sister, and kisses are exchanged before the congregation take up their places on the wooden seats facing one another. One member gives a short address, and invites discussion upon it, another a long extempore prayer, then all join in singing hymns from their "Voice of the Faithful," a book which owes much to Ira D. Sankey's "Sacred Songs," and of which some numbers are translations. The worship over, the meeting becomes a social gathering, and a pleasant afternoon is passed in talk; indeed, it is not always easy for the stranger to mark distinctly where service merges into entertainment.

## STUNDIST MORALS.

The Stundist's wife, like that of the Old Believer, is in every sense the partner of her husband, both in matters relating to the household, to that larger household the village commune, and to the Church. In this matter nearly all the dissenting sects join hands, for while the wife of the Orthodox Mujik is generally downtrodden, and when her menfolk are at home sullen and silent, the dissenting woman is generally distinguished by superior intelligence and thoughtfulness, can nearly always read and write, and often it is to her that the children owe their education. Like the Dukhobortsy and the Old Believers, the Stundist's character for honesty and sobriety causes him to be sought after by employers and looked up to by fellow-workers, but, alas! hated by the "Pope" of the commune. They are prompt taxpayers—one of the greatest virtues required of the Mujik; are in no way antagonistic to the powers that be, save in their bitter cry for religious freedom—that freedom which Russia, tied by her holy "Synod," finds it impossible to give.

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## "SHE IS SUCH A PERFECT GENTLEMAN."

"A RADICAL Lady of the Last Generation" is the title which John Fyvie gives to his Temple Bar review of the biography of the wife of the historian Grote. She was undoubtedly a striking character.

# A HISTORIAN'S COURTSHIP.

The course of her love did not run smooth. Young George Grote was deceived by a rival into believing Harriet Lewins to be already another's, and his father opposed the match. At last the obdurate parent promised his consent at the end of two years. What follows will be scarcely credible to the average love-sick swain; but it was indubitably and romantically a love match :-

The young people set about conducting their love-making after a fashion entirely their own. They seldom met, but Grote set her themes on various subjects, gave her books to read, and required her to send him a digest of them. They kept diaries for each other's benefit, and she seems to have set earnestly to work to prepare herself by serious study to become his companion and a sharer in his intellectual interests. His diary, as transmitted to her from time to time, contained entries such as the

"Friday, March 26th.-Rose at 6. Read and meditated Kant for some time; wrote out my observations of foreign trade. Between 4 and 5 some more of Kant. Dined at ½ past 5; played on bass for I hour; drank tea and attempted to read some Kant in the evening; but found my eyes so weak that I was compelled to desist, and to think without book. Bed at II.

"Saturday, March 27th.-Rose at 6. Finished my remarks on foreign trade and enclosed them to Ricardo. . .

A woman who can carry on a courtship on Kant's philosophy and Ricardo's economics is certainly a rarity. A LEARNED "FRIGHT."

As was to be expected, her eccentricity extended to her dress :-

One friend remembers her as always, when in town, wearing short skirts, no crinoline, white stockings, and high shoes. But Fanny Kemble seems to have been most impressed by her passion for discordant colours. "The first time I ever saw her she was dressed in a bright brimstone-coloured silk gown, made so short as to show her feet and ankles, having on her head a white satin hat, with a forest of white feathers; and I remember her standing, with her feet wide apart and her arms akimbo, challenging me upon some political question, by which and her appearance I was much astonished and a little frightened. One evening she came to my sister's house dressed entirely in black, but with scarlet shoes on, with which I suppose she was particularly pleased, for she lay on a sofa, with her feet higher then her head, American fashion, the better to display or con-lemplate them." In the country she adopted another, equally eccentric, style of dress, going about with a man's hat on her head, a stick in her hand, and a coachman's box-coat, of drab cloth, with manifold capes, over her short petticoats.

"THE FEMALE CENTRE OF THE RADICAL PARTY."

Nevertheless she kept a brilliant salon :-

It was at a dinner-party at Sydney Smith's that Fanny Kemble first met Mrs. Grote, and found her to be one of the cleverest and most eccentric women in London, "the female centre of the Radical party in politics—a sort of not-young-or-handsome feminine oracle, among a set of very clever, half-heathenish men, in whose drawing-room Sydney Smith used to say he always expected to find an altar to Zeus."

## AS SHE APPEARED TO SYDNEY SMITH.

Sydney Smith took to her immensely at first sight, and in his own way told her so. He wrote to invite her to "a real philosophical breakfast, all mind-and-matter men," and assured her that, "if she honours him with her notice, she will find him a theologian and a bigot, even to martyrdom; and that, if she comes to hear him preach

at St. Paul's, she need have no delusive hope of a slumber, for he preaches violently, and there is a strong smell of sulphur about his sermons." Yet he could not refrain from poking fun at both Mr. and Mrs. Grote: "I like them, I like them," he used to say. "I like him, he is so ladylike; and I like her, she is such a perfect gentle-

# HE WAS "SO LADYLIKE."

Mr. Grote was afflicted with even more than feminine modesty. He imagined that no publisher would publish the History at his own risk. His wife conducted the negotiations for him. His one hope, on hearing that John Murray had undertaken this tremendous hazard, was that "the poor man" would not be a loser :-

Mrs. Grote was in the habit of telling a number of anecdotes illustrative of her husband's simplicity and utter unconsciousness of his own celebrity. Walking in the park, he would perhaps notice that one or two persons looked at him with some attention. He would at once turn to his wife in alarm. "Have I got any dirt on my face, Harriet? Is there anything the matter with my hat?"—and he would clutch his headgear with both hands.
"What on earth are those people looking at me for?" And
she would calmly reply, "Because you are George Grote that's all!"

# AN EXEMPLARY HOUSEKEEPER.

Yet this grotesquely-dressed woman, student of philosophy and economics, business manager of her husband, head of a brilliant literary salon, was also an admirable housekeeper :-

"She knew how everything should be done, from the darning of a sock to the building of a house; and she could generally show a better way of doing most ordinary things." One of her favourite maxims was—"The household virtues are the basis of everything." And she was a great stickler for order and "SUFFERED FOOLS—NOT—GLADLY."

Her biographer can be readily believed when she says, "You feared her till you loved her," for she had a caustic

Her acquaintances were frequently ticketed off with significant nicknames; a subservient wife was called the "doormat," a young amateur was a "dab," and certain types of character became "the porcelain woman," or "the pinchbeck man." She is reported to have habitually used strong language to her servants. Lady Eastlake merely says that she called a spade a spade . . She had once prided herself to Sydney Smith on her patience in enduring bores. "That may be, my dear Grota," said he, "but you do not conceal your sufferings." Towards the end, however, she grew more tender and tolerant, and the state of the production o enduring even bores without betraying it. But she never lost her wonderful freshness.

# Where Christmas Gifts are Most Needed.

WHEN this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS reaches its readers, Christmas preparations will be in full swing. Amongst the many who read it there must be some who would gladly make their own Christmas happier by ensuring the happiness of some one else. There is a dark and pitiful corner of London where all such efforts would be a veritable embodiment of the Christmas message of "Goodwill to men." Little children who lack, not merely toys, but shoes and garments and food; old men and women who bear the double burden of age and poverty; widows and the sick without the necessaries of life-to these, if they are to know any glow of Christmas joy, there must be given coals, beef, garments, boots, toys, etc. All such gifts—or, better still, the money to purchase them—will be welcomed by F. HERBERT STEAD, Warden, Browning Settlement, York Street, Walworth, S.E. THE C THE

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# THE COMING TRIBULATION OF THE TRAMP.

THE TASK FOR THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

"WEARY WILLIE" does not read the Fortnightly Review, and for his own peace of mind it is just as well. For Mr. W. H. Dawson, in a very admirable article, unfolds before his eyes the tribulation that is awaiting him in the twentieth century. Mr. Dawson is one of the few writers upon social questions who take the trouble to study the problems which they discuss in the light of Continental experience. This article of his upon how to deal with the tramp is an admirable illustration of the advantages of this method. The tramp presents an even more troublesome problem in the United States than in the United Kingdom, and social reformers in both countries will read with delight Mr. Dawson's report as to the admirable manner in which this problem has been solved in Germany and Switzerland.

## FIRST THINGS TO BE DONE.

Mr. Dawson is very explicit and very clear. He lays down the law in no uncertain fashion. The first things to be done he sets forth as follows :-

I. In the first place make vagrancy and loafing generally indictable offences. In sympathy with this measure restrict the right of free migration in the case of the destitute to the extent of making it dependent on police permission to travel in search

2. Then make severer, and what is more important enforce, the laws against begging and penniless wandering.
3. Further, and particularly, abolish the Casual Ward.

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE BONA FIDE WORKMAN.

One of the most sensible suggestions in Mr. Dawson's paper is that in which he proposes to deal with the bond fide seeker for work, when he has lost the lodgings at present provided for him in the casual ward. Mr. Dawson

He would be expected to legitimise himself by means of a police or properly-attested private certificate asserting his bona fides and his destination, and his labour passport should secure him free right to lodging and food on the way, for if there is any class of men whom it is the interest—not to say the duty of society to help it is those who honestly seek work and pursue For them housing might be found in proper quarters at the workhouse or in decent houses of call and night shelters, such as exist in Germany and Switzerland, and these might be placed under either municipal or police control.

If this were done, society would have little compunction in dealing drastically with the incorrigible loafer, who at present escapes unwhipped of justice because he is mixed up with honest workmen on the lookout for a job. Having thus cleared the ground, Mr. Dawson proceeds to tell us what should be done here by describing what is already done in Berlin and in Berne.

## A GERMAN LABOUR COLONY.

Outside Berlin there stands what is described as a workhouse; but as in England a workhouse is a place where people do not work, it is better to call it a labour colony. This colony is provided for the following classes of people :-

Whoever wanders about as a vagabond.

Whoever begs or causes children to beg, or neglects to restrain from begging such persons as are under his control and oversight and belong to his household.

Whoever is so addicted to gambling, drunkenness, or idleness that he falls into such a condition as to be compelled to seek public help himself or for those for whose maintenance he is

Any female who is placed under police control owing to systematic immorality

Any person who, while in receipt of public relief, refuses out

of sloth to do such work suited to his strength as the authorities may offer him.

Any person who, after losing his past means of subsistence, fails to procure a livelihood within the time allotted to him by the competent authority, and who cannot prove that in spite of his best endeavours he has been unable to do so.

All these people may be taken up in Germany, and sent to gaol for a longer or shorter period—

and after the period of detention has been served, may be handed over to the State (as distinguished from the Communal) Police Authority, which may sentence them to be detained for any period, up to two years, in a workhouse, or to be employed, under police control, upon public works during the same period.

# TWO YEARS' HARD LABOUR ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. Dawson says :-

It is a first principle of the workhouse that all men of healthy body and mind sent thither shall be employed on the irrigation works several miles away, which are the culmination of Berlin's great sewage system, and at the time of my visit 665 men, out of a total of 1,617 inmates of all kinds, were engaged upon these works. The less robust and the older men are employed variously in and about the house, as in shoe-mending, tailoring, carpentry, locksmithry, and wood-cutting, while the women are engaged in sewing for a host of municipal institutions. The discipline in force in the workhouse is strict, and in certain eventualities rigorous.

The result, he declares, is admirable.

## THE EXAMPLE OF SWITZERLAND.

This, it may be said, is all very well for despotic Germany. No one would be so hard-hearted as to doom even the most incorrigible tramp to two years' hard labour from five o'clock in the morning till eight o'clock at night. So Mr. Dawson turns to Switzerland, and describes the municipal labour colony of the city of Berne, where a somewhat similar system prevails, with the most excellent results :-

These are the words of the Director of the institution, as spoken to myself:—"The people come here as a rule miserable and unhealthy, low and wretched, worn out by careless living and bad food, but they soon become new creatures." They do not all turn out saints by any means, but the large percentage of wastrels won back to sobriety and industry will be held far to outweigh the net maintenance expenditure of £5 a head a year which is incurred on their behalf by those who believe with John Ruskin that the making of men and women, or the re-making if need be, is one of the most lucrative businesses in which a State can engage.

# A Library for Thirty Shillings.

MANY people have derived pleasure and benefit by subscribing to our library, but there are many living far from free libraries and book-stores who have no means of gratifying their desire to keep themselves acquainted with the literature of the day. Others wish to be able to read entertaining stories and novels during the long winter evenings, but do not care to purchase the books outright. It is to these that the Circulating Library boxes come as a They will be sent to the most remote village or to a suburban club, and whoever has once subscribed continues to do so. The price at which a box can be obtained is thirty shillings a quarter.

A cheaper series has also been issued at thirty shillings the half-year, sixty books being contained in a box. The books have been carefully selected, and comprise all branches of literature-poetry, history, travel, biography,

fiction, illustrated magazines, etc.

Lists and full particulars may be obtained from THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CIRCULATING LIBRARY, Temple House, Temple Avenue, E.C.

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# THE STATE AS MONEY-LENDER.

THE woes which the farmer suffers at the hands of the money-lender form the burden of well-nigh universal lament. Russian mujik, Indian ryot, American corngrower—all join in bewailing the pitiless power of Shylock. Our Australasian fellow-subjects, however, are not in the chorus. They have hit on the idea, Why not be our own Shylocks? The Hon. W. P. Reeves, Agent-General for New Zealand, tells in the National Review how they have carried out the idea. "Colonial Governments as Money-lenders" is the title of his paper.

## "ADVANCE, AUSTRALASIA"-NEW STYLE.

Forty years ago, he says, it was quite a common thing for farmers and flockowners in Australasia to pay fifteen per cent. for advances on their wool, sheep, or crops. From 1850 to 1870 mortgage rates varied from nine to seven, by 1890 from seven and a half to six on the cream of landed property. But as prices fell lower, cheaper money became a necessity, and in the bad times, 1893-95, the farmer's cry was loud and bitter. In four colonies — New Zealand, South Australia, Western Australia, and Victoria—the Government, being able to borrow more cheaply than the private citizen, came to the rescue and passed certain Advance Acts whereby the State became money-lender. The private usurer found an effective competitor.

## THE NEW ZEALAND SCHEME.

The New Zealand "Advances to Settlers Act," passed in 1894 at the instance of Mr. Ward, now Minister of Railways, constitutes an office under a superintendent and a board composed of leading Civil Servants. Mr. Reeves says:—

This Board met for the first time on the 23rd February, 1895. The borrowing of three millions of money was authorised by Parliament to provide the Office with loan capital, and a million and a half was borrowed in London in the spring of 1895. This money the Office proceeded to lend out on first mortgage on land used for farming, dairying, or market-gardening. Urban and suburban land used for building and manufacturing may not be taken as security. Nor is any lending done on personal property . . The Superintendent of the Office has no power to authorise a loan; only the Board can do that, and before the Board grants the money it must examine not only the report of its own valuers, but the independent valuation of the land made by the Government Land-Tax Department . . . The first attraction of the Office to the small mortgagor is the low fees it charges for inspecting and valuing.

In five years £2,137,000 has in these ways been lent, out of which £340,000 has been repaid. At the end of March of this year the Superintendent had the agreeable duty of reporting that all instalments of interest and principal due to date had been collected, "no sum remaining outstanding on March 31st, 1900." Only one farm seems to have been foreclosed on during the five years of the Board's operations, and that the Superintendent was able to sell without loss. Of the advances made it is recorded that 63 per cent. were applied to paying off mortgages already existing which had been bearing a higher rate of interest than 5 per cent.

## THE BUSINESS DONE.

The largest loan permitted is £3,000, the smallest £25. In March this year the Office had no securities lying on its hands—a very satisfactory outcome of five years' work:—

The figures of the Board's business for the five years ending with March, 1900, were: Loans applied for, £3,711,000; loans granted and accepted, £2,179,000. The number of applications made was 10,995; the number granted, 7,448. There were, therefore, from first to last, rather more than 3,500 disappointed

would-be borrowers. Of these, 1,004 had their applications granted in part, but were dissatisfied with the sum offered them, and preferred to decline it altogether.

## MOSES AND SOLON REDIVIVI.

A special feature is the system of instalment loans:—
This not only provides the means for tempting the farmer to borrow, but the machinery for extricating him from the grip of his indebtedness. Therein it differs from all other mortgage systems of which I have heard, unless, indeed, it may be said to aim at somewhat the same object as the Jewish Jubilee and the famous enactment of Solon. Under the instalment system the borrower pays 5 per cent. interest; but his yearly payment is actually at the rate of 6 per cent., I per cent. of which goes to a sinking fund to repay the principal of the debt. Thus seventy-three half-yearly payments discharge the debt in thirty-six years

The South Australian Act limits the repayment by instalment at periods varying from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 21 years, and asks only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. interest. Mr. Reeves reckons that the total amount now advanced in the four colonies must be well above £4,000,000. "It is common knowledge that the operation of the lending laws has been coincident with a marked fall in the rates of interest."

There is one obvious moral gain attending this reform, which Mr. Reeves naturally does not mention. It must tend to the elimination of the Shylock type of man.

# Growth of Socialism in America.

MR. MAURICE LOW, chronicling American affairs in the National Review, reports from the general figures of recent elections that the Socialists have made gains. They refused to coalesce with the Democrats, and ran a Presidential candidate of their own—Eugene Debs, leader of the great railway strike. "Men who keep in touch with organised labour say that Socialism is spreading," and is stronger in the older settled communities of the East. Mr. Low goes on to mingle narrative and prophecy:—

In Massachusetts the Mayors of two important cities, avowed Socialists, were elected; and in New York Socialism is a factor, trifling, of course, at the present time, but still a factor. The trend of American thought is toward Socialism, although many men who are unconscious Socialists-if the expression is permissiblewould be horrified at the mere suggestion. But when you see the efforts being made toward the municipalization of public utilities-the ownership of gas and waterworks by the community and the agitation in favour of Government ownership of telegraphs and railways, an agitation not confined to merely visionary cranks, one is forced to the conclusion that it is significant of the spread of Socialist doctrines. It has been predicted that the next contest in this country, although not necessarily the next campaign, will be a death grapple between Individualism and Collectivism, not precisely the Collectivism of Karl Marx, but a rational Socialism in accordance with modern requirements. This, of course, is a projection into the future, and merely interesting as a philosophical speculation, yet the fact should not be overlooked that the causes which contributed to McKinley's election—the multiplication of trusts, the accumulation of colossal fortunes by a small number of men, and the control of transportation facilities—are doing more than anything else to make thinking men believe that the only remedy is to be found in enlightened Socialism.

THE Sunday at Home closes the century with a number bright inside and out. Mr. Cousins' article on Protestant Madagascar under the French flag and Dr. Forsyth's "Call of the New Century," claim separate notice. There are other missionary papers dealing with evangelism in England, Turkey and China.

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# THE INDUSTRIALISED WORLD.

# (1) A CENTURY OF COMMERCE.

"A CENTURY of International Commerce" is the title of an excellent article in the North American Review for November, in which Mr. O. P. Austin, Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics, sums up the progress made in trading between nations in the last hundred years. In that period, while the world's population has increased less than 150 per cent., its trade has increased more than 1,000 per cent. "Steam, electricity, invention, finance, and peace," are the five magic words which account for this unparalleled increase. A business message which formerly took a year for despatch and reply may now be answered in a few minutes and hours, while finance has simplified and accelerated all mercantile operation, and peace, in spite of all our wars, has been more prevalent in the present century than in any preceding one.

#### HOW TRADE HAS GROWN.

The following is a condensation of Mr. Austin's table of the increase in the world's trade in 100 years:—

by 1870, steam tohnage was 3,040,000, and sail had dropped to 13,000,000; by 1880, steam had become 5,880,000, and sail 14,400,000; by 1890, steam had reached 9,040,000, and sail had dropped to 12,640,000; and, in 1898, the steam tonnage was estimated at 13,045,000, and the sail tonnage at 11,045,000. The rapidity of growth of steam transportation, however, can only be realised when it is remembered that the steam vessel, by reason of its superior speed, size, and ability to cope with all kinds of weather, is able to make four times as many voyages in a year as a sailing vessel, and that, in comparing the steam tonnage of the late decades with the sail tonnage of the earlier ones, the former must be multiplied by four to give it a proper comparison with the unit of sail tonnage.

Mr. Austin says that the amount of gold in Europe in 1492 was not more than 60,000,000 dols., or less than the fortune of several individuals at the present day. At present the yearly production is five times as great, and as a consequence 95 per cent. of the world's commerce is carried on between nations who employ a gold standard. Mr. Austin naturally devotes a special page to a summary of America's part in the general progress. He says:—

While the total commerce of the world has grown from

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Year. 1800 1850 1898	640,0			,000,			Aggregate. Dollars. 1,479,000,000 4,049,000,000			II	Sail. Tons. 4,026,000 11,470,000 11,045,000 I		Steam. Tons. None 858,000		
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1800		***	0.0	5	20,00	00,00	o	11,60	00,000	•••	46	000,000	***	128,464,00	
1850				1,4	35,00	00,00	0	81,40	00,000		4,4	22,000	***	363,928,000	
1898						00,00		610.00	00,000		37.1	50,000	***	1,950,000,000	

#### WHAT STEAM HAS DONE.

Mr. Austin traces in detail the effect of each of the five commerce-producing factors which he mentions upon the trade of the world. Take railways, for example:—

The application of steam to transportation of merchandise by rail began in England in 1825, and in the United States in 1830, the number of miles of railway in the world in 1830 being about 200. In that year the world's commerce, according to the best estimates obtainable, was 1,981,000,000 dols, as against 1,659,000,000 dols. in 1820, an increase in the decade of barely seventeen per cent., while in the preceding decades of the century the increase had been even less. By 1840, railways had increased to 5,420 miles, and commerce had increased to 2,789,000,000 dols., an increase of forty per cent. From 1840 to 1850, railways increased to 23,960 miles, and commerce had increased to 4,049,000,000 dols., a gain of forty-five per cent. By 1860, the railways had increased to 67,350 miles, and commerce to 7,246,000,000 dols., an increase of seventy-nine per cent.

The application of steam to sea transport has had a similar effect:—

The first steamship crossed the ocean in 1819, and the total steam tonnage affoat in 1820 is estimated at 20,000 tons, against 5,814,000 of sail tonnage. By 1840, steam tonnage had increased to 368,000, while sail had grown to 9,012,000; by 1860, steam had reached 1,710,000, while sail was 14,890,000;

1,479,000,000 dols, to 19,915,000,000 dols, that of the United States has increased from 162,000,000 dols, to over 2,000,000,000 dols, while the ratio of increase in exports of domestic merchandise is even much greater.

# (2) How JAPAN HAS FARED.

The North American Review for November contains another commercial article, which is important both for its contents and its authorship. Its title is "The Industrial Revolution in Japan," and its author Count Okuma, formerly Japanese Prime Minister. The revolution which he describes is that caused by the struggle of the Japanese, after their entry upon European ways, to readjust the balance between imports and exports. While Japan remained a hermit nation, she was able to supply herself with everything necessary; but the political and social revolution led to a demand for a thousand articles of European origin which the native manufacturers were unable to supply. Thousands of Japanese workmen were therefore thrown out of employment, and the whole industrial system of the country had to be modernised to restore the balance. But to do this, workmen had first to be trained; and Count Okuma says it is the lack of trained intelligence which is still most severely felt in Japanese

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industrial life. But in spite even of this the adjustment of industrial institutions is now an accomplished fact. Count Okuma quotes the match industry as one of the greatest successes. The Japanese not only supply their own requirements, but export matches to Corea, Siberia, China and India, to the value of 7,000,000 yen. Twenty years ago the cotton spinning industry employed only 20,000 spindles; to-day it employs 1,300,000, while the woollen factories of Tokio and Osaka import in raw wool to the value of 4,917,763 yen. The following table shows the increase of Japanese exports in ten years:—

## IN THOUSANDS OF YENS,

	x889.		x897.		1898.
Habutaye	804	***	9,530	***	12,055
Other silk piece goods	***		186	***	573
Silk handkerchiefs	2,104		3,390	***	3,555
Cotton piece goods	143		2,512		2,691
Carpets	54		973	***	850
Matches	1,137		5,641		6,273
Flowered matting	166	***	1,232	***	3,938
Cotton yarns		***	13,490	***	20,105
Porcelain and pottery	1,449		1,819	***	1,989
Lacquer	589		767		783
Straw braid	146		3,181	***	5,981
Umbrellas	26	***	628		687
	6,618		43,349		59,480

# A FREE TRADE POLICY.

Now that Japan has gained tariff autonomy, and can impose what duties she will, what will she do with it? Count Okuma does not think that, for the present, she will resort to Protection:—

She is aware that, for the development of her resources, she is indebted to the free trade system, and she will remain a willing instrument for benefiting other nations through it, as well as herself, In this she finds the means of repaying her indebtedness to the Western nations—especially to the United States, which first introduced her into the family of nations—who imbued her with the spirit of modern civilisation, and gave her whatever she has needed for the invigoration of her national life.

# The Progress of Madagascar.

WHILE we are lost in admiration of our own genius for developing conquered lands, we ought to have some regard left for similar work done by other nations, even though the nation in question be French. We have shown an ignoble disposition to grudge our neighbours their Colonial expansion and to question their Colonial abilities. We shall do well to heed the testimony given by Rev. W. E. Cousins, of the London Missionary Society, writing in the December Sunday at Home on Protestantism in Madagascar under the French flag. His first chapter deals with "suspicion and opposition." He speaks of the delight the Malagasy subordinate officials show in their French uniform, and of their keen appreciation of the "liberal salaries paid regularly month by month, an experience absolutely new to government officials in Madagascar." He goes on:—

Great material changes are taking place. Roads and bridges, telegraphs and telephones, are bringing distant parts into closer relation to one another. Postal communication has been greatly facilitated. A good police force has been organised, and the general administration has been much improved. The law courts command the respect and confidence of the natives because of the impartiality of the judges and the prompt despatch of business; and an admirable system of land registration has been introduced. In brief, we may say that, under its new government, Madagascar has in five years made more rapid advance than could have been hoped for in a century under the sluggish and unprogressive ways of the Hova government.

# "THE SOCIAL ENGINEER."

MR. W. H. TOLMAN writes in the *Century* on "What more than Wages?"—a question often put now by working men. He mentions a new avocation to which he gives the name of "social engineer." He says:—

An employer doing a business of half a million asked the writer if he could commend to him any young man or woman, preferably some one just graduated from college, hence of trained intelligence, who could go into his establishment with the status of a private secretary, for the sole purpose of studying and advising, by personal contact with the working staff, so that the employees could be made of more value to themselves, in the first instance, and to their employer, in the second.

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Mr. Tolman was asked by another firm for hints towards industrial betterment among their men. His many suggestions were encountered with the retort: "We are too busy—we must do our own work."

"Of course you are too busy," I said, "and for that very reason you need some one on your staff whose sole business will be the planning and direction of movements to improve industrial conditions. In other words you need a social engineer.

Social engineering, accordingly, is a new profession, and the above facts show that there is already a demand for experts in this line. Will the members of the profession be recruited from our colleges?

Recent appointments by Mr. Lever, at Port Sunlight, and by Mr. Rowntree, at York, show that the movement is crossing the Atlantic to our own shores. He refers to Port Sunlight, with its "individual homes" for the wage-earners. He mentions Ludlow, Peacedale and Hopeful as types of American industrial communities. A new type he finds in Vandergrift, which in 1895 was 500 acres of fields and meadows:—

The lay-out of the town was planned by one of the most eminent landscape architects in America, while the water and lighting systems are ample and perfect. All this development was planned and executed by the company, who started their new works at Vandergrift in 1895; to-day there are nearly five hundred homes, five churches, one school, and a casino.

Mr. Tolman then goes on to show that "investment in the manhood of employees does pay, because a more vigorous man can do more work, a more conscientious man will do more conscientious work, and a more intelligent man will do more intelligent work?"

Here is a novel idea :-

An American manufacturer, who employs a young woman to devote her whole time to work for and among the women of his factory and the neighbourhood, has installed her in a house which is a kind of social centre. The kitchen, dining-room, bedroom, and bath-room, and her private apartments, have been fitted up simply, yet with all the necessities of home-keeping, for the express purpose of serving as an object-lesson for prospective couples, so that they may know just what will be necessary for their own new home and what is the cost of each article. In addition to the demonstration of what a home needs in the way of furnishings, a superb opportunity is afforded of showing that for the same amount of money wall-paper may be bought of a colour and design that will harmonise with the carpet, and that the furniture will fit in with both; in other words, that the beautiful can be combined with the useful, to the heightened charm of each, at no greater expense.

Employers with a conscience in the matter will be glad to know that "there is an organisation in New York which is collecting, by photographs, diagrams, reports, documents, whatever is being done by employers for employees."

# SPOKES FROM "THE HUB."

"THE Beacon of American Literature—Boston," is the subject of much interesting gossip by Mr. Douglas Sladen in the *Leisure Hour* for December. Mr. Sladen went to Boston in 1888, but recalls incidents of an earlier date.

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## "SWEET REASONABLENESS" GONE SOUR.

He tells curious incidents of two celebrated English visitors, men of letters certainly, but hardly men of manners. He says:—

When I knew him (Holmes) . . . . the great centre of literary life in Cambridge was the hospitable house of Mr. Houghton, the publisher, where so many notable English authors have been entertained, two of whom, Dickens and Matthew Arnold, gave mortal offence within these walls. For Matthew Arnold's special delectation, Boston beans, which are prepared with bacon and are so identified with Boston literary life and Boston Sabbaths, had been provided as an entric. Instead of being pleased, he was very sarcastic, and said it was an outrage bringing a dish which smelt like that into polite society. This took place at a dinner-party, and his onslaught outraged everyone present except the host.

# DICKENS'S LOSS OF TEMPER-AND OF MUCH BESIDES.

One is scarcely less sorry to read this about Dickens:—Dickens's ebullition of temper, which cost his heirs and assigns so dearly, took place in the library. Mr. Houghton said to him that, as he could not prevent other houses republishing Dickens's works without payment, since there was no copyright, he could not afford to pay him more than a five per cent. royalty, but he was prepared to pay that. It was at a time when the American greenback had been terribly depreciated by the war. Dickens completely lost his temper, and said, "Well, if you won't give me more than that, I don't want any of your dirty money. It is not worth anything, anyhow." When Mr. Houghton told me this story he added that, just for his own satisfaction, he had always kept an account of the money that would have been paid to Dickens and his heirs, and it amounted to a good many thousand pounds.

# "THE AUTOCRAT'S" ONLY REVENGE.

In pleasant contrast to these instances of British boorishness is the story which Oliver Wendell Holmes told when sitting in his library taking a cup of tea:—

"Look at this, Mr. Sladen," he said, showing two newspaper cuttings pasted side by side; "that is the only revenge I ever took." The first of the cuttings was a virulent review of Holmes's "Dorothy Q.," published when it first came out. The success of the poem was instant and absolute. Some busybody told Dt. Holmes who had written the review. The merry, good-hearted little man took no notice of it at the time, but years later, when he came upon a paragraph in another paper announcing the failure and suicide of the man who had written the review, he cut it out and pasted it alongside of the review.

## A SMART JUVENILE REJOINDER.

A very ancient excuse for defective table manners was very properly snubbed by a small juvenile, to Dr. Holmes' great delight. Mr. Sladen, after recounting another incident, goes on:—

It was almost immediately after this that he had the passageof-arms with my boy, who was then about seven years old, which tickled him so immensely. The child was in his natural place—near the refreshment table. "Why don't you help yourself, little man?" said the Doctor. "Because I haven't any fork," responded the child. "Never mind, fingers were made before forks." "But not my fingers!"

These are a few samples of a most entertaining essay.

MR. ARTHUR H. U. COLQUHOUN gives, in the *Canadian Magazine* for November, a short account of eight General Elections in Canada between the years 1867 and 1896 inclusive.

# THE FUTURE OF NEW ZEALAND.

SIR ROBERT STOUT, Chief Justice of New Zealand, contributes to the Australasian Review of Reviews an article upon "New Zealand in an Island Federation." Sir Robert Stout maintains that "from the very oarly days of the colony settlers dreamed great dreams of their civilising mission in Polynesia. There are now in the colony large and valuable reserves set apart by the Government fifty years ago, for educational purposes in which the trust . . . runs as follows: 'In trust for the education of children of our subjects of all races, and of children of other poor and destitute persons, being inhabitants of islands in the Pacific Ocean.'"

In order to fulfil that trust, the New Zealanders are casting covetous eyes at the Fiji Islands. Mr. Seddon would breakfast off Fiji, lunch off Tonga, and dine off the Cook and Savage groups. The New Zealand House of Representatives has already passed a resolution asking Fiji to enter into the political system of New Zealand, on which proposal Mr. Chamberlain has at present put down his foot. It is 1,140 miles by sea from Auckland to the capital of the Fiji Islands. The people of Fiji, through delegates and by petitions, asked in 1884 and 1885 to be annexed to New Zealand. In 1885, two Samoan chiefs came to Auckland on the same mission. The Colonial Office turned a deaf ear to their warnings, and Samoa was in 1889 partitioned between Germany and the United States. In 1890 the British resident appointed to the Cook group was selected by the New Zealand Government. What is now proposed is the formal annexation of the Cook group, and of some adjacent islands that have been under British protection and management for some years.

New South Wales, which does four times as much trade with the Fijis as Auckland, protests against the proposed extension of New Zealand's sovereignty. Against this, Sir Robert Stout protests. He reminds them that New Zealand paid part of the cost of annexing New Guinea, and now that she is undertaking at her own expense the government of islands in her range of influence, is it too much to ask Australians to assist

her with kindly recognition?. The Hon. W. McMillan, in a brief paper following Sir Robert Stout's, says he thinks that the difference of opinion between New Zealand and New South Wales concerning Fiji "may possibly be one of the first of the Imperial difficulties arising out of the growing nation-hood of Australasia." Mr. McMillan thinks that New Zealand is pursuing a wicked and selfish policy in standing outside Federation. She simply desires to get all the advantages of commercial reciprocity without any of the responsibilities arising out of politica lconnection. "Australia," he declares, "will not receive New Zealand into the Commonwealth unless she subscribes to all the vital provisions of her vital constitution, and not only makes herself one with her in trade and defence, but one with her . . . in her political destiny."

THE Rivista Musicale Italiana, a solid quarterly, is to be congratulated on the completion of its seventh annual volume. Its articles, which are in Italian or French, deal exhaustively with topics of musical interest. The notice of Enrico Bossi's work in the current number, for instance, runs to about forty pages. One of the best papers in the same number is that (in French) on Caron de Beaumarchais, by H. Kling. The notice of Perosi's "Massacre of the Innocents," contributed by E. Adaïewsky, is also written in French.

# . PREHISTORIC CRETE LAID BARE.

It is an interesting link between the remotest eld and the latest present, that the action of the Concert of Europe in freeing Crete from the unspeakable Turk has directly forwarded the discovery of the oldest civilisation in Europe. Mr. D. G. Hogarth gives in the Contemporary a most instructive account of the recent exploration of Crete, more particularly of that conducted by himself and Mr. Arthur Evans. On the Kephala Hill, at Knossos, they came upon a great quantity of "pre-Mycenaean" pottery, marked by novelty of form and "startling elegance." Mr. Hogarth says:—

The art, which could produce these elaborate vessels in Crete early in the second millennium before the Christian era, was certainly in some respects not behind the art of contemporary craftsmen in the Egypt of the Twelfth Dynasty.

## A NEW LITERATURE UNEARTHED.

In March, while exploring the remains of a great palace, they came on the first example of the most epochmaking of the objects found on Kephala, namely, "a small wedge of hardened clay inscribed with half a dozen symbols of the undeciphered linear script, which is now known to be the long-looked-for medium of written communication in the prehistoric Ægean":—

Three days later' more such wedges were discovered, and thereafter, as the soil deepened towards the north, clay documents appeared daily by tens and twenties, till in certain chambers and galleries in particular the tale, not only of wedges, but of larger tablets with many lines of text, had to be reckoned by hundreds. Many were found lying packed together as in boxes whose sides had long ago rotted away; others, permeated by wet, had coagulated into lumps, hardly to be divided.

"THE OLDEST THRONE IN EUROPE."

Mr. Hogarth goes on to describe, deep sunk and approached by a stairway, the most remarkable group of chambers yet laid bare:—

The central one, paved and frescoed, but much damaged by fire, contains a large sunken bath or tank with stone balustrade and descending steps, and, facing it, a stone bench running round the northern wall, broken in the centre by a singular throne in grey gypsum. The seat is shaped to human convenience; the high back, resembling that of an old English chair, is scolloped round the edge, and the legs, shown in relief on the supporting block, are ornamented with truly Gothic crocketing. What purpose, ritual or otherwise, the tank may have served, what king and council sat over against it, we can only guess; but there is no doubt that, as Mr. Evans says, this is the oldest throne in Europe.

# "LADIES IN PUFFED SLEEVES" B.C. 2000!

The frescoes discovered amid these ruins, says the writer, "make a strange revolution in our idea of pre-historic art in Greek lands":—

One would have said the painters of early Hellenic vases had been at work. Crowds of semi-nude youths, shown in delicate profile; red-skinned and black-haired warriors hurling darts; ladies in puffed sleeves and flounced skirts in animated conversation on balconies; façades of buildings, apparently palaces and shrines—these are the subjects drawn in with a sure brush, among brilliant rosettes, sprays, and geometric patterns.

# THE TWENTIETH CENTURIES B.C. AND A.D.

Here is a pretty reminder from the twentieth century before Christ to the beginning of the twentieth century after Christ:—

The Knossos palace shows a civilisation which reached the highest point attained by archaic art in painting the human form, in modelling plaster, and in carving stone vessels. In treating hard orems in intaglio, it equalled the finest Phoenician craft of

later times, even as, at Mycenæ (to which countless links of fabric, style, and pattern relate the Knossian palace finds), its metallurgy equalled the finest Egyptian; while in the realism and life of its style, it excelled all its eastern rivals and teachers. We have now, under our hand, over a thousand written documents of a civilisation which a short time ago was thought to have possessed no writing system at all, and it is most probable that many of these, when deciphered, will serve to justify us in calling the "Mycenæan" Age, not prehistoric, but historic. We see the king inhabiting in Crete a vast palatial building adapted for the storage of immense wealth in kind, and, so far as all appearance goes, not in any way fortified. His life was led, not behind ramparts as at Mycenæ, but in open security, though his dynasty had ousted another, possessing a very high antecedent culture, refined to the verge of decadence. Relations with other shores, especially the Egyptian, were open and frequent. Objects of art, like a diorite statuette of Twelfth Dynasty type, came from the Nile to Crete, and pottery went from Crete to the Nile. Moreover, strong influences of style passed to and fro, for the paintings of Khuenaten's town at Tell el Amarna are as parallel to the Knossian as the foliated lamp of Knossos is to the capitals of Egyptian colonnades. Direct evidence has at last been obtained as to the racial type and the speech prevailing in the prehistoric Ægean area; and a great accession to previous evidence on religious practice and cult affinities.

The article ends with a vivid sketch of the Psychro Cave, the supposed seat of Zeus' fabled birth, with its subterranean lake and beautiful tracery of stalactite roof.

## THE AUTHOR OF THE EIGHT HOURS' DAY.

THE eight hours' movement has won actuality enough in home-lands to make its Colonial origin of something like Imperial interest. The series of "Capitals of Greater Britain," now being sketched in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, reaches this month Wellington, N.Z. Mr. Tom L. Mills, in the course of his well-written paper, recounts the beginnings of the reform:—

A modest and now much-defaced marble tablet over the meagre drinking fountain outside the city's Free Public Library is the very slight tribute paid by Wellington workers to the man whose forethought won for New Zealanders, and other colonials, the eight-hour workday. Samuel Duncan Parnell, a carpenter, London-born—who never owned allegiance to a trade's union—single-handed, when first he set foot on Port Nicholson's beach, stipulated for, and eventually obtained for himself, and afterwards established and fostered for the benefit of his fellows, the practice of the principle of equal division of the twenty-four

"Eight hours' labour, Eight hours' rest, Eight for recreation And what seemeth best."

There has been much argument in the Colonies and Great Britain upon the origin of the shorter workday, and it was not until a short time before his death that Parnell himself established his claim as the founder of the movement, and the present writer has independent evidence supporting the claim. Parnell fought in the workshop and at mass meetings on Petoné Beach, Wellington, for the principle during the time between February 7th and March 7th, 1840; he made it the custom of his trade and other trades in Wellington; it spread to other parts of the colony, thênce over to Victoria; and he lived to see the establishment of an annual Eight-hour Day (Labour Day) set apart as a State holiday in the land of his adoption, and died in Wellington in 1890 in his eightieth year.

Perhaps the name of Parnell will some day, when the claim of Labour to Leisure has been more universally recognised, suggest rather Eight Hours and New Zealand than Home Rule and Ireland. Certainly Samuel Duncan has achieved more than Charles Stewart.

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# A TOO ANXIOUS REVIEWER.

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THE enthusiasm to which the Church Quarterly Review has been stirred by the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play does infinite credit to that pious and decorous and erudite organ of Anglican opinion. The writer of the "study and appreciation" of the peasant drama has evidently been profoundly thrilled by what he saw, and he is man enough not to be ashamed of his emotion. He sees in the "Play" a "fragment of mediæval life," a glimpse of the age of faith, "astonishing, fascinating, unique," and also "a living comment on the ancient classical drama." His eulogy of the actors and of the author of the drama is warm and generous.

It is a pity that the writer should have intruded on this gracious mood of mind with a wholly gratuitous alarm about the orthodoxy of a certain guide-book to the play which is issued from this office. He says :-

As far as the text is concerned, the English world must, we suppose, be grateful to Mr. Stead; for his is the only book which gives the German and English side by side . . . But what are we to say of the Introduction? It is well meant, in a gushing, sentimental fashion. But the taste of it!.

And one expression keeps recurring and recurring about which we do not know what to think-is it meant to convey a suggestion that, after all, the interest of Calvary was only that of a martyrdom, differing in degree, not in kind, from the sufferings of other good men? Or is it pure ignorance of theology, with a Philistinish misapprehension of all that the Ammergauers intend, which makes him say to his readers that "that is the great gain of the Passion Play. It takes us clear back across the ages to the standpoint of those who saw Jesus the Galilean as but a man among men. It compels us to see him without the aureole of Divinity, as he appeared to those who knew him from his boyhood, and who said, 'Are not his brethren still with us?'"...

We are most anxious to be just to Mr. Stead, but we cannot help saying that he sadly mistook his vocation when he attempted to deal with the Passion Play. Whatever his own beliefs may be (and into these it is no business of ours to inquire), of this we cannot acquit him-that if he holds the Christian faith he has handled it with the presumption of gross ignorance. The results of such handling on the uneducated, to whom alone he can appeal, can only be to lead them to believe that the most obvious gain from the Passion Play is that it strips the legendary Christ of a divinity whose ascription to His Person has served no other purpose than to obscure the completeness of His humanity.

This is surely sheer perversity. The whole drift of my Introduction was to insist upon "the miracle of miracles," that a martyrdom which from the standpoint of Christ's contemporaries was "merely a passing episode in the unceasing martyrdom of man," should have actually transformed the world. "Why, I ask. Why,"—I do not use the phrase, but my meaning is clear,—"if it only differed in degree and not in kind from the sufferings of other good men," did the Crucifixion have such immense results? Surely the reviewer is capable of distinguishing between "the aureole of Divinity" and the Divinity itself. The "gain" referred to consists plainly in the reproduction of the actual, the representation of what was really obvious to the senses of contemporaries, without the phenomenal accretions which were added by the adoring fancy of later times. This reversion to fact inevitably drives the mind of the spectator to seek the Divinity not in any sensuous show or fantastic outward label, but where alone it can be found in the moral and spiritual personality clothed as it was in "the form of a servant" and "in fashion as a man." It is precisely because the play recalls with intense vividness "the form of a servant" and the

"fashion as a man," that it forces us to realise what Power and Grace resided within that lowly exterior. For, as I said in the "Introduction," not until we start low enough do we understand the heights to which the Crucified has risen. It is only after realising the depth of His humiliation, we can even begin to understand the miracle of the transformation which He has wrought.

May the kindly and reverent heart of the reviewer be reassured, and help to widen the too ecclesiastical "head of him"! It is impossible to preface every reference to things sacred by a solemn recitation of the ecumenical Creeds. Life is too short.

# BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AIDS.

A FEW months ago, it will be remembered, a Bill was introduced into the House of Lords which, if passed, would have enabled the British Museum authorities, not only to disperse the collection of provincial newspapers among local authorities, but to destroy "printed matter not of sufficient value to justify its preservation." Fortunately, Mr. Sidney Lee and others came to the rescue in the Times; the Bill was withdrawn before it reached the House of Commons, and we hope one more national disaster has been averted. Meanwhile the British Museum authorities are contemplating the preparation of a subject index to the contents of the library. been a long-felt want, and now, when the printing of the catalogue is approaching completion, seems the time to put it in hand. The proposal, however, comes as something of a shock to "A Scholar," and a discussion of the question is opened in the *Times*. In this case the Times, which took a very enlightened view of the British Museum Bill, sides with "A Scholar," and thinks "it is quite safe to say that the time is not yet ripe for the compilation, in the interest of the average reader." How the library and readers have got on so long without a subject-index passes conception. Surely it is not too much to ask the national library to make its contents as widely known as possible; and the most natural means of performing this function would seem to be the issue of model and complete classified catalogues and subject-indexes, not merely for use in the British Museum Library itself, but for the use of students and other libraries.

Meanwhile we gladly recognise any enterprising individual effort which comes to our aid on however small a scale. Mr. Alfred Cotgreave, of the West Ham Public Libraries, is to be congratulated on the successful completion of his "Contents-Subject Index to General and Periodical Literature." Though compiled originally for the use of the Public Libraries of West Ham, the library authorities, we are glad to learn, have decided to publish an extra number of copies, so that readers elsewhere may benefit. What a long-felt want such general indexes have been is well known to those who have occasion to get up special subjects at short notice. The classified catalogue, admirable and useful as it is, takes little note of the separate contents of books; the "Contents-Subject Index," on the other hand, makes these a leading feature. An equally important feature is the inclusion of a very large number of articles in periodicals, presumably all to be found on the shelves of the West Ham Libraries. A supplement at the end of the book fills up a good many omissions in the earlier part of the Index, and brings the work down to about the middle of 1900. The whole runs to some 750 pages and may be

purchased from Elliot Stock for 10s. 6d.

# THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

A NEW FLAG FOR AUSTRALASIA.

THIS is a print of the suggested flag for Australasia, which won the prize of £25 offered by the Melbourne Evening Herald for the best design for a federal flag. It is flaunted in colours on the cover of the Australasian Review of Reviews for October, and a very showy flag it is. The five stars of the Southern Cross appear in clear relief upon a red background, and the flag itself is not unlike a blend of the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes. Mr. Fitchett, editor of the Australasian

of Reviews, is Review now offering a prize of £50 for the best design for a federal flag. The competition is open to the whole of Australasia, and the six Australian prime ministers of the federating colonies have undertaken to act as judges. The competitors may decorate the flag with what they please, whereas in the Melbourne journal it was stipulated the federal must include the Union Jack and the Southern Cross. In the REVIEW OF REVIEWS competition, competitors can festoon the flag with kangaroos, if they please; but in that case it is to be feared the six Australian premiers would not award All designs the prize. must be sent in not later than February 1st. If, in the opinion of the judges, no better design than that which carried off the prize in the Melbourne competition is submitted, the £50 will not be awarded, but a consolation prize of £10 will be paid to the designer of the flag judged

to be best among those sent in. Mr. Fitchett hopes that this competition will have the effect of "giving birth to a flag which will hold a proud and longenduring place amongst the flags of the civilised world."

The Australian Review of Reviews is already becoming like a bumper filled with foaming Imperialist champagne. In view of the coming of the Duke of York, the new Australian flag flames upon the cover, and many pages of the magazine are devoted to a discussion of how to celebrate the coming of the royalties. It is proposed that a flagstaff should be erected upon every State school, and that when the Federal Parliament is opened, the Duchess of York should press an electric button, which would give a signal which would run over the whole continent, and simultaneously the Union Jack would be hoisted to the music of cheering crowds over every State school and

every public building in the colony. The Australians are already laying in flags, so that an export trade in Union Jacks ought to be a good line for some houses in the City. It seems that the shadow of Federation is already evoking the purely professional politician. Busy lawyers or great merchants who reside in Brisbane or Perth are already discovering that it would be blank ruin for them continuously doing parliamentary work in the new capital. Queensland wants to send Sir Samuel Griffiths as her representative, but he is Chief Justice, and he naturally

does not wish to leave his well-paid life post to undertake temporary duties in the Federal Parliament. The colonies have been holding a secret conclave to discuss the Federal tariff. It is understood that they are unanimous in favour of taking the Victorian tariff as the basis for the Federal tariff, lowering some of its rates and raising others, and putting raw materials mainly on the free list. The chief difficulty is the question of sugar. It is expected that the other colonies will insist upon forbidding the importation of coloured labour, but as a condition they are suggesting that a duty of £4 per ton on cane sugar, with a heavy preferential rate as against beet, would be the least compensation that would suit Queensland, and it would appreciably raise the price of sugar all over Australia. It is interesting to note, in view of the strong line which the Australians have taken as to the alleged illtreatment of the blacks of the Transvaal by the Boers, that the Governor

of South Australia, Lord Tennyson, has found it necessary to remind the world that the Australians themselves are guilty of abominable iniquities in relation to their black people. Lord Tennyson asked a meeting of the Aborigines' Friendly Association:—

Are you aware that black women in the Northern Territory have very insufficient protection by law from, I am sorry to say, the brutality of some of the lawless white men there, and suffer accordingly? Are you aware there is a great deal of illicit trading in liquor with the blacks there, which ought to be stopped, and which is ruining them body and soul? Are you aware of what your late Chief Secretary stated last year in Parliament, that the blacks are even now being carried away from their tribes by white men into virtual slavery? In God's name I hope South Australia will awaken to a truer sense of the responsibility that she owes to these black fellows, and that she will put down with a strong hand these abominable iniquities.



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Mr. Fitchett thinks that Lord Tennyson's words are certain to be taken up in England, and perhaps made the text of undeserved reproach to the Colonies as a whole. Far be it from us to reproach the Colonies as a whole; only if I might be permitted to make a humble suggestion, it would be perhaps as well if the higher conscience of the Australasian community were to make itself more effective at the outposts of white colonies in Australia before sending contingents to teach the Boers at the rifle's mouth the right way of dealing with their Kaffirs.

The Queensland Assembly has amended its standing orders providing for closure if thirty members are in its favour. In New Zealand Mr. Seddon has introduced a new Licensing Bill, dividing the colony into nine districts, in each of which a three-fifths majority may close all hotels. In Victoria the programme of the Temperance Party demanded that a majority of half plus one should have power to reduce or absolutely prohibit the facilities for selling drink in each locality, and that there should be no compensation after three years' notice for suppressed licences.

The discussion as to the site of the new Australian capital continues. It must be in New South Wales, and it must not be within a hundred miles of Sydney. Bombala, which is a seaport of its own, a two-fold bay, is at present first favourite. After Bombala comes Orange, which is 192 miles west of Sydney, and is said to have "a perfect climate, with cool nights, bright days, and clear air." Another place that is spoken of is Vass, which is also 192 miles distant from Sydney. It is on the through line to Melbourne, and has ample deposits of granite, marble and limestone, from whose quarries the future capital can be built.

# THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

DR. ALBERT SHAW has a large harvest to garner in narrow space in his December number. He has to gather in the significance of such notable events as the returns of the American Census, the Presidential election, and the constitution-making convention in Cuba. He has besides to say a farewell word to the departing century. Yet as though by rebound from recent political strain he makes room for articles of scholarly biography and social philanthropy.

"THE CROWNING ACHIEVEMENT" OF THE CENTURY.

His chronique begins with a note of peace. He says:—
It is not improbable that, when the events of the nineteenth century fall into their true places in the perspectives of history, the work of the Hague Peace Conference will appear as the crowning achievement of the period, and its best legacy to its successor. An event like the great conference at The Hague usually lacks full contemporary appreciation.

He goes on to insist on the pacific value of large armaments, and suggests that if the United States had had a large military force a few years ago, Spain would have left Cuba without fighting. He says, "It is in our day just as necessary and just as honourable for a nation to maintain an army as for a city to have a police force." He remarks on the probability that the British Islands now contain two or three million more people than France does, and hints that the best guarantee of peace between the two nations, and the greatest kindness to the French Republic, would be for England to prepare energetically for possible attack.

# THE AMERICAN CENSUS.

The Census report leads Dr. Shaw to refer to the growth of the people who speak English as one of the

things of prime significance in the nineteenth century. He remarks on the evenness of the growth of population in the United States. The centre of population, which has been moving westward for one hundred years, has remained almost stationary since 1890. It was then a little to the east—it is now a little to the west—of Columbus, Ohio. (Strange that the centre of the greatest people of the New World's discoverer.)

Dr. Shaw diagnoses the national verdict in the Presidential election by saying "this was not a year for party politics; nor was it a time when the country could possibly afford to repudiate either its financial decisions of four years ago, or its actions on the larger stage of the world's affairs subsequent to the Spanish War."

## CUBA AND CANADA.

"The Cuban Republic—Limited" is the title and pith of a paper by Mr. Walter Wellman. He best describes the arrangement projected for Cuba by saying that Cuba will be to the United States as Canada is to the United Kingdom, save that Cuba will choose a president instead of having a nominal governor-general appointed by the paramount Power. The Convention now at Havana is said to give signs of accepting this scheme. Secretary Root, whom the writer calls the Father of the new Cuba, selected the following franchise for the Cuban people:—

Any Cuban (or any Spaniard who has renounced allegiance to Spain) may vote provided he is twenty-one years old, has resided in the municipality thirty days immediately preceding registration, and possesses any one of the following additional qualifications:—(1) Ability to read and write; (2) ownership of real or personal property to the value of 250 dols., American gold; (3) service in the Cuban army prior to July, 1898, and honourable discharge therefrom, whether a native Cuban or not.

The Constitution agreed upon by the Cuban Convention will not become law until signed by the American President. His veto would compel the Cubans to try again until he was satisfied.

## FOUR FIGURES OF THE CENTURY.

Mr. Charles Johnston, late of the Bengal Civil Service, contributes an eloquent estimate of Max Müller. The great philologist, it is pointed out, taught human kinship through kindred speech:—

Most of all, he worked for the good of the Indian Empire, by infusing into the minds of her future administrators a respect for her ancient tongues and a living interest for the obscure idioms of a hundred furtive and backward peoples, who hide in the jungles and among the hills of that land of marvels, and who owe it chiefly to him that they are recognised as members of the great human family, as part and parcel of articulate man.

# Mr. Johnston concludes with a noble peroration :--

Gladstone did much to humanise the policy of the world's most extensive empire; to reconcile was his dearest ambition, rather than to over-rule. Bismarck moulded together into one body, with a single heart, the fragments of a scattered people, showing us the vast power that lies in unity. Darwin, lovable and humble, broke down the barriers that cut us off from the lesser races of the world; broke down the barriers of time, and showed us the one Life surging for ever through all living creatures. Max Müller, accomplishing a like task for the invisible world, threw down the partition walls between peoples and tongues, making all the children of men once more akin in thought, as Darwin had shown them kindred in blood; and, lifting the mists from bygone ages, showed us the community of our speech, our thought and aspiration, with the word long hushed on lips of vanished races, of men whose name memory has ceased to whisper along the deserted corridors of time.

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OTHER ARTICLES.

Hezekiah Butterworth remarks on "the old age of New England authors," and quotes one of them who

A literary life, without dissipations or selfish competitions and ambitions, tends to extreme old age. It is not difficult to explain why this is so. Nothing brings contentment like creative work, and a life for influence and contentment is true

There are two social articles. "Making a Way out of the Slum" is a title given to Mr. Jacob A. Riis' description of the Hirsch Colony at Woodbine, which is successfully transforming Russian Jews into contented agriculturists. Lillian W. Betts tells the working of a women's "town and country club," originated by a New York settlement. It has given tenement families not only a closer reciprocal life, but through its country home, and family holidays arranged at different times, it has also supplied the element of rural recreation.

# THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE December number is distinctly alive and actual. "Young England's" cry for a New Fourth Party will probably make most stir. Mr. Reeves's record of "The State as Moneylender at the Antipodes" may be found to contribute more material progress. These, along with Mr. Boscawen's and Dr. Maguire's indictment of our military "system," claim separate notice.

## ENGLISH JUDGESHIPS PARTY PRIZES!

A writer signing himself "E," after an admiring tribute to the unimpeachable impartiality of Her Majesty's judges, goes on to lament that judgeships are almost exclusively given as a reward for Party services, and lie as much in the hands of the "Whips" as the Chancellor's. As a consequence our judges are declared to be very defective in legal erudition: "The ordinary judge, from the Lords downwards, would be puzzled by even such a ludicrous test as the solicitors' final examination." Of our present Bench, "some of its judges are destitute of all but a slight smattering of legal knowledge; others are acquainted with the 'Annual Practice' and a textbook or two." If this be so the writer may well exclaim, "The system is essentially rotten." This is the cure he recommends :-

The remedy, therefore, must be drastic and speedy. The only sure and effectual way to deal with this anomalous evil is to take away the legal patronage from the Lord Chancellor and place it in other hands. And whose? Well, I would tentatively suggest that a committee of judges and barristers should be appointed for the express purpose of nominating the highest and lowest judicial officers for the consideration of the Crown. If this were done, the canker of Party politics would cease to gnaw at the effective administration of the law.

## GERMAN AND ENGLISH CHILDREN COMPARED.

Miss Catharine Dodd compares German and English school-children on the strength of 196 German and 600 English answers to her two questions: "Which would you rather be—a man or a woman—and why?"
"Which man or woman of whom you have ever heard or read, would you most wish to be-and why? Fifty per cent. of the girls wished to be like Queen Louise and forty per cent to be like the holy Elizabeth of the Wartburg. "The German boy's heroes are chiefly inspired by the military spirit, the scholarly ideal, and hatred to England." Bismarck, Blücher, the Kaiser, and Frederick the Great are their chief military heroes. Several would like to be President Kruger

because he had won three battles over the English: "it is a glorious thing to beat the English." In general Miss Dodd allows the German teaching of history and literature to be more systematic than ours; but the pious, domestic, and subordinate character of the German woman is extolled at the expense of her individuality. "Our girls are at least allowed to develop naturally and to think independently." The The German boy is "a person of character, of aspirations and dreams ":-

The English boy is far below him in aspiration, yet in the matter of forming a healthy judgment the English boy is-immeasurably his superior. . . The German boy does not play; he has no playground. He becomes introspective and argumenta-tive at an early age. While the English boy is a healthy young barbarian, the German boy is rapidly becoming a mature thinker. The English boy passes out of his stage of barbarism and becomes almost civilised in time, but the German boy never civilises. At best the German man is still half-child, half-philosopher, and often whole pedant.

This criticism will be felt by many readers to be itself a judgment on the English type it applauds. "The German boy never civilises," forsooth!

#### PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S CHARACTER.

Mr. Maurice Low finds the secret of Mr. McKinley's triumph in the impossibility of Mr. Bryan. He has no high opinion of the victor +

Mr. McKinley is neither a Lincoln nor a Jackson nor a Hayes. He is an amiable, well-meaning, pious, but weak man. His amiability is the reason of his weakness. He is toofond of peace, and of having everybody around him content and happy, to exert the force which the President must frequently display. He has been too much the friend of his friends. He has paid an over-exaggerated deference to public opinion, which has led him to subordinate his own convictions and to yield his scruples because he thought the public differed with him. Hence his administration has been marked by vacillation, by timidity, and by negation. Yet, as things go, he has been successful,

The President will not, Mr. Low thinks, make any great use of his "sublime opportunity." "Peace, prosperity, contentment, are the symbols of the McKinley faith, and the greatest of these is prosperity."

# OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Arthur Galton deplores the bad habit of the last fifteen years or so, that Australian Governors should spend a great deal more than their official salaries; and urges that the new order now being set up should do away with this abuse. Coulson Kernahan discusses the question, "Is Emerson a Poet?" and answers Yes and No—in effect, "sometimes." "He was never more than a notebook draughtsman." Major C. B. Mayne objects to the proposal to make church parade optional in the army. He regards it as part of the homage and service due from the nation to its supreme Ruler and Governor, and would make the attendance of officers compulsory too.

THE Humanitarian for December is distinctly above the average. Quoted elsewhere are M. Guyot's remarks on English problems, and Professor Ferrero's on criminals and savages. Mr. Andrew Merry puts forward a very strong plea for cheap lodging-houses for women, with no more exacting standard of character than is maintained at the Rowton Hotels for men. Dr. Axon asks, are more boys than girls born? and quotes a variety of statistics to prove that there is an excess of male births. But as there is an excess of male mortality in infancy, there are more females than males from childhood to old age.

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# BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Blackwood's Magazine is a good number, although rather overladen with articles about the war. It opens with a paper upon Army Organisation, written by one whose object is to point out—

some radical defects in our present system of training and administration, being absolutely convinced that unless these defects are remedied, all attempts at reform in other directions, and all increase of expenditure, will in the end prove unavailing. The root of the whole matter is—the assumption of the offensive policy for our home army.

## WANTED-AN ASIATIC OFFICE.

The last article deals with the organisation of the Foreign Office, and recommends that the administration of our empire should be remodelled. The writer says:—

The official divisions into Foreign, Indian, and Colonial do not, in fact, correspond with the natural divisions, and any recasting of the offices concerned should be based upon the natural rather than the artificial classification. What seems most urgently needed, and it has been pointed out repeatedly for years past, is an Asiatic department which would relieve the Colonial Office of the charge of Hongkong, the Straits, Borneo, New Guinea, and other distant possessions, and the Foreign Office of China, Japan, Corea, Persia, etc. With such a distribution of labour each department might be able to train its staff and concentrate its efforts on its appropriate work, which might then have some chance of being efficiently done. The India Office would have its hands quite sufficiently occupied with India proper, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, and Ceylon, which is by nature a pendant to the Indian peninsula. The Colonial Office would be enabled to do more justice than it possibly can at present to the great and growing English communities in the three Continents before mentioned.

The best paper in the magazine, however, is an admirable ghost story, one of those weird tales which make you feel creepy all over. It is entitled "The Watcher by the Threshold," by John Buchan. Whoever Mr. Buchan may be, he is a man who knows his subject, and is not writing out of his own imagination. It is a story of the haunting of a living man by a kind of evil spirit, the suggestion being that it is the disembodied spirit of the Emperor Justinian, who for some strange reason obsesses a commonplace Scotch squire, and nearly drives him mad. But the tale must be read in its entirety to be appreciated. The Psychical Research Society might profitably address an inquiry to Mr. Buchan, for I do not remember in any of their annals having come upon any case in which the invisible control was physically quite so vigorous.

# THE AMENITIES OF MODERN CONTROVERSIALISTS.

The Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, M.P., who writes "Musings Without Method," will have to look to it or else in future he had better alter the title of his article to "Musings without Manners." He used to write like a gentleman; he seems to have got tired of it, and to have relapsed into the old style of Maga when Christopher North used to rule the roast. In this month's Musings he devotes a couple of pages to my recent broadsheet on the way in which we are waging war in South Africa. He is pleased to impute to me an indifference to truth, and then by way of setting me a good example, he charges me in the most offensive way with palming off upon the public an elaborate fraud, of which I am quite incapable. He denies the existence of the British officer in the field, whose description of the house-burning now carried on in South Africa has roused so much indignation throughout the land. I am sure I

need not assure my readers, or even Sir Herbert Maxwell, that he is what he professes-an officer holding her Majesty's commission, and now in command of Her Majesty's troops at the seat of war. He is every whit as honourable a gentleman as Sir Herbert Maxwell himself, and he has done good service both to the Army and to the Empire by affording information-first-hand information—as to the policy of devastation which is now being carried out in the Transvaal. Sir Herbert Maxwell further comments unkindly upon what he regards as my indifference to sifting truth from falsehood, and then forthwith, without having taken any pains whatever to ascertain the accuracy of his information, that I have recently stated that I regretted being an Englishman. I have never expressed any such regret. The origin of the story was a misrepresentation of a remark which I made at the Peace Congress at Paris, to which even Sir Herbert Maxwell could not have taken any objection. I was speaking to a representative of the friends of peace from all nations, and I prefaced my remark by saying that I owed them an apology for venturing to speak about peace, being an Englishman, as my country at this moment was waging what I regarded as an unjust war. As this was the only foundation for the statement made by Sir Herbert Maxwell, I think he will admit, being a gentleman, that an apology is due from somebody else in this matter. It does not matter to me very much what Sir Herbert Maxwell says, but I would submit to him whether the passage with which he concludes his observations is quite worthy of his pen. So, Mr. Stead, he

So he is no more than a curiosity, an interesting specimen of cannibalism who has rarely satisfied his rapacious maw. Let us, then, put him in a glass case with a pin through his back, label him in the best Latin that entomology affords, and straightway forget all about him and his unhappy appetite.

To call a person who differs from you in politics a cannibal is only worthy of the literary bargee. At the same time, as he brackets me with Charles James Fox, whom he describes as the first of the cannibals, I think I may almost accept the epithet as a compliment.

## Harper's.

Harper's Christmas number contains much picturesque variety. "The Pilgrimage of Truth," by Erik Bögh, is done from the Danish into English by Mr. Jacob Riis, and illustrated by Howard Pyle. Truth fares forth from Fairyland to the earth-world, to be welcomed and then renounced by king, priest, philosopher, and mob, and only accepted by the fool. Victor Hugo's love-letters continue. The editor insists on their superiority to the The Brownings mixed much else beside Brownings. their mutual passion with their letters; Hugo's were pure love alone. The comparison once challenged will, we fear, turn the scale of interest in favour of the Brownings. There are several specimens of Victor Hugo's work as an artist presented by Mr. B. Constant. Dr. Carl Peters relates the evidence which he has found for the identification of Ophir with Furd on the Zambesi. Parents come in for some shrewd, almost mordant remarks by E. S. Martin. He says, for example: "Fathers have their uses in families, uses besides that of providing. "Undoubtedly it is the duty of every father to do what he can to supplement the schoolmasters, doctors, ministers, and others on whom the protection and guidance of the fatherless devolve."

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## THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE Fortnightly Review for December is a very excellent number. It contains a new feature in the shape of the publication of the text of Mr. J. M. Barrie's play "The Wedding Guest." There is a short story by Mr. Maurice Hewlett, entitled "St. Gervase of Plessy," and two very carefully written literary reviews, one by Mr. Stephen Gwynn, dealing with "The Autumn's Books," chiefly novels, and the other by Mr. Aflalo, entitled "The Sportsman's Library—Some Books of 1900." There is also a very brief paper describing Macterlinck's latest dräma "Bluebeard and Aryan; or Useless Liberation."

## THE CYCLIST SOLDIER.

Mr. H. G. Wells, forsaking his familiar field of scientific romance, shows in this paper that he is not less capable as a merciless critic. He takes as his text the second Cyclists' Handbook, published by the War Office, which he subjects to the most scathing criticism. His article is capital reading. Sir John Ardagh had better withdraw the old one, and ask Mr. Wells to write a new second guide. Mr. Wells makes merciless fun of the present little handbook, and then presents the public with a sketch of the way in which he would use the force of 1,500 cyclists. Mr. Wells may be all wrong, but there is no doubt that his picture of what might be done by such a force equipped and organised as he describes, appeals very strongly to the imagination of the ordinary man. Imagine, he says, what a cyclist force of 1,500 men, capable of moving 12 miles an hour, and of covering 120 miles in a day, could do :-

The cyclist section could creep like a noiseless snake all round the outposts and make a spluttering of shots here, and anon, a spluttering ten miles away—it would, for all practical purposes, be a twenty-three barrelled Pathan sniper in seven-league boots. It could hide as no cavalry could hide, do evil and presently get away faster than ever cavalry rode.

## THE KAISER'S MOUSTACHES AND SPEECHES.

Mr. Ludwig Klausner-Dawoc's paper upon the Kaiser opens with the remark that—

Nobody will deny that the German Emperor is the most interesting sovereign alive, perhaps one of the most interesting monarchs in the history of the world.

It is difficult to say whether Mr. Klausner-Dawoc is qualifying to be prosecuted for lèse-majesté, for he suggests that the Kaiser is too much a Jack-of-all-trades to be master of any; and in the course of his article he gives us a new piece of information to the effect that the famous turned-up moustaches of the Kaiser are now turned down, for, says Mr. Klausner-Dawoc:—

Alas! The new Moustache à la William II. has already gone, and will not rival in history the Henri Quatre, the beards and moustaches of Napoleon III., Victor Emmanuel, etc. The Emperor has got tired of turning his moustache upwards, and the thousands of captains, lieutenants, heroes of the Stock Exchange and other young men are left in the lurch—most of all the hairdresser who had invented a sort of machine to force the moustache to take the unnatural but imperial flight skywards, and who named his machine "Es ist erreicht" (it is achieved), which is now a byeword in Germany.

As for the Emperor's speeches, over which Mr. Klausner-Dawoc groans and is troubled, he says:—

William II. does not so much speak as an Emperor, scarcely as a political or public orator, but more as a poet who is under the influence of his inspiration and carried away by it, by his rhymes and rhythms. The fact is that, when speaking, he delights, as poets do when they are writing, in hyperboles, metaphors, and all sorts of exaggerations, and he thinks as little as a poet does that his words will always be taken literally.

At the end of his article, however, he lights on the safe side, and it is to be hoped that the writing of this passage may be regarded as an extenuating circumstance should he ever have the ill-fortune to be prosecuted for poking fun at the Kaiser:—

Mystic as he may seem—we ourselves don't quite believe in his mysticism, which very likely, too, is only a means to further his ends—he is above all a modern sovereign, a thoroughly modern man, so much so that he even gave university privileges to technical schools, that he is about to modify classical learning in the high schools, and that not one year has elapsed since he ascended the throne without a law being passed in favour of the working classes.

## A NEW ATTACK ON THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

The London Countý Council has been so much attacked for doing too much, and going too fast, that it is quite a welcome change to read Mr. C. S. Jones's article in which he roundly assails them for doing too little. His subject is the housing question, and he declares that the net result of their activity in this matter is—

that the Council has displaced, or helped to displace, about 15,000 persons, and has re-housed 11,000. In fact, the result of ten years' work at a cost of over a million sterling has been to render 4,000 persons houseless.

He presses strongly for the building of houses in the outskirts of London, and he accuses the Council of resorting to every subterfuge and excuse to escape doing their plain duty.

The last stage of the Council is not much better than the first. A month or two ago the Housing Committee cheerfully asked for half a million to deal with an insanitary area in St. Luke's. About three thousand persons are to be displaced, about four thousand are to be re-housed. In other words, another half million is to be spent in providing extra accommodation for a thousand persons. It is, of course, useless to ask the Council how many more could be provided for, were the half million spent in buying, and building on, the vacant land.

THE DOOM OF THE SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES.

"Mair siller! Mair siller!" is the cry of Dr. William Wallace in his paper on "The Scottish University Crisis":—

A lump sum of not less than £1,500,000 is required to place all the Scottish Universities in such a position that their Degrees would be regarded as of equal value with those of England, Germany, or even of America.

If they do not get this money, either from the State or from some munificent millionaire, Dr. Wallace tells them

the fate of these institutions will be sealed. They may drag on for many years of inglorious life, giving second-rate degrees to second-rate students. But they will have lost their place in British education and the national life of Scotland.

# THE PRICE OF IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Mr. Edward Salmon, in an article entitled "Imperial Federation; the Condition of Progress," tells the Britons at home that Imperial Federation cannot be had except at a price, which, it must be admitted, he puts pretty high. First, we must diminish to some extent our insular freedom of action. Secondly, we must give up the superstition of Free-trade. Thirdly, we must consent to Home Rule. Fourthly, we must allow India some half-adozen members as representatives in the Imperial Parliament. If we think protection plus Home Rule and Parliamentary representation for India are not worth conceding, then, he tells us, that the greatest "secular agency for good now known in the world," as Lord Rosebery described the Empire, will go to pieces. Dissolution seems unavoidable.

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# THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

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o e THE general complexion of the December number is academic, with theology and philosophy as preponderating tints. Separate notice has been taken of Mr. John Ross and Louise Brown's papers on the Chinese question, as also of Mr. Hogarth's explorations in prehistoric Crete and of Mr. Wm. Clarke's social future of England.

WHY RUSSIA " VACILLATES."

"A Russian Publicist" discusses Russia's foreign policy. He refers the alleged vacillation of Russia, notably in Chinese affairs, to the water-tight compartments of Russian administration; there being no common Cabinet or Premier, each Minister goes his own gait, subject only to the Tsar.

So the Minister of War telegraphed, with the Tsar's authority, the annexation of the right bank of the Amur, while the Foreign Minister formally declared Russia's decision not to take any part of Chinese territory. The writer urges that peace is an economic necessity to Russia, that the Foreign Office needs to be in close touch with the Finance Ministry, and that in order to develop her resources Russia needs freedom and alliance with the Western peoples far more than mere extension in the Far East. He considers that Count Lamsdorf, though at first necessarily reserved, has now put his foot down, meaning resolutely to carry out his predecessor's policy of crippling the influence of the military party.

IN DEFENCE OF CROMWELL.

Mr. John Morley's Cromwell is examined by Mr. Samuel Gardiner, with much generous recognition of its value. But Mr. Gardiner remarks on Mr. Morley's complete ignorance of manuscript sources, and takes strong exception to Mr. Morley's suggestion that Oliver's conduct was "oblique" in appearing to consent to the self-denying ordinance. The facts, according to Mr. Gardiner, go to show that Oliver was perfectly sincere, and did think of retiring from the country over-sea. did not, as Waller said, believe at that time he had "extraordinary parts." Though this want of selfknowledge may seem almost incredible, yet, Mr. Gardiner urges, "it will have to be taken as the root-fact of the situation." Mr. Morley, it would seem from Mr. Gardiner's criticism, has not sufficiently accepted Cromwell's humility. Mr. Gardiner does not feel that Mr. Morley's horror at the employment of force is quite justified in the case of Charles's death. The policeman employs force to arrest the criminal, the judge employs force to execute the murderer; the army did no more when it set up the court which sent Charles to the block for taking up arms against the nation. Mr. Gardiner objects to Mr. Morley's statement that the British Constitution has proceeded on lines that Cromwell utterly disliked. He argues that Cromwell attempted prematurely to bring into existence the main principles of our present Constitution. Mr. Gardiner closes by comparing Cromwell in politics, with Bacon in science: a position not shaken by the fact that modern men reject the methods of both.

### THE CROSS THE SECRET OF WAR!

Mr. W. W. Peyton continues his sermon on "The Crucifixion and the War in the Creation." The Cross is to him the revelation of evolution through effort, battle, suffering, which in ethics is service and in religion sacrifice. He proceeds to illustrate his thesis by the present war. Fifty thousand slain soldiers "have contributed a powerful service of suffering to the mission of Britain and

the progress of the Boer." Mr. John Morley's denunciation of this "hideous carnage," its "horrid waste" and "hellish panorama" is traced by the writer to the "humanism which pulls down the altar of sacrifice and puts up another to the Unknown God." This is the rhetoric with which he would correct Mr. Morley's:—

All our colonies have wakened up to this Imperialism. It makes a noble spectacle, perhaps the noblest of this century, this army of ours in South Africa, and its chivalrous Commander, and the ambulance, and the hospital, and the graves of peer and peasant on the African sands. We look on your graves, ye martyr soldiers, as the silent bivouac of the eternal that was in your service, and the shroud of the African dust quivers with the boundless hope that was in it, and glitters with the gold of the crown you have received. We shall find strength for our service in the tale of your martyred blood, which will live in the storied urn of a nation's grateful memory. You have made dearer to us the land of our fathers, and greater the empire they founded, and dearer and greater the Fatherland elsewhere which you have won in agony and blood. The rapture of the battle is your hymn now in the unseen.

Apparently Moloch has annexed the Cross.

### A WORLD WITHOUT RELIGION.

Mr. Goldwin Smith closes the century for the Contemporary with a doleful wail over the decadence of religion. He essays a bold task—nothing less than a general survey of the whole field of the science of religion, from its dim origins up to Christianity; and all, all pronounced untenable, with perhaps a saving clause for the faith of Zoroaster. Rome in her latest dogmas has openly broken with reason. Criticism has destroyed the infallible book on which Protestantism was based. Even the evidence for theism is destroyed. "Science has substituted evolution for creation, and evolution of such a sort as seems to shake our belief in a creator and directing mind." Philosophy shows a first cause unthinkable. Scepticism is rife in all classes: atheism is making way among the quick-witted artisans in all countries:—

The churches and the clergy of late have, perhaps, been giving the believer in righteousness and humanity reason for grieving less at their departure; flag-worship and the gospel of force can be as well propagated without them; yet their departure simply as moral and social organisations would leave a great void in life, and it is difficult to imagine how that void could

e filled.

The tendency of all thought is towards the belief in "a universe without guidance or plan, the relation of man to which can never be known." He concludes by insisting that "our salvation lies in the single-minded pursuit of the truth. Man will not rest in blank Agnosticism: he is irresistibly impelled to inquiry into his origin and destiny." There are, as perhaps the writer will later show, other "irresistible impulses" which offer clues.

# OTHER ARTICLES.

From this groan of terror and despair it is pleasant to turn to Mr. Massingham's "Philosophy of a Saint," as he describes Tolstoy's "Life," with its glorification of love as the law of our being. He quotes the sage's saying, "Go on loving and loving more, and you mix more with the eternal movement of life." Mr. H. Graves exercises powers of abstruse reasoning on "A Philosophy of Sport," and insists on recreation without reference to earning a livelihood as its principal element. M. Schidrowitz "dreams" that the outcome of the Austrian deadlock is the assumption by Franz Joseph of absolute power. The Austrian Kaiser is not older than William, King of Prussia, on the battle day of Sadowa, "and William reigned twenty-two years after that victory."

# THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE Monthly Review begins in its usual academic way. The editorial articles are entitled "A Possible Party," "Science in Politics," and "England and Germany."

"THE IMPOSSIBLE PARTY."

The "possible party" is merely "Liberal Imperialism" as understood by Sir Edward Grey. Only such a policy can be successful, says the editor, forgetting that the first duty of Liberals is not to attain success, but to deserve it.

SCIOLISM IN POLITICS.

"Science in Politics" is merely a translation of unnecessary length of a Daily Mail leader into the academic tongue. It is the ordinary, vulgar, short-sighted Plea for Ferocity in dealing with the Boers, enforced by the usual Jingo sneer at "Lord Roberts's clemency," though where the clemency came in it is difficult to see. Jingoism is always odious, but when it masquerades in the garb of philosophers it is doubly so.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

The writer of the article on "England and Germany" says:—

The interest of Germany would seem to be to keep things as they are. The "Open Door" not only suits her commercial interests, but also preserves for her the possibility of extending her political power, if that should become desirable. If once China were split up into protectorates or the like she would be driven either to take a share herself, with all the disadvantages of that course, or else to submit to be altogether ousted.

The Anglo-German Agreement, says the writer, is not a victory for either Power, but an agreement "equally

advantageous to both."

THE LOVE AFFAIRS OF PITT.

Lord Rosebery pieces together with a commentary the correspondence between Pitt and Lord Auckland, on the subject of Pitt's "love episode" with Miss Eden. It was Pitt's ruined fortune and impaired health which prevented his marriage. The correspondence with Lord Auckland is written in the formal style of the last century, and does not even mention the lady by name, nor does it throw much light on the actual state of Pitt's feelings.

FIELD GUNS.

"Galeatus," writing on "Field Guns," makes the following statement as to the number of guns actually possessed by the Boers:—

Of modern material there were some twenty Krupp field guns and four 4'7-in. Krupp (not Creusot) howitzers. There were sixteen Creusot 14'33 lbs. field guns, and four Creusot 15-cm. guns (Long Toms), and four 7'5-cm. Maxim-Vickers, two of them taken by the Boers at the time of the Jameson Raid. These were all the modern-type guns (except the considerable number taken from us, and about thirty-five 1-pr. pom-poms) of which the two Republics could dispose. The French field gun which the Boers used had the French service calibre of 2'95 in., with a 14'33 lbs. projectile and a velocity (on paper) of 1837 ft. The maximum elevation allowed by the carriage is stated at 20 deg., and the range of the projectile at eight kilometres, or 8,747 yards. Simple calculations prove that this range is exaggerated, and that the probable maximum would not exceed 7,800 yards.

MOROCCO IN PERIL.

Mr. H. M. Grey contributes an article entitled "A Coming North African Problem," in which he deals with French encroachments on Morocco, and predicts trouble in the future. Morocco is the only North African State which has not fallen under the dominion of foreigners; but it is in a rapid state of decay, and when the French have established a belt of empire from the Mediterranean

to the Atlantic, Morocco will be hemmed in on all sides. The usual remedy of the alarmist is to seize something; and if war should break out between France and Morocco, Mr. Grey advises that we should seize Tangier! But as Mr. Grey describes the South African War as "suppressing the Boer revolt," he is not likely to have a very clear idea as to the relative importance of events.

#### INTERNATIONAL ETHICS.

Mr. L. Villari deals with the question of how far Christian and private morality should be employed as standards in international relations. His conclusion is that the moral law in politics must be modified by expediency.

## AN IMPERIAL FLAG.

Mr. W. Laird Clowes pleads for the institution of an Imperial flag which all British subjects will have a right to fly. In England we have nothing equal to the Tricolour or the Stars and Stripes, but only half-a-dozen flags each restricted in use to a different class. Mr. Clowes thinks that the simple St. George's Cross would make the best flag for the Empire, and that it should have precedence over the existing flags, which should, however, be maintained.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. William Archer, writing on "An Academy of the Dead," lays down the laws which should regulate burial in Westminster Abbey if it should be enlarged, or in any national Pantheon that may be established. Edith Sichel writes on "The Religion of Rabelais"; and Mr. R. E. Fry on Giotto. Mr. Anthony Hope's novel, "Tristram of Blent," is continued.

## THE WOMAN AT HOME.

THE Christmas number of the Woman at Home is filled out to twice its usual size—inflated by an enormous "patriotic" article on "Women who are Serving the Empire." No doubt, but so are many other women, regularly and consistently, and not by fits and starts. The Empire-servers, who are well sketched by Sarah Tooley's pen, include among others Lady Newton, Lady Wantage, Lady MacCormac, Lady Randolph Churchill, Mrs. and Miss Baden-Powell, and Lady Sarah Wilson, besides many widowed wives of those who went to the front—Mrs. G. W. Steevens, Lady Symons, and Mrs. Wauchope.

THE DOMESTIC SERVANT QUESTION AGAIN.

This eternal question is again discussed in the current number of this magazine. Lady Laura Ridding, Mrs. R. W. Perks, and Miss Marion Leslie give their experience. Lady Laura complains that—

Domestic science is a rarely studied accomplishment in the farm labourer's cottage, while it is from those homes that girls, gloriously ignorant of the remotest notion of how to make a bed, clean out a room, mend a garment, dust, bake, wash or iron, are perpetually sent forth to service by their mothers with one golden rule to direct them in all their experiences—i.e., "Not to let themselves be put upon!"

And adds, most justly, that "in no other line of life does raw, unskilled labour fetch such high market value."

Mrs. R. W. Perks remarks that it seems impossible to impress upon young servants that they must fit themselves for their duties. The frequent listlessness and anæmia of servants she attributes to the fact that "the strain of the present board school work is too great for their strength," often underfed and poorly clothed as they are. She says, however, "The truth is that the

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domestic servant nowadays expects to enter service without any preliminary knowledge, and demands the wages which a far more experienced girl would a few years ago have asked."

All agree, especially Miss Leslie, that "the stigma of being a 'servant' rankles in the mind of 'Mary Jane.'" Hence her self-assertiveness, her confusion of impudence with independence, and her vulgar contempt for honest work. Miss Leslie, however, points out that while it is almost impossible to get a kitchen-maid, the nursery-maid's position was never more popular. This she attributes to the fact that nursery-maids get plenty of variety in their lives, outdoor exercise, plenty of chances for mild flirtations, and no rough work. She scoffs at the "over-education" bogey, and cites the case of Scotland, where every girl has been soundly educated since the days of John Knox, and where there are still plenty of good servants to be had. Her paper is one of the most sensible that has ever appeared on this subject.

### THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE last number which will be issued of the magazine which takes its title from the Nineteenth Century is a very good one. Its editor, however, gives us no hint as to what he is going to call his review next year. To keep on calling it the Nineteenth Century would be rather an anachronism; and the title Twentieth Century is already appropriated, though it is possible its proprietor may be squared.

#### THE CHANNEL ISLANDS IN WAR TIME.

Sir W. Laird Clowes has discovered a use for the Channel Islands. He does not think they are worth fortifying for their own sake; but he does think that if they were provided with a few big guns, they would form an invaluable place of refuge for torpedo-boats and torpedo destroyers. This is his programme:—

The anchorages have to be protected; a depôt (by which I mean stores, magazines, and an adequate repairing establishment for destroyers) has to be created somewhere within the area; a proper day and night signalling system, not only within the area, but also north-eastward to the Casquets and Alderney, and south-eastward to Jersey and the Ecrehos, has to be arranged and got into working order; and a certain number of search lights have to be provided, both as part of the signalling system and for those purposes of defence for which search lights are more particularly employed.

The protection of all the anchorages could be secured by guns on Jethou, Herm, and Sark. If the necessary "battery railways" were laid down in Herm along the highest part of the island, and in Sark along the island's entire length, about three 8-inch and half-a-dozen 6-inch quickfirers, with, of course, smaller weapons, should suffice to render the whole extent of water between Guernsey and Sark secure from any sudden French raid, and therefore a safe resort and place of refreshment in war time for destroyers and their people.

# "DARWIN'S BULLDOG."

Mr. Leslie Stephen publishes an admirable appreciation of his friend Professor Huxley, of whom he says:—

He made original researches; he was the clearest expositor of the new doctrine to the exoteric world; he helped to organise the scientific teaching which might provide competent disciples or critics; and he showed most clearly and vigorously the bearing of his principles upon the most important topics of human thought. His battles, numerous as they were, never led to the petty squabbles which disfigure some scientific lives. Nobody was ever a more loyal friend. But he was a most heartily loyal citizen, doing manfully the duties which came in his way and declining no fair demand upon his co-operation.

## MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA.

Prince Kropotkin writes one of his admirable papers on recent science, in which he tells us all about the progress that has been made in the investigation of the nature of the Röntgen rays, and also of the Bequerel radiations, which have for the last four years eclipsed even the Röntgen rays themselves. The concluding part of his paper is devoted to an account of the patient and elaborate investigations which have been made to discover the connection between mosquitoes and malaria. The following passage is an excellent illustration of this painstaking, laborious modern scientist:—

Dr. Ross conducted his inquiry in South India in a truly admirable scientific spirit. For two years in succession he used to breed mosquitoes from the pupæ and to feed them on the blood of malaria patients, hunting afterwards in their organs for a parasite similar to the malarial "hemamœba" of man. He had already dissected a thousand of the brindled and grey mosquitoes—but in vain. One can easily imagine what it means dissecting a thousand gnats under the microscope, hunting for parasites in the epithelial cells of the gnats' intestines. And yet Dr. Ross did not abandon his work. At last, in August 1897, he found in two individuals of the large dapple-winged species epithelial cells containing the characteristic malarial pigment.

# THE FRENCHWOMEN OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

Lady Ponsonby gives us the first half of a paper in which she draws a parallel between the Frenchwomen of the eighteenth century and the women of our own time. It is entitled "The Rôle of Women in Society." It is impossible to summarise it, but the following extracts give a hint, at least, as to the drift of a very charming essay. In France, in the eighteenth century, Lady Ponsonby points out:—

the rule of women became the principle on which rested not only the government of the family, but also the control of the State. The woman who could reign undisputed over husband, lover, or king was unable to cope with the attack on Society by the new destructive forces of the intellectual world, and fell into a more and more hopeless condition and became a helpless prey to her nerves. This downward course was marked by stages which have a strange likeness to phases of social life in England at the present day.

The reader will await with interest the next number, to see how the parallel will work out in the twentieth century.

# ARE WE REALLY A NATION OF AMATEURS?

Sir Herbert Maxwell replies to Mr. Brodrick's paper in the last number of the Review, and indignantly repudiates the accusation. He contends that—

there are no signs of decay—no abatement of zeal—no withering of fidelity—in the public services, and that it is an ungracious and discouraging deed to undermine the repute of those who are spending their lives in maintaining the national honour.

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THE Graphic "History of the South African War" (5s.) will probably be read by many who will never so much as look at the more serious narratives of the war. There are about 300 illustrations in the book, which are extremely well reproduced. The general letterpress is by Wentworth Huyshe, but readers will probably turn with greater interest to the special chapters, contributed by writers who have been at the front. The sieges of Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking, and the march to Bloemfontein, have special chapters. Sir Howard Vincent writes on the Volunteers in the Campaign, and Sir W. MacCormac on the Care of the Wounded in the Field. All the 108 pages are of interest, and the book will form an attractive Christmas gift.

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# THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE Westminster could not, of course, close the century without promulgating afresh its favourite prescription for most social distempers. Father Ambrose, in advancing his scheme for the industrial development of Ireland, prefaces it with a general demand for "the single ownership of the land."

## IRISH LAND-NATIONALISATION via C.C.

But the reverend gentleman, who is also a County Councillor, has induced his own County Council to press for a scheme of agricultural development on a national scale. As reported on by the Council engineer, it includes river regulation, land reclamation, erection of piers and har-bours, light railways, taking in of slob-lands, and replanting vast cattle ranches. In Limerick it would involve improvement of rivers to prevent destructive floods, at a cost of £120,000, and reclamation of mountain bogs by means of lime, at a cost of £100,000. Father Ambrose quotes from the Land Commissioners' Reports, and shows that under the Purchase of Land Act from 1885 to 1900 land has been purchased in Ulster at 18'2 years' purchase, in Leinster at 17'1 years, in Connaught at 16'6 years, and in Munster at 15'9 years. This supplies a basis of induction for the price of contemplated acquisitions. He urges all County Councils to press for similar national and local schemes. He says: "The Government has provided about £50,000,000 for land purchase. Comparatively few millions given for purchase coupled with improvements would be of incomparably more benefit to the country." This action and suggestion by a priest forms a valuable commentary on the dread of priest-rule "loudly cherished in some quarters.

## IRELAND LOOKING UP.

"How is dear old Ireland?" asks Mr. Thos. E. Naughten in "The Independent Section." He thinks the question may be safely answered in a cheerful spirit. He rejoices in the downfall of priestly domination which the clerical dead-set against Parnell after his divorce began, and which the defeat of Tim Healy's party in the recent elections signalised. The triumph of the United Irish League under William O'Brien the writer regards as "a triumph of anti-clericalism." He pronounces compulsory land-purchase the only Irish question of importance likely to be dealt with in the next Parliament. He sums up the situation by saying:—

There is much matter for congratulation in the Irish life of to-day, and, if we have some dark clouds hovering on the horizon, we have also many encouraging rays of light. There is a decided tendency, growing in force every day, to drop the old shibboleths and settle down to a sensible policy of industrial achievement. We have plenty of resources which only need development, and signs are not wanting that the time for their development is near at hand. One hundred years ago Ireland was a scene of direst misery and wildest disorder. To-day she is holding up her head with the buoyancy of youth, and forging her way through the waves of discord to the haven of prosperity and peace. One hundred years hence she may have reached the port in safety.

# "THE FIRST INTEREST OF THE EMPIRE."

Mr. Walter Sweetman puts forward a very mild "plea for the Orange Free State." He is bold enough to argue that "the first interest of this great Empire is justice, while the second—just because it is the most prosperous Empire—must be peace." He says—

It seems very shocking that our honest young soldiers should have to go on killing these worthy farmers, and burning their houses, and starving their families to death, simply because the British voter, who sits at home in ease, will not be contented with any form of peace that does not insist upon the annihilation of these little States, one of which, at least, has done no wrong.

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The Orange Free State has "done no wrong," because it has only stood honourably by the alliance formed with the Transvaal—an alliance permitted and almost as much as suggested by the Convention of 1884.

# COMMERCIAL EDUCATION AND PHILOSOPHY.

Mr. Horace Milborne recounts in a very suggestive article what a French critic, M. Fouillée, has to say on Secondary Education. What Lord Rosebery has recently said about the removal of Greek from the list of compulsory subjects adds interest to M. Fouillée's remarks on classical studies:—

"I am convinced," he says, "that these studies will only be saved by giving up Greek almost entirely for the great majority, by simplifying the study of Latin and treating it from a literary standpoint, and, finally, by extending to all some training in scientific, moral, social, and philosophic studies"... The recommendations of M. Ribot's Commission, lately published, tend in the main in the direction above contemplated. The modern side is to receive a more practical and scientific and a less literary bent. The classical side is to aim at a practical mastery of the tongues and conversance with the literatures, neglecting, philological and grammatical pedantries. The Commission has, however, recommended by a majority of one vote that Latin and Greek should still be obligatory for entrance to the legal and medical professions, in this apparently running counter to the views of their distinguished president. A course of philosophy forms the crown and completion of both trainings alike.

The French Chambers of Commerce have answered Government inquiries, on the whole, in favour of maintaining classical studies, and of giving modern studies a more practical bent. The Laval Chamber of Commerce pressed strongly for the study of philosophy!

## ROBERT BURNS AND LANDLORDISM.

Mr. William Diack writes on Burns as a social reformer, a phase of the poet which he feels to have been overlooked—nay, even wilfully suppressed:—

Burns must speak. . . . The corruptions of the kirk and the petty tyrannies of Scottish landlords are alike condemned in the most scathing terms. Many of those stirring rhymes have been ruthlessly suppressed by his timid, time-serving editors, who feared either to ruffle the political waters or to call down upon themselves the ire of offended landlordism. Chambers, Currie, and even Hogg, one and all suppressed them. Even yet—curious to relate—while his attacks on the elders and ministers of the Scottish Kirk are freely admitted into his works, his equally sarcastic onslaughts on the landlords and statesmen of his time are still tabooed by his publishers. In the selected editions they never find a place; in the "editions for the people" they are conspicuous by their entire absence.

# OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. G. P. Gooch contributes a very lucid survey of the situation in Austria in view of the coming elections. The alternatives set forth are modified extension of Home Rule by districts to Bohemia, or repetition of the existing deadlock, which latter would lead in turn to personal rule by the Emperor, or the introduction of something approaching to universal suffrage in place of the present class franchises. Mr. A. E. Maddock pleads for proportionate representation. Honora Twycross urges that we set ourselves against the reign of force, and uphold ethical against cosmical tendencies.

In the December Young Man Mr. Arthur Mee runs in rapid review the men of the Empire in Africa. He describes Mr. Schreiner as "the noblest Roman of them describes Mr. Hofmeyr he names "the Bismarck of South Africa."

# THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

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The North American Review for November is a very good number, and contains the usual crop of distinguished contributions. I have dealt elsewhere with Captain Mahan's "Asiatic Conditions and International Policies," with Gabriele D'Annunzio's "Third Life of Italy," with Count Okuma's "Industrial Revolution in Japan," with Signor Crispi's article on "China and the Western Powers," and with Mr. O. P. Austin's "Century of International Commerce."

#### PEACE ON EARTH.

The Baroness Von Süttner has a hopeful article on "The Present Status and Future Prospects of the Peace Movement." The Transvaal War and the Chinese trouble, tragic as both are, are neither of them causes for discouragement:—

The progress of the war in the Transvaal has shown, forcibly and terribly, what a false relation the possible advantages of war bear to its positive disadvantages. Fifty thousand of her youth, healthy and vigorous youth, has England lost in the past ten months; sixty-one million pounds sterling of her national wealth have been wasted; the respect and sympathy of the world have been recklessly sacrificed; the character of the nation has been brutalized by the passions aroused; and freedom, the pride of the British people, freedom of speech, as well as freedom of the individual, has been imperilled, for even now the spectre of conscription is raising its head. The fruits of half a century of national education have been destroyed in this one attack of war-fever.

In short, if the war could not be avoided, it was best that it should teach all would-be aggressors that such antics do not pay. The moral of China is a different one. In the union of the Powers the Baroness sees the germ of the future United States of Europe. There is nothing like optimism.

## HAVE AMERICAN WOMEN DEGENERATED?

Flora McDonald Thompson says, Yes. She has been reading De Tocqueville and contrasting his idyllic picture of marital felicity in the United States with the state of affairs to-day. De Tocqueville's American woman was first of all domesticated and constant, and, having once become a wife, never turned back:—

So far from the modern American wife steadfastly pursuing the road to domestic happiness without ever turning back, divorce statistics have determined that the actual number of American women, during twenty years, who set out on the road to domestic happiness and did turn back, or were sent back, is 328,716. Of this number 67,685, or about one-fourth, turned back from causes involving immorality of woman, and in more than half the given instances of marriages dissolved for this cause, the law fixed the blame on the wife.

But it is hardly fair to set statistics against impressions.

MOHAMMEDANISM IN PROGRESS.

The third article on "The Great Religions of the World" is "Mohammedanism," by Mr. Oskar Mann. It is a very interesting paper, which only considerations of space prevent me from quoting at length. Both in Asia and Africa Islamism is rapidly gaining adherents, no longer by the sword, but by means of the merchant and missionary, who apparently are a great deal more persuasive than their Christian rivals. In India, Mohammedanism is successful by reason of its democratic basis, which revolts against the tyranny of caste. Among the less civilised races of Africa its success is due to its simplicity:—

"There is no God but God, and Mohammed is the Prophet of God." The convert need only believe these two sentences, and he is at once a Mussulman. After learning this simple confession of faith, he then needs only to fulfil the following five practical

duties: (1.) Recital of the Creed; (2.) Observance of the five appointed times of prayer; (3.) Payment of the legal alms; (4.) Fasting during the month of Ramadhan; (5.) The pilgrimage to Mecca. And every convert has equal rights with all other members of the great community. In regard to the faith there are no distinctions; for did not even the Nubian, Muhammed Ahmed, rise to be the Mahdi, the Messiah of the Mohammedans?

# TELEPATHY versus SPIRITISM.

Professor J. H. Hyslop deals with M. Flournoy's use of telepathy to explain the phenomena recorded in "From India to the Planet Mars." He will not admit M. Flournoy's theory that telepathy is a natural and rational explanation, whereas spiritism is supernatural. He maintains that there are circumstances in which spiritism is easier to believe in than telepathy:—

Besides, even as a conceded process telepathy is not anything that is known in the usual sense of that term. It is only a name for certain facts which require a causal explanation. It is convenient for limiting evidential claims, but it is not explanatory. But now, if telepathy be once granted as a fact, no matter what conception we take of it as a process, we have a phenomenon of the transmission of thought independently of the ordinary impressions of sense, and we should be violating no scientific principles if we supposed that, under favourable conditions, a transcendental consciousness might be able to intromit a message into a living mind. After telepathy is admitted, it is but a question of evidence to settle whether we are probably in communication with a discarnate spirit.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

M. J. J. Benjamin Constant describes "The Wallace Collection," and pleads incidentally for the more frequent visiting of England by foreign students of painting. Mr. J. W. Hales writes on Chaucer; and Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer on "New York and its Historians."

# The Windsor.

THE chief feature of the Windsor Christmas Number is the splendid profusion of pictures, notably the eighteen reproductions of Mr. S. E. Waller's celebrated paintings. In the reading matter Mr. Rider Haggard's incident of African history will probably claim most attention. It occurred twenty years ago, when he was in Pretoria. An old Hottentot washerwoman told him of the carnage at Isandhlwana, three hundred miles away, only two days after it took place, and two days before the official news arrived. How the old lady came by her news he leaves unexplained. He gives a thrilling account of a later alarm—that the Zulus were marching straight on Pretoria and of the frenzied preparations made to ward off the danger, which proved to be quite imaginary. Among other difficulties, he had to mount his volunteers on untamed horses, with consequent casualties of a serious

Mr. T. A. Talbot recounts the exploits of "Lonely Voyagers," men who have succeeded or failed in the attempt to cross sea or ocean alone.

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WHAT is a criminal? asks Professor Ferrero in the December *Humanitarian*, where he is writing on criminals as a reversion to savage type. His answer is rather a wide one. He says:—

"The criminal is a man who works irregularly and capriciously, whose position in modern civilized life is a false one, for, above all, civilization claims from man prolonged efforts of methodical work, the individual discipline of the caprices of indolence and alacrity. Hence the origin of crime will be found especially in this failing, which is both an intellectual and moral one.

# THE FORUM.

THE Forum for November opens with two now belated articles forecasting the result of the Presidential Elections. Mr. Charles Dick gives the reasons "Why the Republicans should be endorsed;" and Mr. C. A. Towne the "Reasons for Democratic Success." I have dealt elsewhere with Mr. L. J. Davies' paper on "The Taming of the Dragon."

## MOUNTED INFANTRY IN WAR.

Mr. A. M. Low blossoms out as a military expert. "Four Legs instead of Two" is the title of the article, in which he claims that the warfare of the future will be carried on by mounted men and not by infantry. Such, he points out, is the lesson of the Transvaal War; but he forgets that mounted infantry was found indispensable in South Africa only because the Boer forces were similarly composed. Why it should be necessary in a war between armies of equal mobility it is difficult to see.

## TRUSTS AND THE PUBLIC.

Mr. G. E. Roberts asks "Can there be a good trust?" and answers, "Yes, when the extra profits of the trust arise from improved methods or organisation, and not out of the pockets of the public,"—in other words when the trust does not exclude competition. He instances Mr. Carnegie as a manufacturer who has paid as good wages and charged the public no more than others:—

The Mergenthaler type-casting machine, which in the last ten years has practically done away with ordinary type-setting, furnishes another illustration of the same kind. Fortunes have been created by it, and yet the cost of printing has been so reduced that, through it and new paper-making machinery, daily newspapers, magazines and books have been placed on every working-man's table. Perhaps the illustration will be more impressive by anticipating a step of progress not yet made. It is said that 85 per cent, of the energy in coal is lost in combustion. Now if Mr. Edison or someone else could reverse the proportion so that 85 per cent. could be utilised and only 15 per cent. lost, what would the invention be worth to society? What ground is there for saying that fortunes made by this class of service are obtained without the giving of an equivalent?

# BREAD AND BREAD-MAKING.

Mr. H. W. Wiley, writing on bread-making at the Paris Exhibition, deals with the very common delusion that home-made bread is the wholesomest:—

The domestic baking of bread is to be deplored. Breadmaking is as much of an art as tailoring; and we have as much a right to bread made by experts as we have to coats and gowns fashioned by tailors. In fact a "ready made" suit keeps you warm even if its fit is not faultless; but bread badly made has not a leg on which to stand.

He adds that not more than 25 per cent, of the bread consumed in America is properly made, the remainder being innutritious, uppalatable, or indigestible.

## THE INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Arthur Griffiths writes on "The English Intelligence Department," the origin and organisation of which he describes. As to its part in the preparations for the present war, he says:—

Within the knowledge of the present writer the fullest, the most accurate information was on hand on all these points. This has now been abundantly proved by the documentary evidence since seized at Bloemfontein and Pretoria. The figures produced by the Intelligence Department before the war have since been exactly verified. The numbers that could be put into the field, the details of artillery, the character and calibre of the guns, the amount of ammunition,

large and small, were rightly stated. Now, however, the Intelligence Department is willing to admit that it credited the Boers with just one more Creusot gun than they possessed, and over-estimated the stores of Mauser cartridges, which were enormous, but not quite so large as reported.

#### MOROCCO.

Mr. Budget Meakin writes on "Yesterday and To-day in Morocco." The historical part of his article deals chiefly with American relations; but I quote his summing up of the character of the Moors:—

Bigoted and fanatical the Moors may show themselves at times, but they are willing enough to be friends with those who show themselves friendly. And, notwithstanding the way in which the strong oppress the weak, as a nation they are by no means treacherous or cruel; on the contrary, the average Moor is genial and hospitable, does not forget a kindness, and is a man whom one can respect. Yet it is strange how soon a little power, and the need for satisfying the demands of his superiors, will corrupt the mildest of them; and the worst are to be found among those families who have inherited office.

#### THE IRON TRADE.

Mr. Archer Brown, in a paper on "The Revival and Reaction in Iron," points out that the fall in prices during this year is only a temporary one, and bound to end in a rise. The consumption of iron grows not at the normal rate of population, but in an accelerating ratio. American ship-building and the rebuilding of the bridges on the southern railway lines will be the chief factors in the iron trade of the coming years.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Sir Robert Stout compares the new Constitution of Australia with that of the United States, Mr. Ferris Greenslet writes on Chaucer.

## Ueber Land und Meer.

An extremely well-illustrated number. An article upon "London Street Arabs" is illustrated with good reproductions of Edith Farmiloe's charming sketches which we see in the Studio and in Christmas bairns' books. The article upon the Army and Navy exhibits at the Paris Exhibition is illustrated by good photos of different buildings without much regard for the text. The photos in the description of Palermo are very fine, as are those in Mr. R. Wischin's article upon "Historical Monuments in Asia." The account given of the dirigible balloon of the young Brazilian engineer, Santos-Dumont, seems to point to the fact that but for the unfortunate accident to his steering apparatus, he would have sailed round the Eiffel Tower and won the prize of 100,000 francs for that achievement. According to the photographs it would appear as if the daring aeronaut ran a pretty considerable risk each time he ascended. There is an interesting photograph of Count Zepplin's airship soaring far above Lake Constance on its third and most successful trial. The four large plates are well printed.

# The Girl's Realm.

THE Christmas number of the Girl's Realm is a very good one, containing, among other articles, an excellent interview with Miss Maud Earl, the well-known dog artist—remarkable as an instance of success in career into which she was forced against her will. The "Career for Girls" dealt with is medicine. Another interesting article is on "picture postcards."

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# THE ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.

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THE November number contains many useful articles, most of which are interesting to the ordinary reader.

## LOADING AND TRANSPORT OF COAL.

One of the chief topics of discussion in engineering circles, and indeed in many other places just now, is the high price of coal. Mr. Seaton Snowdon's article on the loading of sea-borne coal is therefore very opportune. The supply of American coal to England is largely on the increase, and it is probable that the deficiency between supply and demand will be met rather by the increase of imported coal than by an augmented output from British mines. Mr. Snowdon describes the various types of vessels that are now used to transport coal across the Atlantic, and the great improvement in the methods of loading them. Almost the whole of the coal is now carried in self-trimmers (collectors of dues and other interested parties call them cargo-cheaters). The writer describes these ships, and the principles which govern them, in detail. All of them are good sea boats with increased stability. Amongst their various improvements may be noticed better ventilation These ships are loaded by means of patent coal cranes, which not only load in the coal much more quickly, but the coal is shipped in a much better condition. The average rate of coaling is 330 tons an hour, and a self-trimmer which is loaded with these cranes does not require a single man below for trimming purposes. Truly a wonderful change.

# A MONSTER ENGINE.

Mr. Charles Rous-Martin continues his article upon the locomotive exhibit at the Paris Exhibition. His paper deals chiefly with the development of compounding. He concludes with a description of the huge locomotive which has been built by Messrs. Schneider and Co., of Creusot, and which was exhibited in their pavilion. Its chief peculiarity, besides its great size, is that the driver, instead of controlling his engine from the footplate, as is usual, has a windcutter cab in front of the smoke-box. He communicates by means of speaking tubes with the fireman who occupies the footplate. The locomotive has no fewer than fourteen wheels coupled, has a leading four-wheeled bogie and a trailing six-wheeled one. It weighs eighty-one tons exclusive of the tender, which latter runs on two bogies. The engine is designed by Mr. Thuille for swift international trains. The designer lost his life during some preliminary experiments with his huge creation. Mr. Rous-Martin thinks it is deficient in structural strength.

# ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS IN ITALY.

Mr. Enrico Bignami contributes an interesting article on the growth and present position of electrical tramways in Italy. He describes the methods in use, the different systems of supplying power, and the general practice on the lines. It appears that there are 154 miles of electric railways in the country, the greater part of which is by the trolley system.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Thwaite discusses the vexed question of the water-tube boiler for naval services. Mr. M. Cokely writes upon "Piece-work as an Agency in Machine Shop Cost Reduction." Mr. H. G. V. Oldham contributes a further article upon "The Centralisation of the Steam Condensing Plant." Mr. Hugo Diemer continues his papers on "The Commercial Organisation of the Machine Shop," and Mr. A. G. Charleton writes upon "The General Principles of Successful Mine Management."

# CASSIER'S MAGAZINE.

THE November number is a very good one, and lack of space alone prevents me noticing several articles at greater length.

### A RUSSIAN PETROLEUM PIPE LINE.

The transport of the oil obtained from the wells at Baku on the Caspian Sea to the ports of the Black Sea has until this year been largely done by road. The great range of the Caucasus so effectively divides the northern from the southern railway that communication between the two was impossible, save by means of the famous Gorgian military road, one hundred and forty miles long, which connects Vladikavkas on the north with Tiflis on the south. This road climbs to a height of seven thousand feet, and is frequently impassable because of the snow. The railways have now, however, been connected round the extreme eastern end of the range. A pipe line has been constructed from Michaelovo to Batoum. It is made of eightinch steel pipe, which has been submitted to very severe tests before being placed in position. At this time, when our papers are making so great an outcry against the contracts for rails and rolling stock for South Africa being given to American firms, it is interesting to note that although a bid of less than 3s. a foot for the pipe was received from an American firm, the Russian Government gave the contract to a Russian works at 8s. a foot. The line follows the railway track, and is buried at a depth of about one foot. The capacity of the pipe is forty-eight thousand gallons an hour. Michaelovo is four hundred and eighteen miles from Baku. The oil is brought there in tank cars, and is then discharged into large reservoir tanks, from which it is pumped through the pipe to Batoum. Mr. Foster, the writer of the article, remarks on the fact that American engineers and methods have been employed throughout in the construction of

## THE PIONEER OF HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM.

Mr. A. Titley gives an interesting account of Richard Trevithick and the work he did at the beginning of this century. The general public knows little of him, although he was the first to recognise the advantage of high-pressure steam. His road locomotives, pumping machinery and dredging appliances made him famous, but financially he was a failure. He superintended the putting up of his machinery in South and Central America, and went through at least one revolution. He was away altogether eleven years, and on his return to his native county of Cornwall he was received with the ringing of church bells and universal joy. Amongst these hardy miners, who realised more promptly than any others the value of steam power, he was always a great favourite, and went by the name of "Captain Dick."

# SMOKELESS CITIES.

Mr. William H. Bryan, in his article on smoke abatement, says:—

It may be safely said that any city may control its smoke. The means are ready at hand. Furthermore, such means are to be had in some variety, and their use imposes no undue hardship on manufacturers, either in first cost, restriction of output, or material increase of cost.

He then proceeds to describe these means, the success of which will be heartily welcomed by all.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. W. H. Tapley describes the great advance made in the use of electricity in the printing office. Mr. W. D. Wansbrough, in a descriptive article on Continental steam practice, rightly bewails the absence of British exhibits at the Paris Exhibition.

## THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

THE Cornhill for December contains one article of general interest, and with that—Colonel Maude's views on the Transvaal War—I have dealt elsewhere.

#### WHY THE LEGATIONS ESCAPED.

The best of the other papers is that in which the Rev. Roland Allen describes some of the "Causes which Led to the Preservation of the Pekin Legations." Judging from the narrative it was pure luck and not foresight which saved the legations. The bringing in of the native Christians was due to a generous desire to save them, and was regarded as a disadvantage; but, as things turned out, without their help the legations would have fallen. There were nearly 4,000 natives in the defended area, yet the besieged never suffered from serious privations. It was chance that intervened here also. A large Chinese grain shop was discovered in Legation Street which had been replenished only a few days before. Mr. Allen says that on many occasions the Chinese would have destroyed the legations. They were often on the point of success, but lack of persistency or ignorance of the true position, forced them to abandon their advantages, and to change the point of attack.

## CHARLOTTE BRONTË.

Mr. G. M. Smith, of Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co., describes his first meeting with Charlotte Brontë. The following is his description of the effect which the reading of "Jane Eyre" had upon him:—

After breakfast on Sunday morning I took the MS. of "Jane Eyre" to my little study, and began to read it. The story quickly took me captive. Before twelve o'clock my horse came to the door, but I could not put the book down. I scribbled two or three lines to my friend, saying I was very sorry that circumstances had arisen to prevent my meeting him, sent the note off by my groom, and went on reading the MS. Presently the servant came to tell me that luncheon was ready; I asked him to bring me a sandwich and a glass of wine, and still went on with "Jane Eyre." Dinner came; for me the meal was a very hasty one, and before I went to bed that night I had finished reading the manuscript.

Of the authoress personally, Mr. Smith says :-

My first impression of Charlotte Brontë's personal appearance was that it was interesting rather than attractive. She was very small, and had a quaint old-fashioned look. Her head seemed too large for her body. She had fine eyes, but her face was marred by the shape of the mouth and by the complexion. There was but little feminine charm about her; and of this fact she herself was uneasily and perpetually conscious. It may seem strange that the possession of genius did not lift her above the weakness of an excessive anxiety about her personal appearance. But I believe that she would have given all her genius and her fame to have been beautiful. Perhaps few women ever existed more anxious to be pretty than she, or more angrily conscious of the circumstance that she was not pretty.

## COLONIAL SERVANTS.

Lady Broome, writing on "Colonial Servants," tells an amusing tale of a Zulu girl, introduced to civilisation at a very early age, whom she engaged as a servant. On being brought to London she took to English ways as if she had never known anything else. But on her return to Natal—

Maria's kinsmen came around her and began to claim some share in her prosperity. Free fights were of constant occurrence, and in one of them Maria, using the skull of an ox as a weapon, broke her sister's leg. Soon after that she returned to the savage life she had not known since her infancy, and took to it with delight. I don't know what became of her clothes, but she had presented herself before my friend clad in an old sack and with necklaces of wild animals' teeth, and proudly announced

she had just been married "with cows"—thus showing how completely her Christianity had fallen away from her, and she had practically returned, on the first opportunity, to the depth of that savagery from which she had been taken before she could even remember it. I soon lost all trace of her, but Maria's story has always remained in my mind as an amazing instance of the strength of race-instinct.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. S. G. Tallentyre, writing on "The Road to Knowledge a Hundred Years Ago," describes the methods of education then prevalent. Mr. A. M. Brice tells the story of the "Amazing Vagabond," Bamfylde Moore Carew, who flourished in the first half of the eighteenth century.

# THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

THE Nuova Antologia (November 1st) gives prominence to the annual address recently delivered at Ravenna to the "Dante Alighieri" Society by its venerable President, Professor Pasquale Villari. This society exists for the patriotic purpose of encouraging the study of the Italian language among Italians living beyond the frontier, and is steadily increasing in numbers and in influence. To English people the interesting portion of the address is that which refers to Malta. Mr. Chamberlain having ordained that Italian is to be no longer the official language of the island, and that it is to be gradually replaced by English, the Dante Alighieri Society has stepped in to voice the almost unanimous opposition of the islanders to the proposed change. A successful meeting was held to protest against the exclusion of Italian from the schools, and a special committee was formed to agitate by all lawful means against the change. Professor Villari also points out that the English Government refused to submit the question to a popular vote, while not a single candidate at the recent election for the legislative council dared to pronounce himself in favour of the suppression of Italian.

The same subject is touched upon at the close of an otherwise friendly article in the Rivista Politica e Letteraria, "From Rome to London," on the choice of an ambassador to the English Court. The anonymous writer declares that Mr. Chamberlain has raised a hornet's nest about his ears in Malta, and warns England to act with prudence in the language controversy, for any troubles in Malta will re-echo in Italy, and would put a severe strain on the friendship which has been felt hitherto for England.

The Civilla Cattolica (November 3rd) publishes an article strongly urging the creation of an international tribunal both as a means of preventing war and of restraining the despotism of Governments. Of such a tribunal it naturally considers that the Pope should be the president. It expresses the conviction that the dawning century will see the inauguration of such a tribunal, and points to the Peace Conference at The Hague as the greatest step towards a higher civilisation that has been taken in the last half-century.

The Rassegna Nazionale (November 16th) prints a short article by the Senator G. di Revel, expressing sympathy with the Boer people in their distress by denouncing Kruger as the sole author of the war which has ended so disastrously for his country, and expressing the hope that, should he come to Italy, no ovations will be made on his behalf.

Among literary articles this month we may notice an excellent sketch of Rossetti in Flegrea (November 5th), and another in the Antologia (November 16th) on Charlotte Brontë, by Professor Segré.

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# THE REVUE DE PARIS.

In the Revue de Paris for November contemporary politics are left severely alone; on the other hand, there are two contributions of the highest historical interest—that in which M. Masson, the great Buonaparte authority, attempts to tell the story of all that led to the divorce of Napoleon and Josephine, and that in which M. Lemoine discusses the relations of the French bishops and the Huguenots at the close of the seventeenth century. M. Masson takes the very worst possible view of Josephine's character; he even goes so far as to say that very soon after her marriage to Buonaparte, she, rather than he, was already contemplating the idea of a divorce.

## THE FRENCH BISHOPS AND THE HUGUENOTS.

Of more interest, perhaps, to English readers is the vivid account of the relations which existed between the French bishops and the Huguenots thirteen years after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Greatly to the surprise of Louis XIV. and his advisers, the task of violently converting the Huguenots into good Catholics was found to be anything but an easy one, and those who were so converted did not prove very desirable citizens. was then, after years of ineffectual effort, that the King made up his mind to hold a general consultation with the bishops as to what must be done. Each bishop was asked to furnish a report, and these, which have all been preserved, make very curious reading. According to one great ecclesiastic, whose diocese covered a large portion of Southern France, there were three types of Huguenots the gentlemen, who had practically no religion at all, the tradesmen, who took their religion more seriously, and the peasantry, who were ardently attached to Calvanism, and who were willing to suffer anything rather than give up their faith. The question was complicated by the fact that the Huguenots were suspected of keeping up connection with foreign relations inimical to France. Several bishops more enlightened than their fellows greatly regretted the revocation of the Edict, and pointed out that all those Huguenots who were a credit to the country, rather than give up their religion had emigrated to England and other Protestant countries. It was generally admitted also that those who outwardly conformed should not be compelled either to attend mass or to receive the sacraments unless they were willing to do so. But every bishop had his own theory as to how the Huguenots were to be treated; the kindly and charitable souls wished to try persuasion, not force; the more determined and self-willed ecclesiastics wished to go almost any length. There seems to have been one moment when it was absolutely decided to allow universal freedom of conscience. But Louis XIV. had an intense dislike to being made to go back on his word; accordingly, the terrible responsibility rests with him and with him alone, and it was his dislike to own himself in the wrong which led to endless difficulties and to the disappearance from France of some of her worthiest sons.

### A TOUCHING STORY.

Yet another historical article concerns Stanislas Leszczynska, the father of Louis XV.'s Queen. Although married to the King of France when still a child, Marie Leszczynska never forgot her home or her father, the King of Poland. Scarce a week went by but she sent him a present; on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays she wrote him long letters, and he on his side wrote to her as constantly some of the most charming letters ever penned by a father to a daughter. The correspondence went on for upwards of forty years, and once every twelve

months the King Stanislas spent a few days at Versailles. The queen always remained, even after sixty, the exiled king's adored child. His death was very tragic; on February 5th, 1766, he being at the time eighty eight years of age, he was severely burnt; and after lingering something like a fortnight, during which time he constantly wrote to her bright, cheerful letters in order that she might not know his terrible condition, he died. Marie Leszczynska only survived him two years, and their correspondence is now about to be given to the world for the first time.

# OTHER ARTICLES.

Other articles consist of an account of Mr. McKinley, by M. Viallate; of Vicomte de Reiset's somewhat dreary during the Monarchist emigration which took place in 1815; Madame Darmesteter attempts to give her French public some idea of what manner of man was William Makepeace Thackeray, and Comte Remacle devotes many pages to telling the story of a Provençale vendetta.

# THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

WITH the exception of Captain Gilbert's careful and elaborate account and criticism of the South African campaign—his present chapter, the nineteenth, only brings the story of the war down to the arrival of Lord Roberts in South Africa—the Nouvelle Revue has no article of really topical interest. We have noticed elsewhere the amusing pages that may be fairly entitled "The Duellist's Vade Mecum." The Alpine climber will find something to amuse him in M. Picard's two articles entitled "Milord Mont Blanc," for in it the French Alpinist gives a very good all-round account of the giant of the Alps regarded from the historic, the picturesque the mere tourist, and the serious climber's point of view.

A valuable contribution to the history of the Revolution is published in the first November number—namely, a touching account of the famous revolutionary, the Conventional Le Bas, written after his death by his widow, Elizabeth Duplay, who was at one time the bosom friend of Robespierre's sister Charlotte. In these pages is given a very pleasant picture of Robespierre, and one that does not at all bear out Carlyle's famous description of him

No French review is complete without a slice of foreign travel. M. de Raulin, who is apparently a French naval officer, publishes his notes of a journey from Algiers to Zanzibar. He has, however, nothing very new or very interesting to say, for it requires the pen of a Pierre Loti to make this kind of journal really interesting.

M. Depasse discusses continental trade unions in relation to French law, especially with reference to the "Conseils du Travail," that is, the great conferences where both workmen and capitalists are equally represented, and which, though now sanctioned by the State, were organised before they were in any way recognised officially. M. Delines tries to explain to his readers the inner workings of an American presidential election; and he acknowledges in the first few lines of his article his indebtedness to Mr. James Boyle's excellent article lately published in the Nineteenth Century. M. Lemaigre discusses "Quo Vadis," a book which, as the French critic points out, has far exceeded in circulation any novel of Zola's or of Ohnet's.

Temple Bar for December—an exceptionally interesting number—contains a study by G. Serrell of Lucy, Countess of Carlisle, Strafford's friend, and warner of the five members, a riddle-soul which attracted Browning's Muse.

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# THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

M. BRUNETIÈRE'S review for November fully maintains its high reputation. We have noticed elsewhere M. Leroy-Beaulieu's article on the Chinese problem.

#### THE CONGO FREE STATE.

M. d'Ursel contributes to the first November number an account of a visit which he paid to the Congo State at the beginning of this year. Although M. d'Ursel had previously been concerned with the administration of the State in Europe, this was his first visit to the Congo. He was told by the Belgian officials that the natives had a delightful time, and were much happier than the whites, for they worked very little, and all their wants were fully provided for. Most of the tribes are still cannibals, not because there is any lack of other food, but owing to the idea that in eating a person one is doing him honour; thus a brave enemy will be eaten on the theory that his warlike qualities are assimilated by those who eat him. M. d'Ursel adds that the whites are very seldom eaten, only about a dozen cases in twenty-five years being known, though he apparently does not see that this fact reflects somewhat upon the bravery of the Belgians. M. d'Ursel describes the missionaries, notably those at Boma, and the difficulties which confront the good priests of the various Orders in dealing with people who are characterised by the most primitive instincts, and have no conception of Western morality. The missionaries mainly devote themselves to the children, and this plan also meets with the approval of the State Administration. M. d'Ursel visited a school near Boma where 400 children are being educated to become, some soldiers, some labourers. They are easily taught to drill, and the various forms of artisan's work did not appear to be beyond their intellects. These youths are married as much as possible to the girls who are educated by the Boma nuns. The priests and nuns have an apparently adequate organisation of hospitals and dispensaries, each of which bears the name of the town or province in Belgium which subscribed for it. The Administration appears to regulate the importation of alcohol with considerable strictness; the import duty is very high, and the sale of spirits is forbidden in the whole of the Upper Congo. As regards the reported cruelties of the officials, M. d'Ursel points out that there are black sheep in every body of men; but he declares that abuses when proved are invariably remedied, and that officials guilty of wrong-doing are punished.

## THE FRENCH BUDGETS OF THE CENTURY.

M. Roche has an article, full of statistics, in which he traces the development of French finance as exhibited in the annual Budgets throughout the nineteenth century. His aim is only to furnish facts which may be interpreted according to the various needs of the political historian, or the social philosopher. It is a striking fact, as showing the growth of expenditure in France, that the nineteenth century began with a Budget of rather over £33,000,000 sterling; while the twentieth century will begin with a Budget of £161,000,000—an increase of nearly five-fold.

#### THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The Vicomte de Vogüé contributes an interesting survey of the Exhibition which has just closed. Apart entirely from its subject, the article is an admirable example of a most beautiful literary style. M. de Vogüé explains very justly the events which militated against the success of the Exhibition, notably the Boer War, which aroused British susceptibilities; the murder of

King Humbert; and finally, and perhaps the most important of all, the crisis in China. It is wonderful in the circumstances that the Exhibition was so magnificently successful. It was opened long before it was really ready, while the financial arrangements were injured by excessive speculation. M. de Vogüé seems to think that of all the nations who came to Paris bringing the varied fruits of their art and their industry, none furnished more marvellous lessons than Japan. The delicacy and originality of her art were an old story; but the practical craftsmanship and the triumphs of the Japanese in agriculture, engineering, and so on, were new.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Among other articles may be mentioned one by M. Lévy, full of interesting statistics, on metals and coal; a study of the School of the Trocadéro by M. Talmeyr; and some recollections of New Granada by M. d'Espagnat. In his Political Chronicle M. Charmes makes a very natural but none the less amusing blunder when he imagines that Mr. Chamberlain's speech at the Fishmongers' Company was addressed to a "very popular" audience, presumably Billingsgate fishwives!

# The Pall Mall Magazine.

WITH the December number the editorship of Lord Frederic Hamilton comes to an end. The proprietor and staff take the opportunity to express their high apprecia-tion of his services and their regret at his retirement. His last number will perhaps impress Puritan readers with its too much flavour of the gruesome and uncanny, and its decided dash of the erotic. They may not quite relish Mr. Wm. Waldorf Astor's "Pharaoh's Daughter," a piece of fiction which sets forth how Moses was the offspring of an amour of the princess with a priest of the sun-god masquerading as the sun-god himself. But there are several good articles, notably those by Mr. Tom Mills on Wellington, N.Z., and by Mr. Jessop on Royal Tapestry at Windsor, both of which claim separate notice. Mr. F. H. Skrine unearths a "Seventeenth Century Ollendorff," a conversation book in French and English. which sheds valuable light on London life under the Merry Monarch. A quaint little poem, which is elaborately illustrated by H. G. Fell, is contributed by Marvin Dana. It is entitled "Woman." Each stanza begins "God was a wondrous worker," and recounts the story of Creation in its successive stages. The last stanza, which departs rather widely from the Hebrew tale of the rib, gives the point of the whole piece :-

God was a wondrous worker, And He took the heart from His breast And made a Woman, Nor laboured again: He had wrought His wonderful Best.

The Women of the Salons are still being cleverly portrayed by S. G. Tallentyre in Longman's Magazine. The salon selected for the December issue is Madame Geoffrin's, and is described as "one of the wonders of the social world." Madame was daughter of a valet de chambre; uneducated; not beautiful; bourgeoise; wife of a wealthy but stupid old ice-maker; of irreproachable virtue; who, in an aristocratic age, when virtue was out of fashion, had flocking to her rooms savants, philosophers, artists, nobles, princes, ambassadors, politicians, reformers. She "had the supreme art of making others talk their best."

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# GERMAN MAGAZINES.

## Nord und Süd.

THE November number has as frontispiece a portrait, very well reproduced, of Count Waldersee. Gebhard Zermin contributes what he calls a life sketch of the Field-Marshal. It is, however, little else save a rather long drawn out chronological survey of the chief events in his life. The introduction gives an account of his immediate ancestors, and Mr. Zermin then passes on to describe the christening of the future leader of the allied forces in China. The chief item of interest in his boyhood is that he used to p'ay with Prince Frederick William of Prussia, who was later the second Emperor of Germany. There is nothing remarkable in his career until just before the outbreak of the Franco-German War, when he was Military Attaché to the German Embassy in Paris. He then sent a report to his Government, dealing with the way in which war should be waged against the French, a report which shows him as a very observant and intelligent observer. His advice was acted on to a great extent, whilst that given by Colonel Stoffel, French military attaché in Berlin, was totally ignored by the authorities in Paris. Of personal information there is nothing; the only mention made of his domestic life is that he married an American, Mary Lee, daughter of David Lee of New York, in his 43rd year. He has no

It is instructive for Englishmen to read how a German looks at things which he himself usually only sees through British spectacles. In an interesting article upon World powers and languages, Mr. Karl Walcker gives a brief survey of the position of England, Russia, and Germany all over the world. He gives statistics of the growth in the numbers of the various people speaking the four great European languages.

The numbers speaking the English language have increased between 1800-1880 by 546 per cent., the Russian by 200 per cent., the German by 84 per cent., and the French by 26 per cent.

Mr. Walcker then proceeds to explain that the great increase in English-speaking folk does not mean a proportionate increase in the strength of England herself. He says, for instance, that the total independence of Canada, South Africa, and Australia is merely a question of time. He points out that "the more England, in a short-sighted way, has tied up her forces in South Africa, where she has created a new Ireland, the more impossible it is for her to equalise things with Russia in China."

In endeavouring to show that the German tongue is really much more widely used than would appear from the percentage of increase, he mentions that the Germans in the States are increasing, and will continue to do so. He does not seem to see that although the German vote has a great influence on a Presidential election, the very fact of their surroundings compels the German-American to learn English; and as time goes on English is as much the language of the German-American, and he is as good a citizen of the United States as any one. Mr. Walcker also points out various other places where German emigrants settle, but the same arguments apply there as in the United States. When speaking of Colonies, Mr. Walcker remarks that as German colonial expansion only began in 1884, they form another item not reckoned in the percentages. A study of the statistics of German Colonies makes the remarks he gives upon French colonial possessions seem singularly appropriate to those of Germany. He says: "It is a well known jest to say that the population of a French colony consists chiefly of officers, soldiers and officials." He discusses the Chinese peril, but says that the Boxers will be obliged to go down before modern civilisation, they can do nothing against the united forces of the great Powers. Mr. Walcker evidently does not agree with Sir Robert Hart, the greatest Chinese expert living, in these matters.

# Deutsche Revue.

Professor Dr. G. M. Fiamingo writes a sensible article upon the strife that is going on between the Vatican and the Quirinal. He describes the various attempts that have been made to bring about a better understanding, all of which attempts have failed. But, says Dr. Fia-mingo, although it is good policy for the Pope to make himself out as a much ill-used prisoner in the Vatican, whose land has been forcibly taken from him, those advantages which his present position gives him very much outweigh any benefits he might win by a return to temporal power. When the Pope was a temporal sovereign he was get-at-able by other temporal sovereigns, but having lost-his land he gained immensely morally, and Bismarck's remark on the situation is true enough. The great Chancellor said, during his quarrel with the Pope: "Yes, if the Pope were still a Western power I should soon settle this affair. A few grenadiers at the gates of Rome would suffice." But, as it was, Bismarck was powerless. The writer also points out that the acquisition of the few square miles which the Papal See is supposed to be longing for would mean the sacrifice of nearly a million pounds per annum. Peter's Pence, which was started in order to enable the Pope to live without being beholden to the Italian Government, bring in nearly a million yearly; but if the land were regained the excuse for levying the contribution would be gone. Dr. Fiamingo is very positive that no reconciliation will be effected, and equally sure that the Papal See knows very well that it is better off as things are now than it ever was before.

# WHY ENGLISHMEN ARE DISLIKED.

Lord Newton contributes a paper which must be rather strong reading to Germans. The writer is not particularly successful in answering his own question, but he points to the Jameson Raid as the first cause of the present dislike, and to the Transvaal War and Fashoda as adding to that feeling. He complains that our position is not understood as regards the war. We do not want goldfields, he says-we had to defend ourselves from being driven from South Africa. No wonder the editor puts in a footnote to explain that the views of the *Deutsche Revue* are by no means those of Lord Newton as regards the war. The article concludes with a regret that on the Continent everyone seems to regard the British Government as a sort of Machiavellian machine, working ruthlessly on a fixed policy of acquisition. His remarks are peculiarly adapted to the way in which most of our papers seem to regard the Russian Government, and Lord Newton's remark that this attitude of foreign nations towards us is simply laughable is also very applicable to our own position.

# THE PIGEON POST.

The Deutsche Revue is altogether a very good number indeed. Lack of space prevents my noticing the other articles, of which the most interesting is a description of the Pigeon Post, which was started during the siege of Paris by Gambetta. The article is by Gross, captain of the air-ship department.

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# CASSELL'S.

Cassell's Magazine for December is a beautiful Christmas number. Its principal attraction undoubtedly consists in four Rembrandt photogravures—Sydney Muschamp's "Ordered South"—showing mother, wife and child decorating the portrait of the absent soldier; Gilbert Foster's "Garden of Lyonesse," with the exquisite girl-figure in the foreground; Henrietta Ronner's "Our Play-room," the play-room being a basket full of lovely kittens frolicking over their young mother; and Charles Padday's naval battle-piece "Worsted."

## WAGGISH SIR WALTER.

There is plenty of good reading matter. Sir Walter Besant describes Christmas in Old London with much sympathy and humour. This is how he tells us of a potion for the season:—

You would like to try an Apple Florentine next Christmas? Pray do. If it were revived, it would probably become once more a national dish, popular especially with Temperance Societies. Take a large pewter dish; fill it with good baking apples; put in plenty of sugar and lemon; cover it with pastry. When it is baked, take off the cover, pour in a quart of well-spiced ale, cover it up again, and serve.

# SAILING OVER ICE 100 MILES AN HOUR.

Beckles Willson gives an enthusiastic account of ice-boats and ice-boating. He declares "the rare exhilaration that tingles one's every nerve when guiding a mighty ice-boat over smooth ice in a stiff wind is unequalled by any other experience in the whole world." An ice-yacht will outrun the fastest express train; it sweeps past at 90 to 100 miles an hour. An average ice-boat measures over all 46 feet, with a sail-area of over 430 feet, and a weight of between eight and nine hundred pounds. Sometimes the speed is so great that "the skeleton craft are lifted from the ice and fairly fly for yards through the air."

As though by way of contrast to this Canadian winter sport, Mr. W. B. Wollen, R.I., gives a lurid and almost gruesome sketch of "Christmas at the Front" last year, by Modder River. It was an unpleasant mixture of heat, ennui, sandstorm, dust-covered food, and flies.

# M.P.'S AND THEIR CLOTHES.

T. P. O'Connor and Harry Furniss between them supply a humorous sketch of the gradual relaxation of Parliamentary rigour in the matter of dress, from the tophat and black dress-coat of twenty years ago. Mr. John Martin, an Irish member, is credited with departing from the top-hat in the seventies and, in defiance of private remonstrances from the Speaker, sporting a low-crowned white hat. Then Joe Cowen came with soft black hat; then Parnell's Irishmen; then the Labour member and Keir Hardie; and the sartorial strictness of St. Stephen's was gone for ever; all of which has significance for the grave sociologist.

Gentleman's for December is full of piquant and curious matter. Mr. Lowry's "Faiths of Tsarland" asks for separate notice. Mr. Allingham's "Weather Causerie" introduces the staple topic of English conversation into "Magazinedom" very pleasantly. Mr. Harold Bretherton treats of dialects as they are allowed conventionally to appear in literature, from Shakespeare to the Kailyard School, and says some things that are smart and biting and true. Miss Emily Hill makes the alarming announcement that "we are threatened with a revival of snufftaking," and goes on to tell many stories of snuff and snuff-takers. There are other very readable papers.

## The Church Quarterly.

THE last Church Quarterly Review of the century bears deepening impress of the devout and scholarly though narrowly Anglican mind behind it. The article on Ritschlianism and Church doctrine would move a German theologian to fits of laughter, from its grotesque inability to apprehend and still more to appraise the work of Ritschl. The poor reviewer, turned adrift on these unknown seas, with little beyond his Anglican "Church doctrine" to guide him, is indeed to be commiserated. The criticism of the late Principal Caird's fundamental Christianity is, on the other hand, decidedly pertinent, though evidently disposed to shy at anything and everything that smells of Hegel. A discussion of the New Dictionary of the Bible ends with a characteristic expression of discontent at "the allotment of many articles on biblical theology to writers who have long ago formed conclusions which are at variance with the teaching and organisation of the Catholic Church." This, mind, in criticism of a work edited by a Presbyterian divine! Elsewhere in these pages attention is called to the reviewer's alarm concerning the orthodoxy of our Passion Play guide. But in spite of these little blemishes, the net impression left by the periodical is religious rather than ecclesiastical, and is consequently more edifying and less exasperating than one expects from a Church print. There is generous appreciation of Mr. Lecky and of the late William Morris. Of John Wiclif it is suggested that he, the great opponent of pluralism, was himself one of the greatest of pluralists. Dr. Gasquet's theory that the old English Bible was not the work of Wiclif, but of the Catholic Church in England, is stated, for subsequent criticism. The highest praise is given to Mr. Gannon's Irish History. The Christian World anthology of views on the Atonement is vigorously and not unfairly dis-

# Maemillan's.

Macmillan's for December is unusually interesting. Most likely to attract attention is "A Regimental Officer's" estimate of the Reservist in war. He frankly confesses that before the present war he was, like most of his class, sceptical as to the worth of the Reservist. He has found out his mistake. The real weakness of the Reservesystem is the non-commissioned officer, who, had he excelled as such when a coloursman, would probably not have returned to civil life, and is declared to have proved disappointing. But the Reservist private is pronounced an agreeable surprise; his conduct excellent in camp, on march, in discipline, in action; and his firing superior to that of the Boers!

"Weathering an Earthquake" at Charleston in August is graphically, at times almost breathlessly, and often

humorously described by A. M. Brice.

The impressions of Klondike left upon Mr. C. C. Osborne, which he now draws to a conclusion, are not so unfavourable to the climate as might have been expected. The great mortality is attributed not to the climate, but to careless and insufficient feeding and clothing, as well as to dirt. Autumn and spring are set down as delightful: the weather in September, March and April as the most beautiful he had ever experienced. He felt the silence of the region most painfully. But in fine he pronounces the country to be a very good one, and capable of being made to support a large population.

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# LEARNING LANGUAGES BY LETTER-KURITING.

NTERNATIONALISM, or to use a higher term, the promotion of good feeling between the peoples, is the most pressing duty which lies before us in the new To dispel the ignorance and misunderstanding which at present render it almost impossible for the residents in one country to form an unprejudiced judgment concerning the actions of the residents in another country, is to promote internationalism, and this end must be sought not by one method, but by all. Especially is it important that the good work should be under-taken among the young. The old have grown up in the midst of prejudices which have caked hard, and which in many cases can no more be removed or modified than you can remove or modify the shell of a tortoise by tickling it with a feather. They can neither learn the language, accustom themselves to the manner of thought, nor realise the environment of the foreigner; but the new generation which is springing up in our schools offers more plastic material upon which to work. In their case also it is possible to reinforce the more or less latent desire for fraternal union by the practical necessity of familiarising themselves with the knowledge of other languages than their own.

For some years past the system of international correspondence between scholars in various countries initiated by M. Mieille has been carried on with everincreasing success in France, Germany, North America, and this country. But in view of the increased urgency for extending and developing all agencies making for peace, friendship, and international intercourse, it has been decided to put the whole matter upon a more solid and permanent foundation. There will be published at Easter next year the first number of an International Annual in three languages, English, German, and French. There is at present no international periodical issued for the purpose of accustoming young scholars in various countries to form those acquaintances which are so much to be desired both for facilitating the acquisition of a language and for forming those ties of sympathy and friendship which do so much to promote the amenity of intercourse between the peoples.

This first Annual will, of necessity, be very much of the nature of an experiment; and it will depend for its success upon the degree of support which it may receive, especially from teachers and those who have already cooperated with us in promoting this international interchange of correspondence.

At present there are no fewer than 8000 persons, chiefly pupils, in schools in this country, who carry on a correspondence more or less regularly with as many young friends in France and Germany. Between Germany and France the number of correspondents is computed to be still larger. Thus the more or less sporadic but natural growth of the idea mooted by M. Mieille some years ago has produced the satisfactory result that thousands of persons in the three countries are corresponding with each other, and not only acquiring more facility in the use of a foreign language, but, what is from a general point of view of still more importance, learning to realise the existence of living human beings with warm human interest in other countries than their own.

In the production of this Annual I am glad to have the co-operation of M. Mieille as French editor, and in Germany my esteemed collaborator will be Professor Hartmann. I sincerely hope that the announcement of this Annual and the publication of the first number will be followed by a great extension of the system, which is eminently simple, and which experience has shown is followed by the best results, both educational and otherwise.

By way of encouragement to the scholars themselves I have resolved to offer one hundred prizes, or rather presents, these presents to consist of books in the three languages chiefly concerned, about thirty for each country.

The head teacher in each school upon the lists of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, Revue Universitaire, and those of Professor Hartmann is asked to send in the name of the pupil considered by him or her as most deserving as regards continuance in regular careful correspondence and general character. As only ninety books are available for France, Germany, and England, it follows that only one name can be sent from each school, and that even then age and length of correspondence must be taken into consideration. Only pupils who have corresponded at least one year are eligible.

The names to be sent in to the three different centres not later than the first week in February.

## CONTENTS OF ANNUAL.

As the book is intended to be interesting to all concerned it must contain—

- cerned it must contain—

  1. A sketch of the scheme in the three principal languages.
- 2. Accounts of school, home, or neighbourhood, from the scholars themselves, with photographs, if the school has a sufficiently able amateur. These accounts are, of course, to be sent by the teacher, one from each school. One scholar, however, may write the account—another photograph; these accounts may be in own language. Age of writer must be given, and other particulars.
- 3. Original letters from scholars in the language of the foreign correspondent.
- 4. If possible a story from a famous writer in each country.
  5. A list which will contain the name of each prize winner and accepted contributor, with name of school and teacher.
  - 6. Some details of the exchange of homes.
- Accounts by scholars of favourite school games.
   Jokes, conundrums, etc., translated from foreign journals

Contributions for Annual; letters, accounts, written in German, photographs, must be sent to Professor Hartmann, 2, Fechnerstrasse, Leipzig, Germany. Those in French to M. Mieille, 59, Rue des Pyrénées, Tarbes, France. Contributions in English to be sent to the office of Review of Reviews, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, endorsed "Languages." Teachers are asked to send anything which interests their scholars.

Two copies will be sent free to the schools which are on the Correspondence list of the Revue Universitaire, REVIEW OF REVIEWS, and Professor Hartmann's lists; one for the teacher, and one for the school library. It will also be sent free to those scholars who correspond, if applications are sent by the teacher with 2½d, for postage. All prize-winners and accepted contributors will receive a free copy also. To others the price is 1s. post free.

We earnestly ask those teachers who are interested themselves and have interested their pupils in international correspondence to tell their pupils about the project, and that we shall be glad to receive any accounts they like to send us. We cannot promise to publish every such contribution, as our space will be limited to thirty pages, and therefore a selection will have to be made. Possibly in some cases such an account might be suggested to a promising pupil as alternative to the usual holiday task.

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# SOME BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

# LEST WE FORGET.\*

# A KEEPSAKE FROM THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

DO not think that I have ever written a book which has interested me more than my new Annual. If it interests the reader as much as it interested the writer, it will certainly have a phenomenal success. For my new Annual is quite unique. It is entitled "Lest We Forget: A Keepsake from the Nineteenth Century." My idea was to provide the reader with a volume which would be exactly what its name implies, that is to say, it would be a permanent aide-memoire for all that is most significant and interesting in the history of the Nineteenth Century. It is divided into three parts. first deals with the movements of the century, and is a character-sketch of the last hundred years. The second deals with the personalities of the Century, and passes in rapid review the men and women whose lives have made the history of the Nineteenth Century. The third section contains a carefully compiled chronology of the Nineteenth Century. It is, of course, impossible to mention all the incidents in the history of the last hundred years within the compass of our Annual. But it contains about 1,500 of the more important dates. They might easily have been multiplied to 15,000, but at the same time it is not probable that more than 150 will be remembered after the lapse of another hundred years. It also contains a summary of about twenty of the great treaties by which from time to time the map of the world has been remodelled. I have taken as my motto the familiar couplet of Lowell's :-

"Backward look across the ages, and the beacon moments see,

That like peaks of some sunk continent jut through Oblivion's sea,"

It is not merely an aide-memoire, and a chronology, an appreciation, and a character sketch. It is also a portrait album. It is chiefly in the selection of the subjects for portraits that my interest in the compiling of the Annual was excited, for if you think of it, the task before me, as editor, was to construct a Temple of Fame for the Century, and the task before me was really the selection of those who were worthy to be remembered among the Notables of the Century. If only we had had nineteen similar books, one for each of the nineteen centuries, of the Christian Era, with what interest we should turn over the pages of this unique collection!

Of course I make no pretension to be qualified for the custodian of such a Temple of Fame. The work ought to be done by a committee of experts, not by a single individual working at high pressure, endeavouring to rake together, in a fortnight, the accessible portraits of those whose names are familiar at least to the British public, even if he had nothing else to do. But as a matter of fact, I have seldom been so driven, having had not merely to bring out the REVIEW OF REVIEWS in the same time, but also to prepare my l. test par phlet on the war, "How Not to Make Peace," hich had to be written and published before the derite on the Queen's Speech. Nevertheless, such as it is 't has the field to itself, for it has no rival and no compet or.

I have divided the No bles into two categories. There are those of the first t. tht, who have figured most conspicuously in the Century. To each of these I allotted a full page for their portrait. The others are groups and categories, and as there were two hundred of them, it was necessary to print them small, so that several could go on a page. Few more interesting discussions than those which took place as to the right of the Notable to a full page or to a part of a page, could be imagined. In some cases Notables had to be left out, for the simple reason that I could not lay my hands upon a suitable portraitone of those accidents which often determine the survival of historical personages in the records of their time. Here is the list of those whom I have selected as "the full-page Notables," the selection being made with a view to covering as wide an area as possible, both geographical and intellectual :-

The Queen's portrait I print as a frontispiece, for her reign has covered more of the Century than that of any living Sovereign.

After her come Napoleon I., Metternich, Stein, Goethe, Sir Walter Scott, Cobden, Mazzini, Alexander II., Abraham Lincoln, Bismarck, Moltke, Gambetta, Gladstone, General Gordon, the Empress of China, the Mikado of Japan, Nicholas II., Darwin and Pasteur.

At the beginning of the Century, keepsakes were a great feature in Christmas literature, but they lost their vogue many years ago. I hope that this venture of mine may revive their popularity, for "Lest We Forget" is a veritable keepsake for the Century, and I can imagine no more seasonable and permanently useful Christmas present than "Lest We Forget." The worst of most Christmas Annuals is that they perish with the using, and by February no one remembers that they existed; but the value of the Nineteenth Century keepsake will increase year by year, rising in value as the events of which it treats fade into the distance.

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Lest we Forget." REVIEW OF REVIEWS ANNUAL. One shilling; by post, 18, 3d.

# THE LIFE OF ABOUR RAHMAN, AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN.\*

THE Monthly Review recently published as an article some extracts from this remarkable book. I noticed it at the time in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, and now I am very glad indeed to have the two volumes, clearly printed on good paper and illustrated with excellent portraits of the Amir. It is not often that an Oriental sovereign writes the history of his reign while he is still in the zenith of his power. That Abdur Rahman has done it entitles him to our gratitude and appreciation. He has a very pretty wit has the Amir, and his Oriental fashion of

illustrating his story by apologues and fables is a welcome change to the Western reader. One of his illustrations is so felicitous that, although I fear it is told in order to attack the policy with which I have always been identi-fied, I cannot resist quoting it here. Speaking of those who maintain that there is no need to be perpetually worrying about the alleged designs of Russia upon India, the Amir says :-

This reminds me of the pigeon, who, seeing a cat coming towards him, closed his eyes, thinking that if he did not see the cat, the cat would not see him. But the cat did see him, and caught him, and ate him up.

# THE GOAT, THE LION, AND THE BEAR.

This illustrative style is one great characteristic of the Amir as a historian. For instance, it pursues him even into his dreams, for he says:—

There is a saying that the cat does not dream about anything but mice. I dream of nothing but the backward condition of my country, and how to defend it, seeing that this poor goat, Afghanistan, is a victim at which a lion from one side and a terrible bear from the other side are staring, and ready to swallow at the first opportunity afforded.

The first volume, with which we need not concern ourselves here, is chiefly biographical, and the first part of the second is descriptive of the way in which he governs his country; but the latter part of the second volume is devoted to an exposition of his political ideas.



The Amir of Afghanistan.

We hear the bleating of the goat as he turns alternately from the lion to the bear, and wonders whether his horns will grow sufficiently sharp to enable him to keep them both at bay. Of the two, as this book is published in English, it is not surprising to find that he has most distrust of Russia; but he is by no means satisfied with England. He quite appreciates that he is much better off with Russia on the other side than he would be if he were left face to face with England, and no Russian bear on the northern horizon. The natural policy, therefore, of the goat when he addresses himself to the lion is to do everything he possibly can to foment hatred and distrust

of that terrible bear who is looking over his northern frontier. Probably, if the Amir were to write in Russia, he would present us with the other side of the shield, and Russians would be edified with the exposition of the perfidy and insatiable ambition of Great Britain.

## A SLICE OF BITTER MELON.

In this book he even ventures to tell the English lion pretty plainly how much he is disap-pointed in him, especially because of our stolid refusal to allow him to send an ambassador to London; but with the address of a true courtier, he follows up this frank expression of his disappointment by one of his charming apologues. He exhorts sors not to take any serious offence on account of this refusal :-

For we must remember the story of the lover who used to get a sweet melon from the hands of his beloved every day.

She used to take great pains to cut it into tiny little slices, and place it upon a costly porcelain plate, when he visited her. One day it happened that she got hold of a very bitter melon by mistake, and as she had not tasted it herself, she put it before him, as usual. The man went on eating it, without saying a word about its bitterness. When the last piece only of the melon was left upon the plate, one of his friends came in, and took it up to eat it, but finding it so bitter, asked his friend why he had not told his beloved of the bitterness of the melon. He answered that it would have been most ungrateful, after having eaten a sweet melon every day for months, to grumble about a bitter melon which he had only to eat once. This, of course, endeared him more in the eyes of his idol.

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\* "The Life of Abdur Rahman, Amir of Afghanistan." Two vols. 23s. With portraits, maps, and illustrations. (John Murray.)

more than ever devoted to Abdur Rahman when she discovers with what good grace he accepted the refusal of his son's request.

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## CRITICISM OF ENGLISH POLICY.

In his criticism of English policy in Afghanistan he speaks some unpalatable truths. The first Afghan war, which was undertaken in order to dethrone his grandfather, was a step for which we had no justification, and it was not honest to put our puppet upon the throne against the wishes of the Afghan people. The second period of our passive policy culminated in the third Afghan war, which was undertaken because Shere Ali had received a Russian emissary.

"It is a curious thing," remarks the Amir naïvely, "that England did not ask Russia for an explanation of her conduct in giving protection to Shere Ali, and in interfering with Afghanistan; but they punished Shere Ali for this, though Lord Lytton himself had ordered him to write letters to General Kaufman."

Of course the Amir equally disapproves of Lord Lytton's policy of partition, and although he approves of the present policy of subsidising Afghanistan as an independent kingdom, he is disappointed to find that it is not carried out to the extent it ought to be. He ought, for instance, to have his ambassador in London. But here again he winds up the expression of his differences with another apologue. His sons and his successors, he says, must not complain:—

They must remember the story of a person who was dreaming that God offered him some pence. He said, "No, I want precious stones." Then God offered him silver coins. The man still insisted on precious stones. He was then offered a few gold coins, and he demanded more. All at once he awoke, and found he had nothing at all. So, closing his eyes again, he stretched out his hands again, and said, "Give me whatever you like. I will take it and be thankful." But it was too late. He got nothing.

#### A NOVEL TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

What the Amir would like is to see a Triple Alliance of Turkey, Persia, and Afghanistan, closely united together, with their capitals connected by railways and telegraphs, as a strong wall in face of Russian aggression. "The sooner the English Government take steps to bring this about," he says, "the better."

The Amir speaks with a tone of absolute conviction as

The Amir speaks with a tone of absolute conviction as to the certainty that Russia intends to devour Afghanistan when she can, and India, Persia and Turkey immediately afterwards, from which it will be seen that the Amir attributes to Russia an inordinate appetite, altogether beyond the possibilities of her digestion. His policy, he says, has been dominated by this conviction. "The Afghan people," he says, "should understand that, although the Russians have left Afghanistan alone, it is only for a season," as they are waiting for his death or some other convenient time. "I am sorry," he adds grimly, "to have disappointed my Russian friends so many times, but they must not blame me for this. It is not my fault. I cannot die to please them, death being fixed by the Divine will."

## READY FOR RUSSIA.

He talks biggity, as Brer Rabbit would say, concerning his ability to defend Herat against the whole forces of the Russian Empire. He says he can mass 100,000 fighting men at Herat in the course of a week, and can stir up the whole of the Mahometans in Russian Turkestan. Considering this, Russian officials must know that it is impossible to attack Herat during his lifetime, "because I am prepared to give them a

very warm reception." He has also employed thousands of men for twelve years in building a great fortress at Dehdadi for the fortification and protection of the province of Bokh. It is also mounted with the best quick-firing guns. Having fortified Herat and Bokh, Russia turned her attention towards Bavakshun borders, in answer to which challenge he acquired Kaffrerestan, and prepared himself to meet the Russians in that quarter also. Now that the Russians are exhibiting an activity in the direction of Persia, he is going to pay earnest attention to the south-west border, between Herat and Kandahar. "No matter in what direction the Russians move, I, being informed by my spies, send double the number of soldiers to be ready for them, whenever they come too near." The goat evidently feels it useful to advertise to the bear how very sharp are his horns, and how strong is his neck.

## WHAT ENGLAND OUGHT TO DO.

Years, however, must elapse before Russia makes any attack on his territory, but that it will come some day he is quite certain. Therefore he drops a few necessary hints as to what we ought to do in order to protect our buffer State from Russian aggression. England and Afghanistan must be firm allies, for India would become ungovernable if Russia were at Herat. He is quite sure that Russia will never attack Afghanistan so long as England is prepared to back the Amir through thick and thin. His second hint is that Russia will never stop moving forward till England stops her; and here again comes the inevitable apologue:—

When a spring of water first breaks through a small hole, it may be stopped by a finger being placed upon the hole; but it cannot be stopped by putting an elephant before it when it is too large to be stopped.

The third hint is that England must stump up more money, more arms, and more munitions of war to strengthen the Amir and his successors. It is very interesting to note the emphasis with which he insists upon the determination of the Afghans not to allow any English to enter their country, even for the purpose of defending it against Russia. He says:—

The only time that the Afghans would willingly admit the English army into their country would be when they had been decisively and officially defeated by Russia, and could not stop her from having their country by any possible means; but as long as the Afghans can fight for themselves, they ought not, they would not, let one soldier of Russia or England put his foot in their country to expel their enemy, as it would be impossible to get rid of the army which they themselves had invited to help them, who would always have the excuse of remaining, by saying that they were keeping the country peaceful.

If Russia and England were to partition Afghanistan, the poor goat tells the lion that the bear would get all the juicy bits:—

The countries on the west of the Indo Koosh are the richest and the most fertile provinces of Afghanistan, while those of Jellalabad and Kabul, which would fall to the share of the English, are scarcely rich enough to pay their expenses.

His fourth suggestion is that we should promote the Triple Alliance of which I have already spoken, and the fifth is that England and Afghanistan should both work towards making their subjects rich and contented, keeping an army sufficient to oppose the advance of an enemy, "just as taking a tonic is better than taking medicine after falling ill." By way of a friendly hint to the rulers of India, he tells them that the Russians are much our superiors in promoting intermarriage and social inter-

course between themselves and their Oriental subjects. The Anglo-Indians and the Indians in India are always aloof from each other.

## THE AFGHAN WASPS.

I must finish this brief notice of this interesting and amusing book by quoting the Amir's honest advice to the Russians, which he offers them "as their true friend," being under heavy obligations to them and owing them a debt of gratitude. He tells them that if the attempt were made to invade India, the result would be the ruin of Russia, and is sure to end like the following story:—

A man was very thin, and his wife was anxious that he should become a little stouter. This man was very fond of playing with wasps' nests, though his wife had often told him not to do so. It happened one day that the irritated wasps attacked him, and stung him most fearfully. When he reached home he was quite swollen, and stout and full in the face. His wife, who was very pleased at this change in his appearance all at once, asked him how he had managed it. He answered that he had been bitten by wasps, and that he was in terrible pain. His wife began to pray: "O Lord, make the pain go, but let the swelling remain!" But, unfortunately, the contrary was the result; the swelling soon went down, but the blood-poisoning remained. This will be the end of Russian attempts to invade India: that they will not be able to take India, and the pain and sufferings of the terrible war would remain to add to their sorrow."

Perhaps more to the point is his pregnant remark that if Russia attempted to acquire Afghanistan, "she would be under the same disadvantage as was Henry I. of France at the time of the war between France and Spain: if too large an army was sent, the men would die from scarcity of food; and if they sent too small an army, it would be conquered by the enemy."

## VINDICATION.

Whatever we may think about his views as to the policy of Russia and the way in which it should be met. there can be no doubt that it would be difficult to frame a more crushing condemnation of the Beaconsfield-Lytton policy of 1878 than that which is to be found in the pages of this convinced believer in the dangers of Russian advance. What they did, he tells us, was the very thing of all others most calculated to promote Russian interests, and to weaken British dominion in So Mr. Gladstone and all others kept saying nearly every day from 1878 to 1880, but at that time we were regarded as traitors and pro-Russians. Now that the Amir of Afghanistan, in the very midst of his exhortations as to the danger of Russian aggression, finds it necessary to brand the Beaconsfield policy as the most advantageous of all to Russian designs, it is possible that some of our demented Jingoes may take thought and learn.

## The Temple Classics.

It would be difficult to discover a more useful and acceptable Christmas gift than the series of "Temple Classics" published by Messrs. Dent and Co. All the books issued by this firm have a wonderfully dainty appearance and are invariably well printed. The volumes are only  $6\frac{1}{4}$  in. by 4 in., a size which is quite a relief after the many large books published week by week. Thanks to the able supervision of Mr. Gollancz, possessors of these delightful books may be certain that the letterpress is equal in merit to the mechanical get-up. The series, in whole or in part, may be recommended to those desirous of giving useful pleasure to their friends.

# THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE.

By F. W. Holls.

When I was at The Hague last year I wrote a book describing the Conference from day to day, and embodying a narrative of what the Conference did, and setting forth what was necessary to give effect to its provisions. The book was translated into French, and was put into type eighteen months ago. Since that time the Dutch printer has been struggling with the French proofs. He is still struggling. The century will close before the book appears, and at the present rate of progress I am afraid that the next century will also close before my poor book sees the light. I therefore gratefully welcome the book which Mr. F. W. Holls has written, and Messrs. Macmillan have published, entitled "The Peace Conference at The Hague, and its Bearings

upon International Law and Policy."

I had the pleasure of making Mr. Holls' acquaintance for the first time at The Hague. He was one of the halfdozen indispensable men in that great international parliament. He came to The Hague practically unknown to any one outside the United States. He had not been there two days before he impressed M. de Staal with the conviction that he was destined to be a very important member of the Arbitration Commission, and before the Conference closed he had not only justified M. de Staal's prescience, but he had created for himself an international reputation which this book will go far to consolidate and confirm. Mr. Holls, who is the son of a famous American philanthropist, had distinguished himself in the States by the prominent part which he took in the literary propaganda of the Republican Party which secured the first election of President McKinley. He was the personal friend of two men-one, Dr. Albert Shaw in America, the other the Hon. Andrew D. White, United States Minister at Berlin; and they knew him and appreciated the services which he could render in such a Conference. Hence it was that Mr. White found himself supported at The Hague by Mr. Holls, as Secretary of the American Delegation. Mr. Holls was a lawyer, and so was Lord Pauncefote. They worked together admirably. Mr. White left the burden of the work to Mr. Holls, who responded nobly to the opportunity. Not merely as a jurist, but as a diplomatist, Mr. Holls rendered yeoman's service to the cause, especially by way of removing the prejudices of Germany. His father was a German, and German is one of his mother tongues. Hence when Mr. Holls undertakes to write the story of the Peace Conference, he writes it as a man who was on the inside track from the first, and who can say concerning the Commission which framed the Arbitration Convention "quorum pars magna fui." Of this, however, there is little or no mention in the book, and therefore it is the more incumbent upon one who was present and saw how things went, to bear public testimony as to the credentials which Mr. Holls has for producing such a work as this.

Mr. Holls has another great qualification for writing about The Hague Conference, and that is, that he sincerely and honestly believes in it; believes that it has done a great work, and is destined to win much greater popular approval than has yet been accorded to it. In his preface he frankly avows his conviction that "the Peace Conference accomplished a great and glorious result, not only in the humanising of warfare and the codification of the Laws of War, but, above all, in the promulgation of the Magna Charta of international law, the binding together of the civilised Powers in a federation for justice, and the establishment of a Permanent

International Court of Arbitration."

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It is curious, but very natural, to those who were present at The Hague, to find Mr. Holls repeatedly deprecating the mistakes of so-called "friends of peace." I agree with him in the main, although on the one particular occasion on which he singles me out for special animadversion I naturally dissent, although not so much from his point of view as from the question of policy. A journalist and diplomatist naturally work on different lines. It was Mr. Holls' cue to minimise the importance of the Commissions d'Enquête, in order to slip them through without allowing their real importance to alarm their possible enemies. It was my business to magnify the importance of the Commissions in order to prevent the Conference dropping the clause altogether, as it might very easily have done. As Mr. Holls entirely agrees with me as to the importance of the Commissions d'Enquête, the only difference is as to a matter of tactics, in which each of us might perfectly well be right from his own standpoint.

In addition to the report of the discussions of the Conference and the text of the Conventions, which are given both in French and English, we have in an appendix a general report of the American Commission upon the work of the Congress, with special reports by the delegates most concerned in each of the three departmental Commissions.

The book is clearly printed, and is likely to take its place as a standard work of reference in the English language

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# SOME ANNUALS.

HERE is the seventh special Annual issued from the offices of that enterprising paper the *Photogram* (Dawbarn, Ward and Co., 3s. net). All photographers should possess themselves of this Annual and learn from its pictures and letterpress how to perfect themselves in their hobby. This book is no dry text-book, it is rather a *résumé* of the year's work all over the world—most charmingly illustrated with the best photograms of the workers of all lands. Out of the one hundred and ninety-two pages there are not thirty without an illustration, and on many pages there are two pictures. The Annual may be recommended to the general public as a most charming gift-book for Christmas, as its illustrations and excellent get-up will always give pleasure.

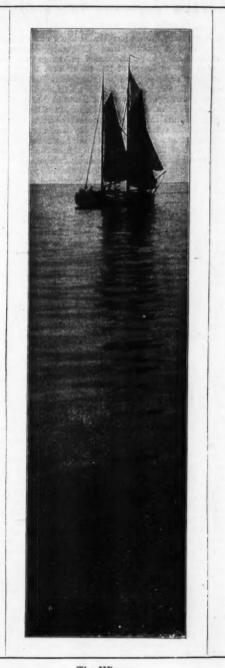
From Messrs. Isbister and Co. come the annual

volumes of the Sunday Magazine and Good Words, both of which quite sustain their high reputation, and will give as much pleasure to their possessors as in past years. The volumes are attractively got up, and though they contain 836 pages and 860 pages respectively, they are very handy and neat books. The price of each volume is

only 7s. 6d.

The Quiver yearly volume forms a bulky book of 1,152 pages, illustrated with about 800 illustrations. Those readers who appreciate serial stories will find no fewer than six in this volume. About forty stories supply the needs of such readers as prefer short stories to serials. Of special interest are the chapters of the new "Life and Work of the Redeemer," by the Archbishop of Armagh, the Rev. Professor Marcus Dods, D.D., and others. Messrs. Cassell and Co. publish the volume, and the price is 7s. 6d.

The most striking feature of the annual volume of the Sunday at Hôme (Religious Tract Society, 7s. 6d.) is the series of six coloured reproductions of pictures by Tissot. These are remarkably well reproduced, although it seems a pity that it is necessary to go to a French firm to obtain such satisfactory results.



The Wherry.
By Th. and A. Hofmeister.

(Reproduced by permission of the Editors of "Photograms of the Year 1900.")

# FROM THE CAPE TO CAIRO.

AFRICA FROM SOUTH TO NORTH.

It is certainly curious, as Mr. Rhodes remarks in his preface, that a youth from Cambridge during his vacations should have succeeded in doing that which the ponderous explorers of the world have failed to do. It has been reserved for two young men, Mr. Ewart S. Grogan and Mr. Arthur H. Sharp, to be the first to make the journey of Africa from South to North. Until a couple of years ago the track of Mr. Rhodes' great transcontinental railway had not even been traversed throughout its entire length by any single white man. The achievement was a plucky one, and receives the commendation of Mr. Rhodes in a brief preface, itself prefaced with a regret "that literary composition is not one of my gifts, my correspondence and replies being conducted by telegrams." Mr. Rhodes feels encouraged to push on his schemes for railway and telegraph, and declares that he does not intend to be beaten by the legs of a Cambridge undergraduate. The two travellers record their experiences and adventures by the aid of the pen of one of their number. Mr. Grogan has practically written the whole of the book, which bears the appropriate title of "From the Cape to Cairo" (Hurst and Blackett, 21s. net). Mr. Sharp only contributes one chapter. The volume is profusely illustrated and contains several useful maps and an index.

THE THRILL OF ELEPHANT-HUNTING.

The young explorers seem to have enjoyed their trip immensely, despite the many inconveniences of Central African travel. Perhaps it is too much to expect that in describing their experiences Mr. Grogan should always keep within the bounds of good taste, but under the cir-cumstances, he might have omitted the sneer at the literary productions of "missionaries and week-end tourists" on the subject of Africa. A large portion of the book is filled with descriptions of big-game shooting, which compensated the travellers for numerous hardships and difficulties. But for the chance of a shot at lions. elephants, and hippopotami, they roundly declare no earthly consideration would induce them to put a foot a mile south of the pyramids. They found hon-hunting the prettiest sport, and elephant-hunting the most wildly exciting. In many parts of Africa the elephant has been practically exterminated, but on the Congo and Upper Nile immense herds are still to be found. mental strain of hunting an elephant in a forest is so great that Mr. Grogan does not believe any one could stand it for any length of time. The following extract is taken from a graphic account of an elephant hunt :-

Occasional sounds indicate the brute's whereabouts, and gradually one draws closer and closer. Then suddenly all is quiet again; he has caught a puff of wind, or maybe heard a twig crack. Inch by inch one crawls closer, watching for a moving leaf, listening for a rustle, anything to indicate the exact position; nothing but that leafy curtain and the imagination: one feels that he is straining for a sound, that he is on the alert, and one knows that at any moment that awful silence may become a very pandemonium. Still on, pausing and holding one's breath at every step. Hark! a low gurgle! It cannot be more than ten yards away. Then the top of a sapling sways violently to and fro, snaps with a sharp report, and crashes to the ground; again all is quiet, then the slow munching sound shows that he is feeding. There is not a breath of air. Try as one will not an inch of him is visible; he is not six yards away. A playful zephyr fans the cheek; a whirlwind of sound like a bursting engine makes the very trees shudder. Crash! The whole forest seems to bulge and rend asunder; a geam of white, a wicked red eye, a

mass that fills the world, then bang! bang! The trees are still swaying, the forest swaying, an avalanche is running amok; crash after crash, short snappy cracks and fearful rending sounds gradually merge in the swish-like driving hail, which slowly dies away.

A SAVAGE ORGY.

. Mr. Grogan describes a festival on elephant meat in the district immediately south of Albert Nyanza. He had shot an elephant just before dark. The following morning he went to see his victim. A weird and gruesome sight met his eyes. Hordes of savage Baleggas had swarmed down from the hills and were feasting upon the huge carcass:—

A weird sight it was; stark naked savages with long greased hair (in some cases hanging down on their shoulders) were perched on every available inch of the carcass hacking away with knives and spears, yelling, snarling, whooping, wrestling, cursing and munching, covered with blood and entrails; the new arrivals tearing off lumps of meat and swallowing them raw; the earlier birds defending their courses in the form of great lumps of fat, paunch and other delicacies; while others were crawling in and out of the intestines like so many prairie marmots. Old men, young men, prehistoric hags, babies, one and all gorging or gorged; pools of blood, strips of hide, vast bones, blocks of meat, individuals who had not dined wisely but too well lay around in bewildering profusion, and in two short hours all was finished. Nothing remained but the gaunt ribs like the skeleton of a shipwreck, and a few disconsolate-looking vultures perched thereon.

The picture is graphic, if horrible; but the performances of the Balegga are pleasing in comparison to the horrors perpetrated by the Baleka further south.

DEVASTATED BY CANNIBALS.

The whole district of Mushari lying between Lakes Kivu and Albert Edward has been devastated by this horde of Congo cannibals, who have literally devoured the land and its inhabitants. Every village has been burnt to the ground, and everywhere the travellers saw skeletons in postures which told terrible tales of horror. A district of about 3,000 square miles in extent has been depopulated, devastated, and converted into a howling wilderness. Mr. Grogan does not believe that two per cent. of the thousands of inhabitants have survived the massacre and famine. In Kishari and Kamerouse there is not a single soul. These human hyænas attacked Messrs. Grogan and Sharp, but a few well-directed shots, put them to flight. On reaching the spot evacuated by the cannibals a hideous nightmare of horrors was revealed. Mr. Grogan sets them forth in the following fashion:—

Item.-A bunch of human entrails drying on a stick.

Item.—A howling baby.
Item.—A pot of soup with bright yellow fat.

Item.—A skeleton with the skin on lying in the middle of the huts; apparently been dead about three months.

Item.—A gnawed thigh bone with shreds of half-cooked meat

Item.—A gnawed forearm, raw.

Item.—Three packets of small joints, evidently prepared for

flight, but forgotten at the last moment.

Item.—A head with a spoon left sticking in the brains.

Item. - A hand toasting on a stick.

Item.—A head, one cheek eaten, the other charred; hair burnt, and scalp cut off at top of forehead like the peel of an orange; one eye removed, apparently eaten, the other glaring at you.

Item.—Offal, sewage.

Item.—A stench that passeth all understanding, and, as a fitting accompaniment, a hovering crowd of crows, and loathly, scraggy-necked vultures.

Sick with horror, the little party travelled from sunrise to sunset to escape from this death-stricken land, Mumm to and the lar Yet thi suppos official

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The insect urine figure Mummies, skulls, limbs, and putrefying carcasses washed to and fro in every stream. An insufferable stench filled the land, concentrating round every defiled homestead. Yet this territory is within the Congo Free State, and is supposed to be efficiently administered by Belgian officials!

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THE SILENT BRITON AND THE FUSSY BELGIAN.

Mr. Grogan has an utter contempt for Belgian administration, but is filled with admiration of the German system. If the missionaries could be eliminated he would be better pleased with British rule in savage Africa. He draws a striking contrast between the methods of the British and Belgian official as he saw them in practice:—

It was instructive to mark the characteristic distinction between Mr. Rhodes' telegraph expedition and the expedition of the King of the Belgians. On the one hand was an unassuming handful of men (without a single armed man), whose very existence might easily have been overlooked by the causal passer-by. Yet behind them lay many hundred of miles of perfected work that brought the far interior of Africa within a minute of Cape Town; before them stretched an arrow-like clearing to Tanganyika (200 miles long) waiting for the transport service to bring poles and wire. Quiet men, rotten with fever, were being carried to and fro, inspecting, measuring, and trenching. Above their base floated a diminutive Union Jack; no pomp, no fuss, not even a bugle; yet all worked like clockwork. On the other hand, a huge camp, thundering with the tramp of armed men, uninhabitable from the perpetual blare of bugles, a very wilderness of flags. Gorgeous and fussy Belgians strutting about in uniforms, screaming and gesticulating, with a few sadvisaged Englishmen doing the work—piles and piles of loads and ever those bugles. It resembled the triumphant march of an army through the land, and the cost must have been appalling. Yet months after they had eventually arrived at Nitowa, nothing had been accomplished.

AFRICAN PESTS.

The book is full of interesting passages describing the disagreeable accompaniments of travel in Central Africa. For instance, there is the Kungu fly which is peculiar to Lake Nyassa:—

They resemble small may-flies, and at certain seasons of the year rise from the water in such stupendous clouds that they blot out the whole horizon. Seen in the distance they have exactly the appearance of a rain storm coming across the lake. When they are blown landwards they make every place uninhabitable by the stench which arises from the countless millions that lodge and die on every inch of sheltered ground. I myself have seen them lying a foot deep in a room, and I was told that they are often much worse. The natives sweep them up and make cakes of them.

Biting and poisonous ants are another pest, but the mosquito is the great enemy of man. Describing his experiences in Dinka land, Mr. Grogan says:—

It was absolutely necessary to turn in half an hour before sunset and to make all the preparations necessary for the night. I piled all my belongings round the edge of my net and kept a green-wood fire burning at each end; then I lay inside, smoked native tobacco, and prayed for morning. As soon as the sun went down, the mosquitoes started operations. It was like having a tame whirlwind in one's tent. They could not possibly have been worse. Every night two or three hundred contrived to enter my net; I have no idea how. The most pernicious and poisonous kind was a very small black mosquito that might possibly have penetrated the mesh. I used to turn out in the morning feeling perfectly dazed from the amount of poison that had been injected during the night.

The natives protect themselves against this maddening insect by smearing a paste composed of ashes and cow's urine all over their bodies. Their tall, gaunt, grey figures present a very remarkable spectacle. They also

line their huts with a deep layer of burnt cow-dung, in which they lie.

Such are a few of the delights of African travel as described by Mr. Grogan. For a full and particular account the reader must turn to the book itself.



Balegga waiting for Elephant.
(Illustration by courtesy of Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.)

# GIFT-BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS.

The Book of King Arthur and his Noble Knights.\*

THIS is a charming volume, daintily got up and beautifully illustrated, a fitting casket for jewels culled with loving hand from one of the treasure houses of the world's romance. Mr. Hales, in his introduction, makes the long unidentified author more distinctly visible to us. Malory was born in Warwickshire. He fought in the Wars of the Roses, took part in an expedition to France, attached himself to the fortunes of Warwick the Kingmaker, and was

flung into the Tower, where he wrote the " Morte D'Arthur," which is one of the most famous of the prison books of the world. " Don Quixote," "Pilgrim's Progress,"
"History Raleigh's of the World," and the "Morte D'Arthur" all owe their origin to the imprisonment of their authors, who little realised what was the real reason of their being locked up. Miss Macleod has done her story-telling brightly, lightly and well. It is no easy task to handle Sir Thomas Malory's prose, as there are passages in the old book which children would not understand. Miss Macleod has appreciated the difficulties, the limitations and the opportunities of her task. She has selected as the stories for the telling, "King Arthur,"
"Sir Lancelot of the
Lake," "The Boy of
the Kitchen," "The Forest Knight,"
"King Fox," "The
Quest of the Holy

Grail," and "The Death of Arthur."

In "Heads or Tails," by Harold Avery (Nelson, 5s.), we have more than a school-story. The hero, George Hyde, is forced to leave school and take to business life. The first part of the book deals with the school adventures of George Hyde. The second sees him in an office, and quickly involved in difficulties. His firm dismiss him for a fault largely due to the influence of bad companions. An uncle comes to the rescue and helps him to regain the straight road. The whole story is not without its

moral, and the first part leads one to hope that there may be a revival of those really healthy school stories to which Talbot Baines Reed accustomed us.

A school tale of a different type is "Tom Andrews" (Stock, 5s.). This story deals with board-school life and is written by the Bishop of Poplar, E., who evidently has an intimate knowledge of the board-school boy. The hero of the tale is Tommy Andrews, "a sturdy, active boy, with fair hair and honest grey eyes, just turned

thirteen and in the sixth standard." The tale of how Andrews spent his time until he became an apprentice in an engineer's shop is full of interest, though it is doubtful if it will appeal to other than boardschool boys.

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In his book "Adventurers All" (Nelson, 2s. 6d.), K. M. Eady writes a story of adventures in the Philippine Islands in war time. There is plenty of excitement in the book, and the local colour is good. The illustrations will help to attract boys to read the book. Among other incidents the fight under Admiral Dewey in Manila Bay is described.

"Aliens Afloat"
(Stock, 6s.) is a story of the sea in which the author tells how the British Magic set sail from London for Sydney manned by a foreign crew, and what befell her in the Southern Ocean.

The story is well told, and there are many exciting moments in store

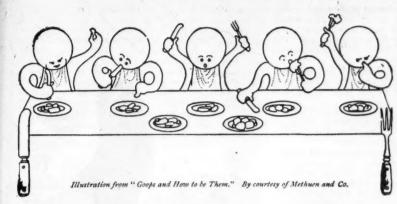
for the reader of this book.

Evelyn Everett-Green, in "After Worcester" (Nelson, 5s.), describes in a fascinating story the exploits of two young cavaliers who had great difficulties in effecting the escape of the young king after the battle of Worcester. Basil Conningsby and Upton Coghill, the two young men in question, together with other Royalists, ultimately succeed in their object, although the greater part of the book describes their failures to arrange a successful flight. They having then accomplished their mission are promptly captured by the Parliamentary soldiers and sent to Newgate. They are eventually liberated by Cromwell, thanks to the efforts of their lady-loves.



Illustration from "King Arthur and His Noble Knights." By courtesy of Wells, Gardner and Co,

\* "Stories from Sir Thomas Malory's 'Morte D'Arthur,'" by Mary Macleod; with introduction by John W. Hales, and illustrations from drawings by A. G. Walker, sculptor. (Wells, Gardner, Dalton and Co.)



of various strange infants known as "Goops," and are intended to impress the value of politeness on children. The verses are not so uniformly clever as one might expect, remembering some of Mr. Bur-gess's work in "The Lark" in San Francisco. The following are a few of the lines accompanying the illustration we reproduce:-"The Goops they lick their fingers,
And the Goops they lick their

knives;

They spill their broth on the table-cloth,
table lead disgusting

Oh, they lives!"

Mr. Hume Nisbet contributes two books to Christmas literature, both of which are published by Frederick Warne and Co. In "Kings of the Sea" (3s. 6d.) the writer deals with pirates and their adventures. To quote from his preface: "There are Spanish castles, heavy galleons, and gold galore in the sunny climes which I describe, with black-hearted demons and honest British bull-dogs after them." "Hunting for Gold" (3s. 6d.) is a story of the Klondike, and full of excitement. Mr. Nisbet has had the advantage of obtaining much local colour through a friend of his who knows Klondike well. Some interesting facts are to be found in this book and plenty of exciting episodes.

Mr. Edgar Pickering's romance of the great Civil War under the title of "The Dogs of War" (Warne, 6s.), is an exciting and well-told tale. It begins in 1636, and follows the fortunes of the hero until the execution of King Charles. On the second page of the story Oliver Cromwell comes on to the stage and occupies an important part of the pages in the book.

Messrs, Frederick Warne also publish a story by Gordon Stables, "Travels by the Fireside" (3s. 6d.), in which there is much adventure in many lands, although the hero does not leave Scotland. The writer puts the adventures into the mouths of two brothers, who have travelled far and wide, and who fill in the winter evenings with reminiscences. R. Overton's "A Chase Round the World " (3s. 6d.) contains many most marvellous coincidences and considerable movement.

In "Venture and Valour," Messrs. W. and R. Chambers have made a collection of a number of short tales by well-

known writers. Among the contributors may be mentioned G. A. Henty, A. Conan Doyle, G. M. Fenn, W. W. Jacobs, Gordon Stables, and F. T. Bullen. Such a list of names ensures the excellence of the volume, and it may safely be recommended to all boys. Messrs. Chambers also publish "Tom's Boy," by the author of "Laddie." Readers of the latter will welcome eagerly another book from the same pen, and they will not be disappointed in the adventures of "Tom's Boy."

Mr. Gelett Burgess in his "Goops

and How to be Them" (Methuen, 6s.), presents a series of very curious drawings and verses. These deal with the manners, or rather lack of manners,

English children will probably welcome this book with open arms, and will treasure up the "Goops" with the Golliwogs" in their hearts.

Messrs. Warne and Co. are to be congratulated

upon having introduced a decided novelty into their children's painting books. This takes the form of a loose palette of cardboard upon which are eight little circles of water-colour paints. These should be sufficient for the colouring of all the pictures in the book. Careful instructions are printed on the back of the palette. This step in advance should make the books very popular, and by next year Messrs. Warne and Co. will probably have devised some means of supplying a paint-brush with the books, as well as paints.

From this firm come also children's picture books entitled "Animals at Home" and the "A.B.C. of Fairy Tales," in both of which books children will find much pleasure. Their price is 1s. each, or on linen 2s.

A pleasant reading book comes from Messrs. Blackie and Son entitled, "Our Darling's First Book," bright pictures and easy lessons for little folk. Many of the illustrations are very clever, and all interesting enough to tempt the most wayward child to read in order to discover their meanings.

In "Snowflakes and Snowdrops" children will find a book of delightful verses by Annie Matheson, charmingly illustrated by F. Carruthers Gould and Winifred Hartley

(R. Brimley Johnston, 4s. 6d. net).
"Father Tuck's Annual" is always a great favourite with those children fortunate enough to possess it. This year's volume is quite equal to the other excellent numbers, and contains many stories and poems. The chief charm,



"Carriage Folk." Reduced Sketch from "Peccallili," by courtesy of Grant Richards.

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however, lies in the black-and-white illustrations, among the contributors being those clever artists H. Cowham and Louis Wain. From the same firm comes "Who Killed Cock Robin?" in their Nursery Series, and "The Story of Moses," told in pictures and pleasant, simple letterpress by Katie Magnus.

A marvellous shillingsworth of pictures and reading is T. Nelson and Son. There are 128 pages in the book

and over 80 illustrations.

In Messrs. Ward, Lock and Co.'s children's book, "In Pinafore Land," by Flora Klickmann, there are many excellent illustrations. Some of the line drawings

of children by H. Cowham are very clever.

A really useful and beautifully got-up book for children is "Fairies," by Mary Tudor Pole. The book is illustrated by the author with charming sketches of flowers and simple out-of-door objects. Children will love to read this book, and, reading, will gain much useful know-ledge all unconsciously. "Fairies" may be recommended to all as an excellent Christmas, New Year, or birthday gift to children. The publisher is Albert Broadbent, of 19, Oxford Street, Manchester, and the price is 2s. 6d.

We are glad to be able to supplement our notices last month of several children's books by reduced reproductions of illustrations from four of them. These are "Peccallili," by Mrs. Farmiloe, published by Mr. Grant Richards; "Wyemarke and the Mountain Fairies," published by Messrs. Duckworth.

Mrs. L. T. Meade gives a very fascinating story in "Seven Maids" (Chambers, 6s.). The scene is laid in a country rectory in Devonshire, and the daughter of the rector tells the story. The opening chapters describe the advent of four girls to the rectory, by whose tuition the slender finances of the household are to be increased. Two of these girls are Americans, and Marjory, the narrator, takes a violent dislike to them. She, however, by a series of indiscretions, gets completely into their power, and obeys them implicitly whilst hating them cordially. The tale tells how things went from bad to worse, until finally Marjorie runs away. She is found by Julia, one of the Americans, and after confessing all her faults becomes firm friends with her. The illustrations are by Percy Tarrant.



Illustration from "Snowflakes and Snowdrops." By couriesy of Mr. Brimley Yohnston.



Illustration from "Wyemarke and the Mountain Fairies." By courtesy of Messrs. Duckworth and Co.

L. E. Tiddeman, in "Celia's Conquest," relates in simple manner the fortunes of four children whose father disappeared in Africa and left them unprovided for with an English lady. The conquest in question is that of Celia's over herself. From being a self-willed thoughtless girl she becomes the heart and soul of the little family. The way in which the quiet unassuming Miss Helsham manages to control the wayward girl is well told. The illustrations are by G. Wilson, and are hardly as good as usual. (Chambers, 2s. 6d.)

Miss Haverfield writes a bright little tale called "Rhoda" (Nelson, 2s. 6d.). The story treats of the doings of five girls whose father left them almost penniless at his death. Being too proud to accept any help offered them they disappeared to London, where they took a small house. Inci-dentally the three years' hire purchase system comes in for severe handling in the course of the narrative. Rhoda, the eldest sister, falls ill and troubles begin in the household. Everything is

straightened out at the end.

The story of the French Revolution is graphically told by Eliza F. Pollard in "My Lady Marcia" (Nelson, 5s.). An English orphan girl, Marcia Oldham, is the heroine. She was living with her aunt, who had married a French nobleman, when the Revolution broke out. The family fled to Paris, only to fare even worse there than in the country. Harold Boughton, an English youth, comes over to France to assist Marcia, and in doing so goes through the Reign of Terror. The scenes in Paris at that time are well described. The story is full of stirring incident.

Mrs. L. T. Meade, in "A Sister of the Red Cross"

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T of le sugg tion writt train (Nelson, 3s. 6d.), introduces the siege of Ladysmith into her story. The war itself, however, while supplying the setting, has really little to do with the interest of the tale, which deals with the troubles of various young ladies and officers. Two sisters are in love with the same man, a Captain Keith. The elder is a sister of the Red Cross and is loved by the said Captain Keith and the villain of the piece, Major Strauss. Keith, by a series of unfortunate circumstances, becomes engaged to the younger sister, who naturally enough refuses to give him up. Mrs. Meade works out the tangled skein of love and hate to a successful conclusion, the major being opportunely removed by the aid of a Boer shell, but not until he had confessed his crimes.

#### Christmas Cards.

CHRISTMAS would not be Christmas if it were not for Christmas cards. However much the world may progress, people never tire of their old friends of the festive season. Messrs. Raphael Tuck, who have done so much to raise the making of Christmas cards to a fine art, are well up to their standard of excellence in their selection of cards this year. They have happily recognised that there are better and more attractive cards than could be obtained from the indiscriminate use of khaki. As it is, there are cards to suit every taste, and many of them are so attractive that it is probable they will be found in homes long after Christmas is past. Messrs. Raphael Tuck are to be congratulated upon the success of their efforts in the direction of providing really artistic Christmas and New Year's cards.

#### The Life of Paris.

MR. RICHARD WHITEING'S sketches of Parisian life, which for some time past have been appearing in the pages of a monthly magazine, have now been collected and published in book form under the title of "The Life of Paris" (Murray, 6s.). We have quoted from them from time to time as they appeared, and it is unnecessary to notice the neat little volume at any length. The sketches convey a much better impression of that almost indescribable charm of Parisian life which is the peculiar possession of the French capital than many a more pretentious volume. Mr. Whiteing knows his Paris well, and is able to share much of his knowledge with his readers. A companion volume from his pen on the "Life of London" would be a welcome addition to the literature of the great metropolis.

# A Cyclist's Note-Book.

A DELIGHTFUL little diary of a year's cycling all over England by Mr. A. W. Rumney. That it is eminently readable goes without saying, but besides that there are many useful hints for would-be tourists, and indeed long-time cyclists could read it with advantage. Some of the illustrations are very pretty and help to complete a very charming little volume. (Johnston.)

# The Natural Way of Learning a Languago.

THIS little sixteen-page pamphlet on the natural way of learning a language contains some valuable hints and suggestive ancedotes; for example, the author's difficulties in correcting the wrongly-learned pronunciation of a certain consonant. The pamphlet was probably written as a corollary to that on his system of memory training. (C. L. Pelman, 70, Berners Street, W. 1s.)

# BOOKS RECEIVED.

# ESSAYS AND BELLES LETTRES.

Coir Stanton (Edited by) Ethical Democracy. Essays on Social Dynamics. cr. 8vo. 361 pp
Hecklethorn, C. W. London Memories, social, historical, topo-
graphical. cr. 8vo. 374 pp
James, Henry. A Little Tour in France. Illustrated by Joseph
Pennell. cap 4to. 270 pp(Heinemann) net 10/0 Maryon, Maud. How the Garden Grew. cr 8vo. 255 pp
Maryon, Maud. How the Garden Grew. cr 8vo. 255 pp
Nutt, Alfred. Cuchulainn, the Irish Hercules. Paper. 52 pp. (D. Nutt)
net o/6
Roose, Pauline W. The Book of the Future Life. cr. 8vo. 275 pp. (Stock) 6/0
Spofford, Ainsworth Rand. A Book for all Readers. cr. 8vo. 509 pp.
The Rubaivat of Omar Khayyam, translated by Edward Fitzgerald,
with a commentary by H. M. Batson, and a biographical intro-
duction by E. D. Ross, cr. 8vo. 283 pp(Methuen) 6/o
Wallace, Alfred Russel. Studies, Scientific and Social. 2 vols.
cr. 8vo. 532 pp. and 535 pp. Illustrated(Macmillan) 18/0 Whiteing, Richard, The Life of Paris, cr. 8vo. 261 pp(Murray) 6/0
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## HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL.

more than the contract the cont
Australasia, British Empire Series. Vol. IV. I. post 8vo. 364 pp. (Kegan Paul) 6/0
Cave, Henry W. Golden Tips-a description of Ceylon and its Great
Tea Industry. med. 8vo. 474 pp. illus Sampson Low net 16/0 Cramb, J. A. The Origins and Destiny of Imperial Britain. l. cr. 8vo.
315 pp
Froude, J. A. Two Lectures on South Africa. l. cr. 8vo. 124 pp.
(Longmans) net 2/6
Grogan, Ewart S, and A. H. Sharpe. From the Cape to Cairo. Illus-
trated by A. D. M'Cormick. cr. 4to, 377 pp. (Hurst and Blackett) net 21/0
Hutton, W. Holden. Constantinople, the Story of the Old Capital of the Empire. cr. 8vo. 340 pp
Kinahan, J. From the Front, cr. 8vo, 62 pp. (Marshall Bros.) net 1/0
—China. Translated by Richard Davey. cr. 8vo. 299 pp. (Heinemann)
Macdonald, Donald. How we kept the Flag flying—the Story of the
Siege of Ladysmith. cr. 8vo. 303 pp(Ward, Lock) 6/o
Murray, James. Life in Scotland a Hundred Years Ago. cr. 8vo  (A. Gardner, Paisley)
Satchwell, Saddler Sergeant. On Active Service. Paper. 99 pp.
(Camperdown, Victoria) 1/6
Terry, C. Stanford. The Rising of 1745. c.: 8vo. 322 pp(D. Nutt) 3/0
Terry, C. Stamord. The Rising of 1745. C., 8vo. 322 pp(D. Natt.) 3/0-

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

	*
Arnold-Forster, H. O. The London School Atlas. dy. 4to. 48 maps. (Cassell and Co.)	16.
Bhagaxan Das. The Science of the Emotions, cr. 8vo. 183 pp.	10
	14
(Theosophical Phy. Soc.) net 3,	16
Champtassin, F. P. de. French Lessons in French. l. cr. 8vo. 56 pp.	
(Cassell) 2.	10
Downes, R. P. Woman, her Charm and Power. cr. 8vo. 361 pp.	
	16
	,0
Horseman, Farmer Hardy. The Wife to Wed. fcap. 8vo. paper. 146 pp.	
	10
	16
Leland, Chas. Godfrey. The Adornment of the Home. Paper. 24 pp.	
	16
McMellan, Margaret. Early Childhood. cr. 8vo. 211 pp	6
	10
	0
Rumney, A. W. A Cyclist's Note Book. cr. 8vo. 321 pp	
(W. K. Johnston)	
The Swearer's Prayer. Paper. 95 pp(R. T. S.) net of	16
Tolstoy Leo. How I came to believe. Paper, 64 pp	
Free Age Press) o	12
Tolstoy, Leo. The Slavery of our Times. Paper, 126 pp	13
	1-
(Free Age Press) 1/	10
Westcott, J. H. Selected Letters of Pliny. cr. 8vo. 285 pp	1
(Putnams) . 6	10

# POETRY.

Ashton, Ethel. Wings. cr. 8vo. 168 pp	ul)
Poetry. l. cr. 8vo. 538 pp. (Smith Eld	er) 7/6
Poetry, I. cr. 8vo, 598 pp. Lindsay, Lady, The Prayer of St. Scholastica, and other poetr, 8vo, 166 pp	ns. net 3/6
Pitchford, J. W. Deerleap Dusk. cr. 8vo, 8o p.p	
Wynne Charles W Songs and Lyvies or Street Songs and Lyvies	. K)
Wynne, Charles W. Songs and Lyrics. cr. 8vo. 9r pp(Richards)	net 3/6

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# BIOGRAPHY.

Bacon, J. M. By Land and Sky. l. cr. 8vo. 275 pp(Isbister) Dunlop, Robert. Dani: l O'Connell and the Revival of National Life	2/6
in Ireland. l. cr. 8vo. 393 pp	5/0
Higgins, Miss H. R. Autobiographical Sketch: "Yet will I Trust Him." cr. 8vo. 95 pp	1/6
323 pp(Dent) net	4/6
Mitchell, P. Chalmers, Thomas Henry Huxley. cr. 8vo. 237 pp (Putnam)	5/0
Robinson, Sir John. A Lifetime in South Africa. 1. cr. 8vo. 418 pp. (Smith Elder)	
Scott, W. R. Francis Hutcheson. l. cr. 8vo. 296 pp(Cambridge University Press)	
The Life of Abdur Rahman, Amir of Afghanistan. Edited by Mir Munshi, Sultan Mahomed Khan. 2 vols. med. 8vo. 2)5 pp and 319 pp. Illustrated	20/0
Whitten, Wilfred. Daniel Defoe. cap 8vo. 117 pp (Kegan Paul)	34/0

### FICTION.

Agnes, Orme. Love in our Village. cr. 3vo. 368 pp (Ward, Lock) Astor, W. W. Pharaoh's Daughter and Other Stories. cr. 8vo.	6/0
235 pp (Macmillan)	6/0
Broughton, Rhoda. Foes in Law. cr. 8vo. 358 pp(Macmillan)	6/0
Chatterton, G. G. Straight Shoes, cr. 8vo. 304 pp(J. Long)	6/0
Cleeve, Lucas. Yolande, the Parisienne. cr. 8vo. 314 pp. (J. Long)	6/0
Darrah, Cyril. His Only Son. 160 pp. cr. 8vo	
(Hood, Douglas and Howard) net	1/0
Dawson, A. J. The Story of Ronald Kestrel. cr. 8vo. 312 pp	
(Heinemann)	6/0
Forbes, Hon. Mrs. W. R. D. A Gentleman, cr. 8vo. 330 pp	-/-
(Murray)	6/0
Hallifax, Sydney. Annals of a Doss House. cr. 8vo. 201 pp	0/0
	- 16
(Geo. Allen)	2/6
Harris, Joel Chandler. On the Wing of Occasions. cr. 8vo. 320 pp.	
(J. Murray)	6/0
Hewlett, Maurice. The Life and Adventures of Richard Yea and Nay.	
cr. 8vo. 423 pp(Macmillan)	6/0
Ingold, John. Glimpses from Wonderland. cr. 8vo. 287 pp	
(J. Long)	6/0
K. K. K. The Living Remnant, and other Quaker Tales. cr. 8vo.	
167 pp(Headley Bros.)	3/6
Lloyd, J. H. Stringtown on the Pike. cr. 8vo. 414 pp. (Hodder)	6/0
Tong I Luther The Fox-Woman, cr. 8vo. 208 pp (Macqueen)	6/0
Lubin, David. Let There be Light. cr. 8vo. 525 pp (Putnam) Phillips, Vere. Poor Miss Smith. paper. gr pp (Drane) Pinkerton, T. The Ivory Bride. cr. 8vo. 312 pp (J. Long) Pool, Maria L. Friendship and Folly. cr. 8vo. 302 pp (J. Long)	6/0
Phillips Vere Poor Miss Smith paper or pp (Drane)	1/0
Diskaston T The Lyong Reide or tun are pp. /I Long	6/0
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Pool, Maria L. Friendship and Folly. Cr. 8vo. 302 pp (J. Long)	
Rayner, E. Free to Serve. cr. 8vo. 435 pp (Putnam)	6/0
Silberrad, Una L. The Lady of Dreams. 1. cr. 8vo. 418 pp	
(Heinemann)	6/0
Steel, F. Annie. The Hosts of the Lord. cr. 8vo. 344 pp	
(Heinemann)	6/0
Stuart, Esmie. The Strength of Straw. cr. 8vo. 368 pp(J. Long)	6/0
Tytler, Sarah. John Keir of Craig Neil. cr. 8vo. 335 pp	
(J. Long)	6/0
Tompkins, Elizabeth K. The Things that Count. cr. 8vo. 383 pp.	
(Putnam)	6/0
Tolstoy, Leo. Work While Ye have the Light. Paper. 64 pp	
(Free Age Press, Maldon, Essex)	0/3
Treherne, P. From Valet to Ambassador. cr. 8vo. 247 pp(Sands)	6/0
Tulie. A Study of a Girl by a Man. cr. 8vo. 240 pp	-, -
(Walter Scott) net	2/6
Winchester, M. E. A Romance of the Unseen. cr. 8vo. 330 pp	-10
(Digby Long)	6/0
	0/0
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Scottish Review .- Oct.

Quentin Metsys. Ina Mary White.

#### Strand Magazine,-Dec.

The Most Beautiful Women in Painting. Illustrated, F. Dolman.

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#### Windsor Magazine. - Dec.

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Architec ural Record.-14, Vesey Street, New York. 25 cents. Oct.

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O'Connor.
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C. Rous Marten.

Engineering Times .- P. S. King. 6d. Nov. Electric Street Traction in England. With Diagram. J. C. Robinson. Observations on an Improved Glass Revealer. Illustrated. B. Donkin. The Engineer; the Master Spirit of the Age. C. Baillairge. The State of the Automobile Industry in Europe. Pumps: Their Construction and Management. Illustraced. Philip R. Björling. The Paris Exhibition. Machine-Driving by Separate Motors.

English Illustrated Magazine,-198, STRAND. 18. Dec. London's Horses. Illustrated. W. A. G.
Famous Christmas-Bozes; Eminent Men Whose Birthdays fall at Yule-Tide.
Illustrated. G. A. Wade.
Something about Dolls. Illustrated.
A Morning in Damascus. Illustrated.
What the Blind see. Illustrated.
Literary Forgers. Illustrated. E. Almack.
Nineteenth Century Duels. Illustrated. R. Machray.
Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway. Illustrated. Miss Mary S.
Warren.

Etude, -T. PRESSER, PHILADELPHIA, 15 cents. Nov. Over-Training, Robert Braine. The Singer, Wm. Armstrong.

Expositor.-Hodder and Stoughton. 15. Nov. Some Recent Editions of the Acts of the Apostles. Prof. W. M. Ramsay. The Calendar of the Synagogue. Prof. D. S. Margoliouth. The Terrors of the Sun and of the Moon. Canon Winterbotham. The Corinthian Philosophers; Animal Sacrifices; and Officials in the Corinthian Church, Prof. W. M. Ramsay. The Peril and the Comfort of Exposure. Rev. J. Moffatt. Two Important Glosses in the Codex Bezae. Prof. J. Rendel Harris.

Expository Times, -SIMPKIN, MARSHALL. 6d. Dec. What have We gained in the Sinaitic Palimpsest? Mrs. Lewis

Feilden's Magazine.—Temple Chambers. is. Nov.

Mining in China. Illustrated. Alfred Edmonds,
Mount Morgan, Queensland; the Greatest Gold Mine in the World.
Illustrated. H. F. Bulman.
The Modern Practice of Cyaniding. Illustrated. Capt. C. C. Longridge.
Gold-Mining Machinery. Illustrated. P. R. Björling.
The Past, Present, and Future of Electricity in Mining. Illustrated. S.
F. Walker.
The Westvalian Goldfolds.

F. Walker.
The Westralian Goldfields. Illustrated. Special Commissioner.
Economics of Coal-Mining. Illustrated. L. W. de Grave.
The Mines of the Transvaal. Illustrated. G. E. Russell.

Fireside. -7, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 6d. Dec. Holly and Ivy.
Time. Illustrated. John Timbs.
A Winter Day with Southey. G. L. Apperson.

Fortnightly Review .- CHAPMAN AND HALL. 28. 6d. Nov. Fortnightly Review.—CHAPMAN AND HALL. 2s. 6d. Nov. A Cabinet of Commonplace. Calchas, The Cyclist Soldier. H. G. Wells. The Future of the Liberal Party. Lord Rossbery's Chance. J. A. R. Marriott. The German Emperor. Ludwig Klausner-Dawoc. Society's Duty to the Tramp. William Harbutt Dawson. The Housing Question and the L.C.C. Charles Sheridan Jones. The Scottish University Crisis. William Wallace. Maeterlinck's "Bluebeard and Aryan." Count S. C. de Soissons. A Pl.a for Peace; an Anglo-Russian Alliance. Capt. J. W. Gambier. Imperial Federation; the Condition of Progress. Edward Salmon. From an Eighteenth-Century Escritoire. Ethel M. M. McKenna. The Autumn's Books. Stephen Gwynn.
The Sportsman's Library—Some Books of 1900. F. G. Affalo. "The Wedding Guest"; Drama. J. M. Barrie.

Forum.-GAY AND BIRD. 18. 6d. Nov.

Why the Republicans should be endorsed. Charles Dick.
Reasons for Democratic Success. C. A. Towne.
Can There be a Good Trust? G. E. Roberts.
The Next Pan-American Conference. W. C. Fox.
Bread and Bread-Making at the Paris Exposition. H. W. Wiley.
Mounted Soldiers; Four Legs instead of Two. Maurice A. Low.
The United States and the Australasian Federation compared. Sir Robert
Stont.

The United States and the Australasian Federation comparation of the Stout.

The Revival and Reaction in Iron. Archer Brown.

The English Intelligence Department. Major A. Griffiths.

The Taming of the Dragon (China). L. J. Davies.

Yesterday and To-day in Morocco. B. Meakin.

Chaucer. F. Greenslet.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly,—14t, FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. 10 cents. Nov.

Election Day in the United States. Illustrated. L. J. Lang. On Strike! Illustrated. Earl W. Mayo. Hunting the Cave-Bird of Trinidad. Illustrated. W. T. Hornaday. By the Pagodas of China. Illustrated. R. E. Speer. The Immigrants. Illustrated. B. J. Hendrick.

Genealogical Magazine. - ELLIOT STOCK. 18. Dec. The Stoneleigh Peerage Case. Concluded. George Morley.
The Extinct Earldom of Carnarvon.
Aitken of Thornton. Continued. Marquis de Ruvigny and Raineval.

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Gentleman's Magazine. - CHATTO AND WINDUS. 18. Dec. Dialects. R. H. Bretherton.

Duncombe and Maynard Colchester; a Brace of Worthies. S. M. Crawley-

Boevey.

West Pyrnean Funerals. A. R. Whiteway.
The Creeds of Tzarland. E. W. Lowry.
Snuff and Snuff-Takers. Emily Hill.
Weather "Causerie." W. All.ngham.

Geographical Journal.—Edward Stanford. 25. Nov. Journeys in Central Asia. With Map and Illustrations. Capt. H. H. P. Deasy.

An Orographic Map of Afghanistan and Baluchistan. With Map. Col. Sir T. H. Holdich.
A Journey through South-West Sechuen. With Map. E. Amundsen.
The Emerald Mines of Northern Ethai. With Maps and Illustrations.

D. A. MacAlister.

Geological Magazine, -Dulau. 18. 6d. Nov. Restoration of Stylonurus Lacoanus; a Giant Arthropod from the Upper Devonian, United States. Illustrated. Prof. E. E. Beecher. On Hyperodap.don Gordoni. Illustrated. Prof. R. Burchardt. A Summary of Our Present Knowledge of Extinct Primates from Madagascar, C. I. Forsyth Major.

Pleistocene Shells from the R. is. d Beach Deposits of the Red Sea. R.

Bullen Newton.

Girl's Own Paper. -56, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. Dec. The Queen's Horses and Donkeys, Illustrated. E. M. Jessop. Eccentric Flowers, Illustrated. Mrs. Eliza Brightwen.

Girl's Realm .- 10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 18. Dec. GIP'S Réalm.—to, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 18. Dec.
Song-Writers Dear to Girls. Illustrated. Edith Young.
The Grey Coat Hospital. Illustrated. Chistina Gowans Whyte.
Medicine as a Career for Girls. Illustrated. Margaret Traill Christie.
St. Clara. Illustrated. Rev. S. Baring-Gould.
Puck, Pogg, and Pixit Pots; Interview with Miss Vulliamy. Illustrated.
Miss E. M. Symonds.
The Pageant of the Day in Picture Postcards, Illustrated. Margaret
Meadows.

A Visit to Toyland at Christmas. Illustrated.

Good Words,-ISBISTER. 6d. Dec.

Good Words,—Isbister. 6d. Dec.

Reform in China. Prof. R. K. Douglas.

The Gypsies of Turky. Illustrated. Miss Lucy M. J. Garnett,
Fruit-Growing at the Cape. A Colonist.
Monumental Time-Keepers. Illustrated. Rev. J. M. Bacon.

"Agony" Advertisements. G. Stanley Ellis.
Ship Salvage. Illustrated. F. J. Rose.
Rochester Cathedral. Illustrated. Canon Benham.

"Beer Soup"; the Story of an English Defeat. Major C. Fi.ld.

Great Thoughts,-28, HUTTON STREET, FLEET STREET. 6d. Dec. Alexander Smith. With Portrait. Rev. R. P. Downes, French and English: Interview with Miss Betham Edwards. With Portrait. Raymond Blathwayt. The British Working Man; a Talk with Mr. John Burns. With Portrait.

Raymond Blathwayt.

Raymond Blathwayt.

Harmsworth Magazine.—Harmsworth. 6d. Nov.

Liverpool's Hot-Pots. Illustrated. A. Birnage.
Famous Dressing-Rooms of Actors. Illustrated. R. de Cordova.
Some Favourite Haunts of Her Majesty. Illustrated. Lillian Tindall.
Railway-Carriages as Houses at Shoreham. Illustrated. H. L. Adam.
Sentiment to Order. Illustrated. P. Reynolds.
First Lines of Famous Books. Illustrated. W. Maclaren.
The Deutschland. Illustrated. H. J. Shepstone.
London's Polar Regions. Illustrated. H. Paget.
How the Post Office New 1174 Miles Cable was laid from London to Birmingham. Illustrated. Alco Cochran.
A Christmas Dinner Farm. Illustrated. W. J. Win Je.
Gathe: ing the Timber Harvest. Illustrated. W. S. Harwood.
Salt Land. Illustrated. Mabel H. Robins.

Harper's Monthly Magazine. -45, Albemarle Street. 18.

Parents, Illustrated. E. S. Martin. Love Letters, Continued, Victor Hugo. Bernhardt and Coquelin. Illustrated. H. Fouquier. The Discovery of Ophir, Illustrated. Dr. Carl Peters.

Home Magazine.-NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK. 10 cents. Nov. Toying with Death at Sandy Hook. Illustrated. C. M. M'Govern, In the Woods with a Camera. Illustrated. E. H. Baynes. The Real Richard Croker. With Portri it. W. M. Clemens. The Mechanism of the Hurricane. With Charts. J. Montague.

Homiletic Review.—44, FLEET STREET. 18. 3d. Nov.
The Croydon Young Folks' Church Conference. Bishop J. H. Vincent.
The Christian Instinct. E. F. Burr.
The Keswick Feaching in Its Bearing on Effective Preaching, Dr. A. T. Pierson.
The Scant Service of Negative Criticism. Dr. J. K. Wilson.
The Church for the Times. Dr. E. H. Dewart.

Humanitarian-Duckworth. 6d. Dec. Professor Röntgen and the X Rays.

A Friend of England in France: Interview with Yves Guyot Savages and Criminals. Prof. Ferrero. Tolstoy's "Resurrection." Count de Soissons. Cheap Lodging Houses for Women. Andrew Merry. Are more Boys than Girls born? William E. A. Axon. The Life of a Hospital Nurse. Elizabeth French. The Growth of Phonography.

Ideal Review. -GAY AND BIRD. 18. 3d. Nov. The Teaching of Re-birth in India. Charles Johnston.
Vedant; the Final Goal of Knowledge. Kannoo Mal.
The Philosophy of Trust Legislation. H. N. Bullard.
The Scripture Habit. Rev. C. Ferguson.
Literature a Mystery and a Revelation. C. H. A. Bjerregaard.

Imperial and Colonial Magazine.—HURST AND BLACKETT. 19.

Efficiency and Empire. A. White,
The Century in Our Colonies. Sir C. W. Dilke,
The People of India. Sir G. C. M. Birdwood.
British South Africa; an Historical Survey, Illustrated. Prof. A. H Keane. The Earl of Hopetoun.

Keane.
The Earl of Hopetoun. With Portraits. Sir Andrew Clark:,
The Federal Family. Sir John A. Cockburn.
St. Helena; Our State Prison. Illustrated. Sir H. Vincent,
Military and Naval Administration; Corrigenda. A. M.
The Colonisation of Australia. E. A. Petherick.

Indian Review .- G. A. NATESAN, MADRAS. 108. per ann. Oct. The Date of the Maha' Cha' ratha War. Prof. M. Rangacharyar. Missionary Methods. A. P. Smith.
The Distress in India. Educated Ryot. Archaeology in Southern India. S. M. Natesa Sastri. India in English Poetry. R. S. Dadachanji.

International Magazine. -A. T. H. BROWER, CHICAGO. 10 cents.

From Mobile to New Orleans. Illustrated. Ellye Howell Glover. The Chinese Situation Forty Years Ago. F. W. Fitzpatrick. Raising Ostriches in Florida. Illustrated. D. A. Willey.

International Monthly .- MACMILLAN. 15. Nov. International Monthly.—MAGMILLAN. 1s. Nov.
Primitive Objects of Worship. Concluded. L. Marillier.
"Europe is no more." M. Debrit.
The Predominant Issue in the United States. W. G. Sumner.
The Pacific Coast; a Psychological Study of Influence. J. Royce.
Modern Sociology. F. H. Giddings.
Li Hung Chang; the Great Chiness Viceroy and Diplomat. J. W. Foster.

Irish Ecclesiastical Record.—24, NASSAU STREET, DUBLIN. 18.

The Kindergarten and the Catechism. Rev. F. Canon Ryan. Cardinal Mazarin. Rev. E. J. Cullen.
Sir Cahir O'Doherty's Rebellion. Continued. Bishop O'Doherty.
The Poems of Egan O'Rahilly. Rev. P. O'Leary.

Journal of Geology.-Luzac. 50 cents. Nov. International Co-operation in Geological Investigation. A. G. ikie. Proposed International Geological Institute, T. C. Chamberlin, The Composition of Kulaite. H. S. Washington. Succession and Relation of Lavas in the Great Basin Region, J. E. Spurr. The Glacier of Mt. Arapahoe, Colorado. W. T. Lee. The Shenandoah Limsstones and Martinsburg Shals. C. S. Prosser,

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution. - J. J. Keliher.

The Ladysmith Pigeon Post. Major E. A. Altham.
On the Relation of Public Secondary Schools to the Organisation of National Defence. Rev. E. Warre.

Journal of the United Service Institution of India.—Government Central Printing Office, Simla.—Oct.

The Great Boiler Question. P. Donaldson.
Notes on the More Obvious Lessons of the War in South Africa. Licut.—Col. G. H. Ovens.

Col. G. H. Uvens.
The Use of Light Railways in Indian Warfare, and the Organisation and
Working of Railway Cops. Major W. J. K. Dobbin.
Tactical Studies from the Afghan War. Continued. Lieut.-Col. A. Keene,
Wellesley's Campaign in the Deccan. Capt. R. G. Burton.

Ladies' Home Journal .- Curtis, Philadelphia. 10 cents. Dec. Two Women's Gif.s of Twenty-five Millions in California. Illustrated. E. N. Gale.

Law Magazine and Review .- 161, STRAND. 58. Nov. Law magazine and neview—io, Stass Lord Russell of Killowen. W. C. Gully. The Development of Patent Law. G. H. B. Kenrick. Civil Judicial Statistics, 48,98. The Reporter and the Law of Copyright. J. A. Strah Indian Judicial Admiristration. W. M. Wood. The Interpretation of Treaties. H. M. Adler.

Leisure Hour.-56, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. Dec. Boston, Mass.; the Beacon of American Literature. Illustrated. D. Charlotte Brontë and Haworth. Illustrated. Evelyn B. Parry.

Library World.—4, Ave Maria Lane, 6d. Nov. The German Library System. T. Maw. Grievances of a Free Library Reader. H. J. O'Brien. Where do We get Our Librarians? J. D. Brown.

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Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.—Lippincott, Philadelphia.

18. Nov.
The Chinese Language; China's Greatest Curiosity. Frederic Poole.
In the Footprints of Bryant. Dr. T. F. Wolfe.

Longman's Magazine.-Longmans. 6d. Dec. Rhyme. Frank Ritchie, Madame Geoffrin; a Woman of the Salons. S. G. Tallentyre, A Transport Cruise to the Cape in 1795. Mrs. O. Marshall.

Ludgate .- 123, FLEST STREET. 6d. December.

Some Friars of Old. Illustrated. Bishop Creighton.

Paris by Night. Illustrated. Bishop Creighton.

Paris by Night. Illustrated. A. de Burgh.

God Save The Queen; the Story of Our National Hymn. Illustrated.

A. W. Myers.

The L. S. D. of Christmas. With Diagrams. H. Macfarlane.

Messrs. Tuck and Sons; the Home of the Christmas Card; Interview.

Illustrated. C. H. Lewis.

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McClure's Magazine. -10, Norfolk Street, Strand. 10 cents.

McClure's Magazine,—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 10 cear The First Flight of Count Zepp. In's Air-Ship. Illustrated. E. Wolf. Making a German Soldier. Illustrated. Ray Stannard Baker. The Life of the Master. Illustrated. Continued. Rev. John Watson. Hanna; a Character Sketch. With Portrait. W. A. White. A Woman's Diary of the Siege of Pekin. Katharine M. Lowry.

Macmillan's Magazine.-MACMILLAN. 18. Dec. The Missionary in China. F. T. Dickson.
Union and Annexation. Prof. Lodge.
The Sufferings of an Honorary Secretary.
Weathering an Earthquake. A. M. Bric..
Impressions of Klondike. Concluded. C. C. Osborne.
The Reservist in War. A Regimental Officer.

Medical Magazine,-62, King William Street. 18. Nov.

Social Misfits. Dr. G. H. Savage. How Diphtheria spreads. Dr. J. W. Carr, Modern Epidemics; Typhus and Typhoid. J. Foster Palmer.

Missionary Review of the World .- 44, FLEST STREET. 25 cents.

Nov.

The Wonderful Stery of Banza Manteke. Illustrated.
Mission Work among the Jews. Dr. A. T. Pierson.
Problems of Modern Medical Missions. Dr. E. W. G. Masterman.
The Greek Church of Russia. B. Meakin.
Future Missionary Policy in China. A. J. Brown.
A Crisis in the Nicaraguan Mission. Illustrated. Rev. P. de Schweinitz.
The Nevius Method of Mission Work. D. Z. Sheffield.
The Founding of Robert College. Illustrated. 22v. C. Hamlin.

Month,-Longmans, is, Nov. Tracts for the Million, Rev. G. Tyrrell, French Carmelite Martyrs and English Benedictine Nuns. Barbara de

French Carmente Martyrs and English Bene Courson. Cambridge Patristic Texts. Rev. J. Rickaby. Catholic Ways in the Tyrol. M. S. Dalton, The Case of Pierre de Rudder. C. Luttey. The Rosawy. Continued. Rev. H. Thurston.

Monthly Review .- JOHN MURRAY. 28. 6d. Dec.

A Possible Party. Science in Politics. Science in Politics,
England and Germany,
The Love Episode of William Pitt. Lord Rosebery,
Field Guns, Galeatus,
A Coming North African Problem. H. M. Grey,
International Ethics. L. Villari,
An Imperial Flag. W. Laird Clowes,
An Academy of the Dead,
William Archer,
The Religion of Rabelais, Miss E. Schel,
The Modern Mother, Mrs. Meynell.

Munsey's Magazine. - Horace Marshall. 6d. Nov. Munsey's Magazine, —Horace Marshall. 6d. Nov. The Great Exhibition of 1900. Illustrated, C. E. Russell. The Harness of Niagara. Illustrated, W. Fawcett. A Trip to Cape Nome. Illustrated. Henry G. De Mill. New Calisthenics for Children. Illustrated. Lillian Baynes Griffin. The Story of the Pistols. Illustrated. J. P. Bocock. Dramatic Art in England and America. Clement Scott. The Waterways of New York. Illustrated. M. Foster. Animals in Warfare, Illustrated. Lieut, W. Kelly.

National Review .- EDWARD ARNOLD. 25. 6d. Dec. A New Fourth Party. Young England.

Some Personal Impressions of the Army. Capt. A. G. Boscawen.

The Military Education of Officers. T. Miller Maguire.

Church Parade in the Army. Major C. B. Mayne.

Is Emerson a Poet? Coulson Kernahan.

Government House. Arthur Gallon.

American Affairs. A. Maurice Low.

A Comparison of German and English School-Children. Miss Catherine Dodd.

Her Majesty's Judges. E. Colonial Governments as Money-Lenders. W. Pember Reeves. Greater Britain.

New Century Review.—434, STRAND. 6d. Nov. Radical Tactics at the General Election. H. C. Garrod. Further Statement of the Case against Vivisection. T. Pe kins.

Petronius. W. J. Bayliss.
The Companies Act, 1900. N. W. Sibley.
The Birmingham New Water Works. A. J. H. Crespi.
The Misrepresentation of the Working Classes in Parlament.
Walter White. John Sh rley.
The Lessons of the Election. A. E. J. Newman.
The Garrick Club. Continued. P. Fitzgerald.
School Board Religion. F. C. Arnold-Jarvis.
China; an Empire without Government.
Perception; a Study in Puilosophy. C. C. Dove.
Socialism in France. P. Denis.

New England Magazine.—5, PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 23 cents.
Nov.
The Study of Housekeeping in Boston. Hlustrated. Mary E. Trueblood.
Timothy Dwight; an Early Writer of New England Travels. L.
Hayward.
Last of the Ocean Slave Traders. G. S. Boutwell.
The Hornet's Sting and Wing. Illustrated. P. S. P. Connor.
Home of Sir Philip Sidney. Illustrated. H. C. Shelley.
Tutor Flynt; New England's Earliest Humorist. Illustrated. D. M.
Wilson.

Wilson.

Liberty through Sovereignty. J. Lee.
Toronto. Illustrated. J. L. Hughes.
Gen. John Sullivan and the Rebellion in New Hampshi.e. F. B.
Sanborn.

Nineteenth Century.-Sampson Low. 25. 6d. Dec.

Nineteenth Century,—Sampson Low. 2s. 6d. Dec.

Nineteenth Century,—Sampson Low. 2s. 6d. Dec.
Balfou ian Amelioration "in Ireland. Horace Plunkett.
Thomas Henry Huxley. Leslie Stephen.
Recent Science. Prince Kropotkin.
The Rôle of Women in Society.—In Eighteenth-Century France.—In Nineteenth-Century England. Hon. Lady Ponsonby.
The Defective Addition to Our Company Law. Judge Emden.
A Visit to the Boer Prisoners at St. Helena. Mrs. John Richard Green,
The Poet's End. Frederick Wedmore.
Present Day Progress in India. Protap Chunder Mozoomdar.
"The Sources of Islam." Sir William Muir.
Negligence in Recruiting. Capt. P. G. Elgood.
The Return of the Exile: a Retrospect. Sir Charles Roe.
The Newspapers. Sir Wemyss Roid.
The Usages of War in South Africa. John Macdonell.
Are We really a Nation of Amateurs! Sir Herbert Maxwell.
Lord Rosebery on the Dangers to British Trade. Henry Birchenough.

North American Review .- WM. HEINEMANN. 28. 6d. Nov.

Asiatic Conditions and International Policies. Capt. A. T. Mahan.
The Third Life of Italy. G. d'Annunzio.
Present Status and Prospects of the Peace Movement. Baroness B. von

Süttner.
In Terra Pass. G. Leveson Gower.
A Century of International Commerce. O. P. Austin.
The Industrial Revolution in Japan. Count Okuma.
China and the Western Nations. F. Crispi.
Chaucer. J. W. Hales.
New York and Its Historians. Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer.
From India to the Planet Mars. J. H. Hyslop.
Retrogression of the American Woman. Flora M. Thompson.
The Great Religions of the World; Mohammedanism. Oskar Mann.

Northern Counties Magazine, -ELLIOT STOCK. 6d. Dec. Steam and Speed (1800-1900). Brynsich. Unveiling of the Ruskin Memorial. Canon Rawnsley, The Contemplative Man in Norway. J. W. Pease,

The Contemplative Man in Norway. J. W. Pease,

Open Court,—Kegan Paul., 6d. Nov.

On Greek Religion and Mythology. Illustrated. Dr. Paul Carus.

The Unshackling of the Spirit of Inquiry: the Conflict between Theology and Science. Illustrated. Concluded. Dr. E. Krausz.

The Eleusinian Mysteries. Continued. Rev. C. J. Wood.

The International Arbitration Alliance. Dr. Moncure D. Conway.

Christian Missions and European Politics in China. Prof. G. M. Fiamingo.

Chinese Education. Illustrated.

Overland Monthly, -- SAN FRANCISCO. 10 cents, Oct. Pulque: the National Drink of Mexico. Illustrated. Clara S. Brown. Algiers. Illustrated. Elizabeth F. Risser. The Prehistoric Ruins of Casa Grands. Illustrated. Alice R. Crane. The Graves and Ghosts of Mont St. Michel. Illustrated.

Paidologist .- Cambray House, Cheltenham. 18, 6d. per ann. Nov. The Founders of Child-Study in England. Mrs. Muirhead.
Mrs. Meynell and Her Historic Account of Childhood, Prof. Foster Mrs. Meynell and rier Watson.
Châdren's Idaas in Denmark. J. Olsen.
Travelling Companions. Mabel Marsh.

Pall Mall Magazine .- 18, Charing Cross Road. 18. Dec. Royal Tapestry at Windsor. Illustrated. E. M. Jessop.
Guy Miege: a Seventeenth-Century Ollendorff. F. H. Skrine.
Wellington, New Zealand; a Capital of Greater Britain. Illustrated. T. L. Mills. The Field. Capt. A. G. Bagot.

Philosophical Review.-MACMILLAN. 38. Nov. The Early Idealism of Jonathan Edwards. Prof. H. N. Gardiner. Locke's Relation to Descartes. Prof. F. Thilly. Contiguity and Similarity. Dr. W. Fite. The Abstract Freedom of Kant. Dr. R. B. Perry.

Poet-Lore. - GAY AND BIRD. 65 cents. Sept. The Plastic Word. Anna Cox Stephens.
Elizabethan Women. G. Bradford, Jr.
Echegaray: Spanish Statesman, Dramatist, Poet. Fanny H. Gardiner,
Browning's Theology. Rev. H. White.

Practical Teacher .- 33, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. Dec. Commercial Education in Scotland. C. Brereton. How long should a Child sleep? J. Gunn.

Proceedings of the Society for Psychian Research.—Kegan Paul. 6s. Oct.
On the So-Called Divining Rod. Prof. W. F. Barrett.
Pseudo-Possession. F. W. H. Myers.

Psychological Review .- MACMILLAN. 38. Nov. The Fourth International Congress of Psychology, H. C. Warren, Mental Fatigue. Continus I. E. Thorndike.
An Attempted Experiment in Psychological Aesthetics. Mary W. An Ill ision of Length. C. E. Seashore and Mabel C. Williams. Mary W. Calkins.

Public Health .- 12), SHAFTESBURY AVENUE. 15. Nov. On the Working of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. Dr. W. Harris. The "bulation of Causes of Death. R. Dudfield. The U bridled Practice of Medical Quackery. H. Kenwood."

Pu'lle School Magazina,-131, TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 6d. Nov. Malver College. Illustrated. P. G. Wodehouse. Public Schools and National Defence.

Quarterly Journal of Beonomies,—Machillan. 2 dols. per ann. Nov.

Recent Discussion of the Capital Concept. F. A. Fetter.
The Trusts; Facts established and Problems unsolved. J. W. Jenks.
Enterprise and Profit. F. B. Hawley.
The Capitalisation of Public-Service Corporations. W. Z. Ripley.

Quiver .- CASSELL. IS. Dec. Some Christmas Fairy Godmothers. Illustrated. Mrs. S. A. Tooley. George MacDonald; a Child of the Kingdom. Illustrated. Coulson Kernahan.

Kernahan.
Christmas Customs and Superstitions. Illustrated. Rev. E. J. Hardy.
Christ the Teacher. Illustrated. Bishop Boyd Carpenter.
A Century's Work for God. Illustrated. Rev. C. Herbert.
The Great Social Festival. Illustrated. Dean Farrar.

Review of Reviews .- (AMERICA.) 13, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. Review of Reviews.—(AMERICA.) 73, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK.
25 cents. Dec.
A Town and Country Club. Lillian W. Betts.
Marcus Daly; Empire-Builder. Illustrated. S. E. Moffett.
The Cuban Republic – Limited. Walter Wellman.
An Estimate of Max Müller (1823-1900). Illustrated.
The Old Age of New England Authors. Illustrated. H. Butterworth.
Making a Way out of the Slum. Illustrated. Jacob A. Riis.

Review of Reviews .- (Australasia). Queen Street, Melbourne.

New Zealand and an Island Federation. Sir Robert Stout.
New Zealand and Australian Federation. W. Macmillan.
An English View of Temparance Reform in New Zealand. A. Sherwell.
The Fighting of the Month in China and South Africa.
How a Great War fizzles out.

Royal Magazine. -C. A. PEARSON. 6d. Dec. A Pinch of Snuff. Illustrated. C. O'K. Donegan.
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Storey.
London's Legations from the Far East. Illustrated. Robert Machray.
The Wonders and Workers of Toyland. Illustrated. Mary Fermor.
In the Footsteps of Barnaby Rudge. Illustrated. F. Foulsham.
Discipline in the Navy. Illustrated. A. S. Hurd.

St. Nicholas.—Macmillan. is. Dec.
The Life-Savers' Ride of a Hundred M.les. Illustrated. Lieut. W. G.

School Board Gazette.-Bemrose. is. Nov. Advanced Education for the Working Classes, Higher Elementary Schools Abroad. The New Mancheste: Central Higher Grade School.

School World,-MACMILLAN. 6d. Dec. Some Impressions of Rational Methods. Harold Picton. The Supply of Pupil Teachers.
The Aims of Education. Sir Henry Craik.

Science Gossip.-tto, STRAND. 6d. Nov. Scenery of Llanberis Pass. Illustrated. F. E. Filer.
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Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edward Stanford, 128. 6d.

The Siberian Railway. C. R. Beazley,
The Valley of the Joux (Jura), V. Dingelstedt.
The Commercial Resources of Tropical Africa. E. Heawood.

Scottish Review.—26, PATERNOSTER SQUARE: 48. Oct.
The Love Story of Drummond of Hawthornden, Louise Lorimer.
Daniel Defoe in Scotland. J. D. Cockburn.
The Coming War of American Dreams. William Wallace.
Table Talk: a Lost Art. O. Smeaton.
The Strath of Actaéron, and Its Homeric Ghosts. J. S. Stuart-Glennie.
The Folk-Loce of Icelandie Fishes. Olaf Davidsson.
Concerning Birds. S. E. Saville.

Strand Magazine. - George Newnes. 18. Dec. The Training of Lions, T.gers, and other Great Cats. Illustrated. S. H. Adams. Adams.
Peac: Heroes of 1900. Illustrated. A. T. Story.
Sponges. Illustrated. F. Westbury.
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"English as She is wrote." Illustrated. Meta Henn.
Chinase Puzzles, Tricks, and Traps. Illustrated. James Scott.
Royal Notepaper. Illustrated. A. H. Broadwell.
Decorated Ost.ich Eggs. Illustrated. Laura B. Starr.

Sunday at Home. -56, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. Dec. Rev. John Wilson of the Tabernacle, Woolwich. Illustrated.
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Ou: Chinese Sisters. Illustrated. Lillie S. Parker.

Sunday Magazine,-Isbister. 6d. Dec. The Queen's Love for Music. F. J. Crowest. Rev. T. Richard; a Missionary Statesman in China. With Portrait. Rev. Rev. T. Kichard; a Missionary Statesman in China.

J. Johnston.

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John Pilkington Norris, Archdeacon of Bristol. With Portrait. F. D. How.

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The Life of Jesus Christ. Illustrated. Concluded. Ian Maclaren.
The Mansion House and Its Funds; the World's Greatest Philanthropic Agency. Illustrated. H. J. Shepstone.
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Dr. Clifford. Illustrated. Dr. A. Black.

Temple Bar. - MACMILLAN. 18. Dec.

Mrs. Grote; a Radical Lady of the Last Generation. J. Fyvie. Blackhorn Winter. Rev. J. Bacon. Strafford's Friend—Lucy, Countess of Carlisle, G. Serrell. Dr. Donne. H. M. Sanders.

Temple Magazine. - Horace Marshall. 6d. Dec. Birmingham; the Toy Shop of the World. Illustrated. J. A. Hammerton and E. C. Middleton.

Mr. Thomas Atkins in War Time. Rev. E. J. Hardy.
The Pilgrim Father's First Christmas. Rev. E. E. Hale.

A Chat about Christmas C. side.

Theosophical Review. -3, LANGHAM PLACE. 18. Nov. Theosophy and Modern Science. W. C. Worsdell.
The General Sermon of Hermes the Thrice-Greatest. G. R. S. Mead,
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Universal Magazine .- 18, Cockspur Street. 6d. Dec. Street Scens in India. Illustrated. Traveller.
Pierre Loti. Illustrated. Clive Holland.
Beautiful New Zealand. Illustrated. F. d'A. C. de L'Isle.
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Brain in relation to Education. N. C. Macnamara.
Tiele's "Gifford Lectures." H. G. Keene.
A French Critic on Secondary Education. H. Milborne.
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The Courtesan on the French Stage. A. de Ternant.
A Scheme for the Industrial Development of Ireland. R. J. Ambrose.
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Windsor Magazine.-WARD, LOCK. 18. Dec. The World's Figure-Skating Championship. Illustrated. George Wood. The London Hospital. Illustrated. F. A. McKenzie. Military Knights of Windsor. Illustrated. Miss F. Klickmann. The Haunts of Ghosts. Illustrated. A. W. Jarvis.
An Incident of African History. Illustrated. H. Rider Haggard.
Lonely Voyagers. Illustrated. F. A. Talbot.

Woman at Home.-Hodder and Stoughton. 18. Dec. Women Who are serving the Empire, Illustrated. Mrs. S. A. Tooley, Lord Roberts in the Afghan War. Illustrated. An Officer. The Domestic Servant Question; Symposium.

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R. Speaight; the Children's Photographer: Interview. Illustrated. L.
The Women Who make Christmas Cards. Illustrated.

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Alte und Neue Welt .- BENZIGER AND Co., EINSIEDELN. 50 Pf. Nov. Paris Exhibition. Continued. Illustrated. G. Baumberger Johannes Schrott. With Portrait. E. Schmitt. London Burial-Grounds. Illustrated. Dr. A. Heine. Letters from Rome. Continued. Illustrated. Eremos. The German Catholics at Bonn. With Portraits. E. Grunau.

Archly für Soziale Gesetzgebung und Statistik.—C. HEYMANN, BERLIN. 2 Mks. 50 Pf. Nos. 1-2.

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The Coast of Flanders, Illustrated. H. S. Rehm.
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The Trend of Dogmatism. H. Bassermann.
Unpublished Letters by Dr. K. A. A. von Larish. H. von Poschinger.
The Culture of the Arts. W. von Seidlitz.
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The Balloon and Pigeon Post during the Siege of Paris. Commander Gross.
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The Paris Exhibition. A. Schricker.
Robert Radecke. C. Krebs. From the South and from the East. M. von Brandt.

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Gesellschaft.—J. C. C. Bruns, Minden. 75 Pf. Nov. 1.
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Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Herder, Freiburg, Baden. to Mks. 80 Pf. per ann. Oct.

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The Emigration of the Doukhobors. W. Bienstock. Letter to the Doukhobor Emigrants. Count L. Tolstoy. Life in China. Continued. Yan-Fou-Li.

Revue Chrétienne.-ri, Avenue de L'Observatoire, Paris. 6 frs. per ann. Nov.

The Christian Lift: and Scientific Theology. A. Sabatier and E. Stapfer. The Christian Idea of Country. J. Messines.
Augustine, Bishop of Hippo. E. Robert.

Revue des Deux Mondes.-18, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND. 62 frs. per annum. Nov. 1.

The Chinese Problem. P. Leroy. Beaulieu.
Musical Epochs—The Sonata. C. Bellaigue.
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Broglie, Budgets, J. Roche. The late French Exhibition. Le Vicomte de Vogüé, Recollections of New Grenada. P. d'Espagnat. The Life of Pasteur. R. Doumic.

The Life of Pasteur. R. Doumic.

Revus Encyclopédique.—18, King William Street, Strand.
78, par qr. Nov. 3.

Paris University and Reform. Illustrated. C. V. Langlois.
Anthology on Education. Professors of the Paris University.
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Revue Française de l'Étranger et des Colonies.—)2, RUE DE LA VICTOIRE, PARIS. 2 frs. Nov.

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Revue Générale.—16, RUE TREURENBERG, BRUSSELS. 12 frs. per annum. Nov.

The History of Workmen's Dwellings. J. Buse.
The Contemporary Theatre in France. H. Bordeaux.
Relief Works in France. Concluded. L. Banneux.
The Scientific International Congress of Catholics at Munich. J. V. den The Catholic Congress at Bonn. Baron de Trannoz.

The Khaki Election in England. A, Neincx.

Revue Internationale de Sociologie.—16. Rue Soufflot, Paris.
18 frs. per annum. Oct.
The Moral Responsibility of Compensation for Accidents. E. Westermarck.
The Congress of the International Institute of Sociology. René Worms.
France, 1839-1900. M. Dufourmantelle.

Revue pour les Jeunes Filles, -5, Rue de Mézières, Paris.

Annam. P. Luguet.

Nov. 20.

Women in the Far East, Jean Hess.

Scenery and Decoration at the Theatre, H. Quittard and M. Lenoir.

Revue de Métaphysique et de Morale.—5, Rue de Mézières, Paris. 3 frs. Nov. The Philosophy of Félix Ravaisson. E. Boutroux.

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Revue du Monde Catholique. -75, Rue des Saints-Pères, Paris.

Authority in the Matter of Doctrine. J. Fevre.
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A Missionary in China. Continued. Dom Chamard.
The Military Manœuvres of 1900. J. d'Estoc.
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The Siege of the Legations at Pekin. S. Pichon.
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Revue de Paris.—Asher, 13, Bedford Street, 65 frs. per annum.

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Revue Politique et Parlementaire. -5, Rue de Mézières, Paris.

The Chinese Problem. Baron d'Estouru.lles de Constant.
Corn at the Paris Bourse de Commerce and Speculation in Grain. Prof. A.
Charliat.
Land Reform in France. G. Chastenet.
The English Budget. Concluded. V. Marcé.

Revue des Revues .- 12, Avenue de L'Opéra, Paris. 1 fr. Nov. 1. Freemasonry in the Army. L. Jeandré.
A New International Work. Enrico Ferri.
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H. Baraduc.

H. Baraduc.
Lawsuits ag.inst the Dead in Ancient France, G. Debor.
Georges Rochegrosses and Historical Painting. Concluded.
C. Mauclair.
The Debuts of Great Writers, etc. H. d'Almeras.
The Literary Movement in Belgium., Concluded. E. Gilbert.
The Theatre of Life. H. Bérenger.

The Proletariat of Legislators. P. Portier.
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Germany and an Armed Peace. J. de Bloch.
Modern Slavery. Count L. Tolstoy.
The Missionaries and the Boxers. Illustrated. Dr. A. Banzemont.
Incuner. of Life and Death on the Destiny of Literary Reputations.
P. Stapfer.
The Theatre and Life.

The Theatre and Life. Continued. H. Bérenger. Revue Socialiste. -27, Rue de Richelieu, Paris. 1 fr. 50 c. Nov. The Socialist Congress at Mayence. G. Milhaud.
The Theory of Dominant Factors in History. C. Rappoport.
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Revue Universitaire. - 5, Rue de Mézières, Paris. 10 frs. per ann. Nov.

History and Geography in 1900. P. Foncin. Associations of Old Lycée and College of Pupils. E. Petit.

Revue de l'Université de Bruxelles.—4. RUE DU FRONTISPICE, BRUSSELS. 1 fr. 50 c. Nov.

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The Peerage of the Restoration. Continued. J. Laurentie.
The Far East. F. Gairal.
The Book of Esther. Concluded. Baronne D. de Fontmagne.
How Great Writers Correct Themselves. Abbé T. De mont.

## THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

Civiltà Cattolica,-VIA DI RIPETTA 246, ROME. Nov. 3. Prayer for the Dead. An International Tribunal. Art and History at the French Exhibition.

The Monks of the East before the Council of Chalcedon.

Nov. 17.
De Jesu Christo Redemptore: Encyclical of Leo XIII. The Moral Cure for Italy.
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The Dante Society at Ravenna. Prof. P. Villari. Giovanni Pascoli: Poet. With Portrait. Prof. V. Cian. Benvenuto Cellini. With Portrait. A. Venturi. The English Elections. E. Arbib.
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Charlotte Brontē. Prof. C. Segré. Railways to the Simplon, With Map. A. Ferrucci. Paris Bordone, Illustrated, P. Moimenti, Politics and Socialism. P. Bertolini.

Rassegna Nazionale.-VIA DELLA PACE 2, FLORENCE.

The Equilibrium on the Adriatic, C. Mangroni.
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Progress in Marconi Telegraphy. R. Ferrini.
Rosmini and the Present Social Question. C. Calzi.

Nov. 26.
Electric Traction on Italian Railways. P. Lanino.
Socialism and the Recent Election. G. P. A.
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Riforma Sociale. - Turin. 12 fr. per ann. Nov. 15. Traditional Diplomacy. G. Novikov. Italians in England. Continued. G. Prato.

Rivista Internazionale. —Via Torre Argentina 76, Rome.
30 frs. per ann. Oct.
The Social Origin of Crime. Dr. R. Spina.
Liberty of Education. Prof. G. Piovani.
The Congress on Rural Banks held in Paris. The Editor.

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Rivista Italiana di Sociologia.-VIA NAZIONALE 200, ROME. Oct. Social Suggestion. L. Gumplowicz.
The Economic Theories of Macchiavelli, V. Tangorra.
Recent Studies in the Markist Philosophy. V. Giuffrida.

Rivista Musicale Italiana, —Fratelli Bocca, Turin. L 4. 50.

Thoughts on Modern Music. A. Costa.
Caron de Beaumarchais and Music. H. Kling.
The Master Musicians of the French Renaissance. Continued. O. Chilesotti.
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The Libretto of Carlo Goldoni and Others. E. Maddalena,
Perosi's: "The Massacre of the Innocents." E. Adaïewsky. Perosi's "The Massacre of the Innocents."
Enrico Bossi's "Song of Songs." L. Torchi.

Rivista Politica e Letteraria.—Via Marco Minghetti 3, Rome. Nov. 15.

From Rome to London. XXX.
Unsuspected Italian Interests in China. A. Caneva.
The Japanese on the International Struggle. A. Paternostro.
The Re-construction of the Roman Forum. The Editor.

# THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE MAGAZINES.

Ciudad de Dios .- REAL MONASTERIO DEL ESCORIAL, MADRID. 20 pesetas per annum. Nov. 5.

Moral and Religious Education. Marcelino Arnaiz.
Faith and the Medical Sciences. Z. M. Nuñez.
Reminiscences of a Prisoner in the Philippines. J. R. de Prada.

España Moderna. - Cuesta de Santo Domingo 16, Madrid. 40 pesetas per annum. Nov.

Chinese Pleasures. General Tcheng-Ki-Tong.
The Wars and Dominion of the Spaniards in the Low Countries. F.

The Law Courts and the Legal Profession. Prof. P. Dorado.

Revista Contemporanea .- CALLE DE PIZARRO 17, MADRID. 2 pesetas. Oct. 30. The Trans-Siberian Railway. Arturo Llopis.

Training the Sight for Rifle and Cannon Firing. P. A. Berenguer Ballester. The Mental Capacity of Great Men. A. G. Maceira.

Nov. 15.

England and The United States. J. Garcia Acuña. Common Sense. Antonio Frates. A Recollection of the First Carlist Civil War. "Curuous."

Revista Portugueza.—Rua Nova do Almada 74, Lisbon. 15 frs. per annum. No. 37.

The Province of Angola and the Congo Free State. H. C. Events in South Afr ca and Portuguese Colonial Policy. Tito de Carvalho. The Cultivation of the Palm-Tree. J. Henriques. The Expedition to Mataka. A. A. Terry.

# THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

Elseviér's Gelliustreerd Maandschrift,—Luzac and Co., 46, Great Russell Street. 1s. 8d. Nov. William Hamel, Dutch Artist. Illustrated. Edward B. Koster. The Golden Year of Dutch History. Illustrated. J. Eysten. Sketches at the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. Eugene Bange.

De Gids .- Luzac. 3s. Nov. Some Thoughts on Spinoza. Prof. van der Wijck.
Pan-Islamism. Prof. van der Berg.
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The Rulers of Mecklenburg in the 19th Century. Dr. Byvanck.

Vragen des Tijds.-Luzac. 15. 6d. Nov. The National School in Berlin, G. A. C. van Goor. The Increase of Cancer in Holland. Dr. Bruinsma.

Woord en Beeld.—Erven F. Bohn, Haarlem. 16s. per annum.

Nov.

The Tendency of Thought at the End of the 19th Century. Illustrated. J. K. Rensburg. Jos. M. Orelio, Operatic Singer. With Portrait. C. Dopper. East Indian Weapons. Illustrated. Louis Lacomble.

# THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Finsk Tidskrift.-Helsingrors, Finland. Nos. 7-8. The Co-operative Movement in England. J. V. Björksten. The Latest Kalevala Researches. O. Grotenfelt.

Nordisk Tidskrift .- P. A. Norstedt and Sons, Stockholm. 10 kr. per annum. No. 6.

The Recently-Discovered Ancient Inscriptions in the Forum, Rome. Illustrated, P. Person.
Neutrality P oposals during the Crimean War. Fred-ik Baier.
The Study of Germanic Languages in the Swedish Universities. F. Holt-

Buddhist Religious Poetry. Karl Gjellerup. The Treatment of Consumption. Karl Petrén.

Tilskueren.-Ernst Bojesen, Comenhagen. 12 kr. per annum. Nov. The Development of the Nervous System. J. Lykke. The Constitution of China. N. Juel Hansen. The Danish Court in 1770. Continued. Aage Friis.

Kringsjaa .- Olaf Norli, Christiania. 2 kr. per quarter. Oct. 31. The Autumn Bird-Flight. Concluded. S. A. Rumsvig.
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The Danish People during the War of 1864. Karl Wahlin.
The Revival of the old Norwegian Art of Tapestry-Weaving. Ann Margeret
Holmgren. Anna Petersson-Norie. Carl G. Laurin.

# NEW PICTURES ISSUED BY THE "REVIEW OF REVIEWS."

In answer to the requests of many of our readers, we have issued this month several very fine reproductions of beautiful paintings in a large size-sufficiently large to be effective and decorative when properly framed and hung in any apartment. We have five of these pictures ready, and others will follow from time to time. These collotypes are all most artistically reproduced for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS by a firm of art printers in this country whose reputation for such work is deservedly high, and we are perfectly sure that many who have expressed their delight with the Shilling Portfolios will be equally charmed with these larger and more effective pictures. There are five subjects ready, any one of which can be sent in a cardboard tube, post free to any address in the world, for half-a-crown. Those published include: "The Fighting Temeraire," by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., size 25 in. by 20 in.; "Blossoms," by Albert Moore (reproduced here in a smaller size), 28 in. by 12 in.; "A Summer Shower," by C. E. Perugini, size, 25 in. by 20 in. (reproduced as the frontispiece to this magazine); "Spring in the Austrian Tyrol," by J. MacWhirter, R.A., size, 25 in. by 20 in.; and "Britannia's Realm," by John Brett, A.R.A., size, 25 in. by 14 in. Then we have also "The Cherub Choir," by Sir Joshua Reynolds, which can also be sent to any address for 2s. 6d., post free.

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We may remind our readers, as this is the last issue of the present volume—the last, indeed, of the century—of the offer made in the November issue, viz., that if any one will send us a special subscription of Ios. 6d., instead of 8s. 6d., for the supply of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS direct by post during the year 1901, we

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By Albert Moore,

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And there was a second suggestion, which is also repeated for the benefit of those who did not see the first announcement. It was this: -Any person who will take the trouble to enlist FIVE NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS to this magazine at 8s. 6d. each, and will send their full postal addresses together with a Post Office money order for Two GUINEAS, will thereupon receive by post, as a free gift, the following collection of ten pictures, which if purchased elsewhere would cost about a pound, while the magazine will be posted direct for one year to the five persons whose subscriptions have been so collected :-

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# FOR OUR BAIRNS IN THE WORKHOUSES:

Their Christmas Presents.

I AM glad to report that the appeal which I made on behalf of the bairns in the workhouses has met with a gratifying response. It will be remembered that I asked my readers to help me to supply the children in our workhouses with a box of picture-books, and a collection of pictures to brighten the walls of their somewhat dreary living-rooms. I have received very encouraging letters on the subject from Earl Grey, Earl Durham, Lady Henry Somerset, the Countess of Warwick, Dr. Rutherfoord Harris, M.P., and others; and the first offers of help include the following promises to undertake county areas :-

ALL THE WORKHOUSES IN

LL THE WORKHOUSES IN
. Berkshire
. Northumberland
. Durham
. Herefordshire
. Warwickshire
. Essex
. North Staffordshire
. City & County of London
. Hertfordshire
. Wales

Besides these offers I have received the following subscriptions towards the general fund for carrying out the proposal :- W. T. Stead, £ 10 10s.; Abraham Hart, 10s. 6d.; A Scottish Working Woman, 10s.; J. H. Arbuckle, 10s.; J. Haddon, M.D., 10s.; Messrs. Hoskins and Co., 10s.; A. G. Howard, 10s.; A Soldier, Aldershot, 5s.; Sergt. F. McLoughlin, R.I.C., 1s.; Mrs. M. A. Jones, 10s.; Miss E. S. Wing, 10s.; Miss Rose Helsby, 10s.; Councillor Chas. Garcia, 5s.; Wm. Vernon, 10s.; Mrs. W. S. Bird, Austria, 10s.; E. Parry, 10s.

Many other readers have undertaken to supply the books and the pictures to workhouses in their own locality, and before this number is published I hope to have received many additional subscriptions. There is a difficulty in Ireland, owing to the religious differences which unfortunately divide that island. My "Books for the Bairns" are certainly unsectarian enough, but some of my Helpers assure me that they would never be allowed to enter their workhouses. I hope, however, that there will be no objection to the pictures. In Scotland there are fortunately next to no children in workhouses, as they are nearly all boarded out. Nevertheless, the opportunity of adding to the brightness of the lives of the unfortunate children' of the State is one which I hope will not be neglected in any part of Great Britain where. these little ones are to be found. The cost of the fifty little books and the fifty pictures for the walls is only 10s., and I shall be very glad to receive further subscriptions or promises from those who have not yet had their attention drawn to this matter. Further subscriptions should be addressed to the Editor, REVIEW OF REVIEWS, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.

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